

MEMORANDA ON

NATIVE STATES IN INDIA,

1910

Together with a list of Independent
Ruling Chiefs, Chiefs of Frontier
States, and other Personages with
their proper forms of address



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List of Principal Political Appointments in India.

(The name in italics is that of the head-quarters of the officer in each Agency.)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Afghanistan—British (Indian) Agent at Kabul (*Kabul*).

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Quetta*).

CHAGEH—Political Agent for (*Nushki*).

KALAT—Political Agent in, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass (*Mustung*).

LORALAI—Political Agent in (*Loralai*).

QUETTA PISHIN—Political Agent in (*Quetta*).

SIBI—Political Agent (*Sibi*).

ZHOB—Political Agent in (*Fort Sandeman*).

Baroda—Resident at (*Baroda*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim (*Gangtok*).

Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Indore*).

BAGHELKHAND—Political Agent in (*Sutna*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent in (*Sehore*).

BHOPAWAR—Political Agent in (*Sardarpur*).

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent in (*Nowgong*).

GWALIOR—Resident at (*Gwalior*).

INDORE—Resident at (*Indore*).

MALWA—Political Agent in (*Neemuch*).

Hyderabad (Deccan)—Resident at (*Hyderabad*).

Kashmir—Resident in (*Srinagar*—in winter, *Sialkot*).

Mysore—Resident in (*Bangalore*).

Nepal—Resident in (*Katmandu*).

North-West Frontier—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General (*Peshawar*).

DIR, SWAT, AND CHITRAL—Political Agent (*Malakand*).

KHYBER—Political Agent (*Landi Kotal*).

KURRAM—Political Agent (*Parachinar*).

NORTHERN WAZIRISTAN—Political Agent (*Miramshah*).

SOUTHERN WAZIRISTAN—Political Agent (*Wana*).

Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Abu*).

ALWAR—Political Agent in (*Alwar*).

BIKANER—Political Agent in (*Bikaner*).

EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent in the (*Bharatpur*).

HARAOTI AND TONK—Political Agent in (*Doli*).

JAIPUR—Resident at (*Jaipur*).

KOTAH AND JHALAWAR—Political Agent in (*Kotah*).

MEWAR—Resident in (*Udaipur*).

SOUTHERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent in (*Banswara*).

WESTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Resident in the (*Jodhpur*).

Sikkim—Political Officer in (*Gangtok*).

Tibet—GARTOK—British Trade Agent at (*Gartok*).

GYANTSE—British Trade Agent at (*Gyantse*).

YATUNG—British Trade Agent at (*Chumbi*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—Political Agent for (Commissioner, Bhagalpur—*Bhagalpur*).

Orissa Feudatory States—Political Agent for the (*Sambalpur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Akalkot—Political Agent for (Collector of *Sholapur*).

Aundh and Phaltan—Political Agent for (Collector of *Satara*).

Bhor—Political Agent for (Collector of *Peanu*).

Cambay—Political Agent for (Collector of *Kaira*).

Cutch—Political Agent in (*Bluj*).

Janjira—Political Agent for (Collector of Kolaba—*Alibag*).
 Jath and Daphlapur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Bijapur*).
 Jawhar—Political Agent for (Collector of *Thana*).
 Kathiawar—Agent to the Governor in (*Rajkot*).
 Khairpur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Sukkur*).
 Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country—Political Agent in (*Kolhapur*).
 Mahi Kantha—Political Agent in the (*Sadra*).
 Palanpur—Political Agent (*Palanpur*).
 Rewa Kantha—Political Agent in the (*Godhra*).
 Savantvadi—Political Agent in (*Savantvadi*).
 Savanur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Dharwar*).
 Surat—Political Agent in (Collector of *Surat*).
 Is in Political charge of the States of Bansda, Dharampur, and Sachin.
 Surgana—Political Agent for (Collector of *Nasik*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Shan States, Northern—Superintendent of the (*Lashio*).
 Shan States, Southern—Superintendent and Political Officer (*Taunggyi*).

UNDER THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Feudatories—Political Agent for the (*Raipur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Hill Tippera—Political Agent for (Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).
 Khasi States—Political Officer for the (Deputy Commissioners, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, *Shillong*).
 Manipur—Political Agent in, and Superintendent of the State (*Manipur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Banganapalle—Political Agent for (Collector of *Kurnool*).
 Pudukottai—Political Agent for (Collector of *Trichinopoly*).
 Sandur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Bellary*).
 Travancore and Cochin—Resident in (*Trivandrum*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Bahawalpur—	}	Political Agent, Phulkian States, and Bahawalpur (<i>Patiala</i>).
Jind—		
Nabha—		
Patiala—		
Chamba—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, <i>Lahore</i>).		
Dujana—	}	Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, <i>Delhi</i>).
Kalsia—		
Loharu—		
Pataudi—		
Sirmur—		
Faridkot—	}	Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, <i>Jullundur</i>).
Kapurthala—		
Maler Kotla—		
Mandi—		
Suket—		
Simla Hill States—Superintendent of the, in subordination to the Commissioner, Delhi (Deputy Commissioner, <i>Simla</i>).		

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Rampur—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*).
 Tehri—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF
FRONTIER STATES AND OTHER PERSONAGES, WITH
THEIR PROPER FORMS OF ADDRESS.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
1	AFGHANISTAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.	His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-wad-Din Amir Sir Habibulla Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Amir of.	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Majesty and to subscribe myself Your Majesty's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
2	BHUTAN	His Highness Maharaja 5 Sris Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan	My friend. I remain, Your sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
3	CHITRAL	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of	Not addressed in English.
4	HUNZA	Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, C.I.E., Mir of	Not addressed in English.

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	NO. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>امیر افغانستان سرنامه — اسباب بهجت و شادمانی بر روی روزگار مسرت آثار امیر صاحب مشفق مهربان مخلصان علیحضرت سراج الملت والدین زاد مرده مهیا باد — بعد واضح خاطر محبت مآثر گردانیده می آید که شرح خط — نامه خانم — دوستدار کمال پاس و لحاظ را که نسبت بآئین مهربان دارد ظاهر میسازد و خود را دوست صادق آنمشفق میشمارد — ایام بهجت و کامرانی بکام باد کاغذ — امیری کلان خریطه — زریفت برلقافه — بمطالعہ ساطعہ مشفق مهربان مخلصان علیحضرت سراج الملت والدین امیر سر حبیب الله خان جی - سی - بی - جی - سی - ایم جی - امیر افغانستان و حدود متعلقہ آن موصول باد</p>	31	It has been decided that the Amir's name should be omitted in the English translation of kharitas to His Majesty, the name being, however, given in a foot-note, without the prefix "Sir." The vernacular form to remain as at present.
Ditto.	خریطه - کمخواب		<p>*No definite decision has been arrived at as regards the salute to be attached to the Chiefship, but it has been noted that the salute will presumably be 15 guns as in the case of the Maharaja of Sikkim and as was given to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk when he visited Calcutta in December 1905 in his capacity of Representative of the Deb and Dharma Raja.</p>
Foreign Secretary.	<p>مہتر چترال سرنامه — مہتر صاحب مشفق مہربان دوستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ شرح خط — مراسلہ الرداد خاتمہ — زیادہ چہ نگاشۃ آید کاغذ — زرافشان خریطہ — پارچہ سفید برلقافہ — بمطالعہ مہتر صاحب مشفق مہربان دوستان مہتر شجاع الملک سی - آئی - ای - سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ موصول باد</p>		The States of Chitral, Hunza, and Nagar are included here as the Foreign Department sometimes correspond direct with their Chiefs.
Ditto.	<p>میر ہنزہ سرنامه — راجہ صاحب مہربان دوستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ شرح خط — مراسلہ الرداد خاتمہ — زیادہ چہ نگاشۃ آید کاغذ — زرافشان خریطہ — لغافہ کاغذ استردار برلقافہ — بمطالعہ مہربان دوستان میر محمد ناظم خان سی - آئی - ای - موصول باد</p>	...	See remark against Chitral.

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
5	MASKAT	His Highness Saiyid Sir Faisal bin Turki, G.C.I.E., Sultan of.	My honoured and valued friend. — I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
6	NAGAR	Raja Sikandar Khan, C.I.E., of	Not addressed in English.
7	SIAM	His Great, Glorious, and Most Excellent Majesty Somdech Para Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn*, by Divine Blessing of the Super-Agency of the Universe or Providence of the Human World, the Supreme King of Siam, the fifth Sovereign in the present Royal Dynasty of the Founder of the City of Rah Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthia in Bangkok, which is over the capital of the Siamese Kingdom, consisting of both Siam Proper, Northern and Southern, and various adjacent States inhabited by other races of people, Lao of Chuings, Lao Kai Kariangs, etc., etc., King of.	Your Majesty. — I am, Your Majesty's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
8	TIBET	The Illustrious Dalai Lama Nag-wan Lobzang Tubden Gyatso, Defender and Protector of the Buddhist Faith.	Greeting — Viceroy and Governor-General of India. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>سلطان مسقط ،</p> <p>سرنامه — الى جناب الاجل الاكرم عاليجاه الافخم المحب الاشيم سر سيد فيصل بن تركي جي - سي - آئي - اي سلطان مسقط المحترم سلمه الله تعالى و ابقاءه ،</p> <p>شرح خط — وبعد استفسار عن حال سلامتك تعرف جنابك بان ،</p> <p>خاتمه — وهذا ما تعرفك به ردمت سالماً والسلام ،</p> <p>كاغذ — تكليدار ،</p> <p>خريطه — زربفت ،</p> <p>بر لفافه — الى جناب الاجل الاكرم عاليجاه الاشيم المحب سر سيد فيصل بن تركي جي - سي - آئي - اي اي سلطان مسقط المحترم سلمه الله تعالى و ابقاءه ،</p>	21	
Foreign Secretary.	<p>راجه نگر ،</p> <p>سرنامه — مهربان دوستان راجه صاحب سلمه ،</p> <p>كاغذ — زرافشان</p> <p>شرح خط — مراسلة الرداد -</p> <p>خاتمه — زياده چه نگاشته آيد</p> <p>خريطه — لفافه كاغذ استردار ،</p> <p>بر لفافه — مهربان دوستان راجه سكندر خان صاحب سي - آئي - اي - راجه نگر سلمه موصول باد -</p>	...	See remark opposite Chitral.
Viceroy and Governor-General		21	* "Paramindr Maha Chulalokorn." (Almanach de Gotha) Phra Bat Somdeth Phra Param Maha Chulalonkorn Phra C Chom Klao Chow Yu H (Keane's "Eastern Geography).
Ditto.	خريطه — كمخواب	...	

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
9	ZANZIBAR	His Highness Saiyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, Sultan of.	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
10	NEPAL (KATHMANDU).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur, Shah Bahadur Sham Sher Jang, Maharaja of.	My honoured and valued friend, I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself. Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest—Gold.</i> Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
11	NEPAL	Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Sham Sher Jang Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of.	My esteemed friend, I remain with much consideration. Your Excellency's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
12	TIBET	Lien Yu, Tachen, Imperial Chinese Resident at Lhasa and Lieutenant-General of the Banner Forces.	My friend. I am, Your Excellency's most sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
13	TIBET	Wen Tsung-Yao, Tachen, Imperial Chinese Assistant Resident at Lhasa.	Ditto
14	TIBET	Sri Sri Sri Sri His Serenity Lo-Sang Cyal-Tsen, the Gaden Ti-Rimpochi, Lhasa.	Your Serenity. Viceroy and Governor-General of India. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. of Guns.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	سیلطان زنجبار؛ سرنامہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجہ الافخم المحب الاشیم سید علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المحترم سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ وابقاءہ شرح خط — و بعد استفسار عن حال سلامتک تعرف جنابک بان ، خاتمہ — وهذا ما تعرفک به ودمت سالمًا والسلام ، کاغذ — تکلیدار ، خریطہ — زریفت ، بر لفافہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجہ الافخم المحب الاشیم سید علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المحترم سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ وابقاءہ	21	Zanzibar has not now direct relations with the Indian Government, but the Sultan was addressed by His Excellency in 1889.
Ditto.	وزیر اعظم نیپال سرنامہ — رفعت و معالی پناه مہربان دروستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ ، شرح خط — مکتوب آن مہربان خاتمہ — اینجانب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار دوست صادق آنمہربان میباشد زیادہ چہ ینگارش درآید ، کاغذ — زر افشان خریطہ — ندارد بر لفافہ — رفعت و معالی پناه مہربان دروستان ہیز اکسلسی میجر جنرل مہاراجہ سرچندر شمشیر جنگ رانا بہادر - جی - سی - بی - جی - سی - بیس - آئی - دی - سی - ایل ،	19*	<i>De facto</i> ruler. * Accorded this salute when he visits India as the representative of the Ruler of Nepal.
Viceroy and Governor-General†		Nil.	†Previous Chinese Residents have been addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy, but it has been decided that they should be addressed in future by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. On the last occasion that he was addressed by the Secretary, the letter commencing and concluding in the usual official style.
Ditto.		Nil.	Ditto.
Ditto.			

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
15	TIBET	His Serenity Penchen E-te-ni Lo-sang Tub-den, cho-kyi-nyi-ma Ge-lek Nam-gyal pal-sang-po, the Tashi Lama of Shigatse.	Your serenity, _____ Viceroy and Governor-General of India. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
16	GWALIOR	Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia Alijah Bahadur, C.I.E.	My esteemed friend, _____ I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
17	ARCOT	Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of.	My friend, _____ I remain, Your sincere friend. <i>Crest, Blue.</i>
18	MYSORE	Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjam-manni Avaru Vanivilas, Sannidhan, C. I. E. of.	My esteemed friend, _____ I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
19	BENARES	His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E.	My esteemed friend, _____ I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>

FORT ST.

MY

UNITED

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General.	خریطه - کمخواب	*	* He was accorded a salute of 17 guns on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in December 1905 to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Ditto	<p>مہارانی سکھیا راجہ صاحبہ گوالیار</p> <p>سرنامہ — مہارانی صاحبہ مہریان دوستان</p> <p>سلمہا اللہ تعالیٰ</p> <p>خاتمہ — ایجنائب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار</p> <p>دوست صادق آن مہریان</p> <p>میباشد — زیادہ چہ بر طراز</p> <p>کاغذ — زر افشان</p> <p>خریطہ — کمخواب</p> <p>بر لقاہ — مہارانی صاحبہ مہریان دوستان</p> <p>مہارانی سکھیا راجہ صاحبہ سندھیا</p> <p>عالیجاہ بہادر سی - آئی - سلمہ</p> <p>اللہ تعالیٰ</p>	Nil.	
GEORGE.			
Viceroy and Governor-General.	<p>ارکات</p> <p>سرنامہ — امیر صاحب مشفق مہریان کرم</p> <p>فرمانی دوستان سلامت — بعد</p> <p>از شرح شوق ملاقات مسرت</p> <p>آیات کہ زیادہ از احاطہ تحریر</p> <p>و تقریرست مشہود خاطر مہربانی</p> <p>مآثر میدارد</p> <p>شرح خط — مہربانی نامہ تردد شمامہ</p> <p>خاتمہ — ایجنائب را دوست صادق خود</p> <p>خواہند شمرد — زیادہ چہ بر</p> <p>طراز</p> <p>کاغذ — نگلیدار</p> <p>خریطہ — کمخواب</p> <p>بر لقاہ — بمطالعہ امیر صاحب مشفق</p> <p>مہریان کرم فرمانی دوستان</p> <p>غلام محمد علی خان بہادر</p> <p>موصول باد</p>	Nil.	
SORE.			
Viceroy and Governor-General		†19	† Personal Salute.
PROVINCES.			
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>مہاراجہ بنارس</p> <p>سرنامہ — مہاراجہ صاحب مشفق مہریان</p> <p>دوستان سلامت</p> <p>شرح خط — مہربانی نامہ تردد افزا</p> <p>خاتمہ — ایجنائب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار</p> <p>دوست صادق آن مہریان</p> <p>میباشد — زیادہ چہ بر طراز</p> <p>کاغذ — زر افشان</p> <p>خریطہ — کمخواب</p> <p>بر لقاہ — بمطالعہ مہاراجہ صاحب مشفق</p> <p>مہریان دوستان مہاراجہ سر</p> <p>پرزہ و نرین سنگہ بہادر جی -</p> <p>سی - آئی - ای موصول باد</p>	13	Has Sanad, of adoption.

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
			BOM
20	AL HAUTA (LAHEJ)	Sultan Sir Ahmad Fadthl, K.C.S.I.	Not addressed in English.
21	KISHU AND SOCOTRA	Sultan Ali bin Abdulla bin Salim bin Saad bin Afrir.	Ditto.
22	FADTHLI SHUKRA	Sultan Ahmad bin Husain	Ditto.
23	SHEH AND MOKAL A.	Sultan Awadth bin O'mar-Al-Kayati	Ditto.
24	D'THALA	Amir Shait bin Sef bin Abdul Haidi bin Hasan.	Ditto.
			IN
25	BAHREIN	Sheikh Esa bin Ali al Khalifa	Not addressed in English.
26	KOWEIT	Sheikh Mubarak bin Subah	Ditto.
27	DEBAI	Sheikh Buti bin Subail	Ditto.
28	SHARGAH	Sheikh Sagar bin Khaled	Ditto.
29	UM-U-KOWEIM	Sheikh Rashid-bin-Ahmad-bin-Abdulla	Ditto.
30	AJMAN	Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Homaïd	Ditto.
31	ABU DHABI	Sheikh Zaeed bin Khalifah	Ditto.
32	FRAS-AL-KHAIMA	(Ruled by the Sheikh of Shargah since 1900)	Ditto.

Aden Protectorate.

Persian Gulf Arabian Shore.
Internal Chiefs

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
BAY.			
Political Resident at Aden		9	
Ditto.		9	
Ditto.		9	
Ditto.		12	Three guns are personal.
Ditto.		Nil.	
DIA.			
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.		5	*Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.
Ditto.		5	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		5	
Ditto.		3	†Since the death of Sheikh Hom Eid bin Abdulla-bin-Sultan in 1900, the Chiefship of Ras-al-Khuma has fallen to the Sheikh of Shar-gah.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

BARODA.

BHUTAN.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

HYDERABAD.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

MYSORE.

NEPAL.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

SIKKIM.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kalat . .	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, <i>G.C.I.E.</i> , Wali of Kalat, Brahui (<i>Sunni Muhammadan</i>).	1864	1893	71,593	4,70,336	Chiefly Muham- madans. . .
2	Kharan . .	Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan, Chief of Kharan (<i>Muhamma- dan</i>).	1873	3rd June 1909	14,210	19,610	Ditto . .
3	Las Bela . .	Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of Las Bela (<i>Muham- madan</i>).	About 1872.	14th January 1896.	6,441	56,109	Ditto . .

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat which formerly comprised the whole country known as Baluchistan is now a Native State included within the modern Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the territories of the Jam of Las Bela and the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province.

The Khan or Wali of Kalat is the head of the old Baluch Confederacy and time has been when his position as such was generally recognised and the Sirdars of the Confederacy would muster their forces and follow him in the wars he waged for the consolidation, or in defence, of the Khanate. But at the same time the Sirdars have always been extremely jealous of interference with their privileges as confederate Chiefs, and it was the disregard of these feelings by Mir Khudadad that led to the Brahui rebellion against him, which was followed by our intervention in 1876 and the location of troops in Quetta. These events have naturally carried with them a weakening of the central authority and the Confederacy and the Khan's position as its head are now matters more of sentiment and tradition than of existing fact. Furthermore there is the Mastung Treaty of 1876 (the Magna Charta of Kalat), under the terms of which all disputes among the Brahuists themselves and between them and the Khan or *his revenue-paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent*.

The Chiefs of Kalat are of Arab extraction as they come from the Marwari tribe in Makran, who in turn claim descent from the Arabs who invaded, and settled in, that country as the sword of Islam was borne eastwards. The particular family to which the Khans belong is the Ahmadzai section of the Kambaranis, who take their name either from the Kambar known to history as the freedman of Ali Mahomed's son-in-law, or from another man of the same name who lived a few generations later. The Marwaris established themselves in Kalat about the middle of the 15th century A. D. and with unimportant interruptions the present dynasty have since remained there. Mir Abdullah (1713—1731) was the first Khan of any particular note and he firmly established his rule and added to the territories of the Khanate. The State, however, reached the zenith of its importance in the reign of Mir Nasir Khan I (1750—1793). He conquered Panjgur and Kej and in return for assistance rendered to Ahmad Shah Abdali obtained the grant of Mastung and Shal (Quetta). Direct relations of the British Government with the State date from 1838, when the co-operation of the Khan was sought in keeping open the Bolan Pass and otherwise, in connection with the march of a force into Afghanistan for the restoration of Shah Shuja to the throne of Kabul. Owing to local intrigues in Kalat no assistance was afforded and on the return of the force in 1839 Kalat was attacked and captured and the Khan Mir Mehrab killed in its defence.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs & guns.
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,72,078†	2,10,776‡	...	...	.....	.....	.....	244	234	.....	.....	10
1,00,000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	26	546§	.....	.....	Nil.
2,34,990	2,29,086	...	...	.....	.....	.....	35	330	.....	.....	9†

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal salute.

‡ These include figures for Mekran also which have been taken after deducting the annual contribution from Khan's funds towards maintenance of Mekran levies, but do not include the figures of revenue and expenditure for the diabats under the direct control of His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

§ According to the figures given in Administrative Report for 1908-1909.

The present Khan, Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father, Mir Khudadad, on the latter's abdication in November 1893. He was born about 1864, has received a good oriental education, and is reputed a good horseman. Mir Khudadad Khan died on 20th May 1909.

The State has an irregular force of 244 cavalry and 177 infantry and 57 gunners, with 29 guns, of which 9 are serviceable. The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his Palace fort, the "Miri," is famous for its picturesque strength.

The Khan of Kalat receives a salute of 19 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

KHARAN.

The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 76 miles south-west of Nushki and is the head-quarters of the Nausherwani Chief, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. The district of the same name lies to the southward of the long Rashkoh range and extends from near Nushki and Kalat in a westerly and south-westerly direction to the Persian border with which it runs from a point midway between Perso-Baluch boundary pillars Nos. 7 and 8 on the North to boundary pillar No. 3 on the South. Included among the Chief's possessions are portions of the Rakshan, Gitchk and Ragha valleys, two large villages in Panjgur and a belt of the Mashkai valley at Gwarjak. The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rehis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kiaman dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A. D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and many of them are still to be found on Helmand. They were well received by the Afghans, but having many

flocks and herds they advanced towards the Kharan desert in the early part of the 18th century and there they have since remained. Purdil Khan, the son of Ibrahim, was in his time the great hero of Western Baluchistan, and he it was who is said to have captured and killed at Chagai the Afghan, Prince Ashraf, who was flying to Kandahar after the expulsion of the Afghans from Persia by Nadir Shah in 1730. The late Azad Khan informed Sir R. Sandeman that Purdil Khan took from Ashraf Khan the famous Koh-i-Nur diamond and afterwards sold it in Sind. Purdil Khan endeavoured to maintain his independence against Nadir Shah, but he was defeated. Eventually submitting he was pardoned and admitted to high favour and the districts of Baidak, Kolwah, Mashkoi, Rakshan and Kharan were formally assigned to him or his sons. Purdil was a very old man at this date (about A. D. 1740) and is said to have died on his way from Persia to take up his possessions in Kharan, etc. Thus Kharan at this period was established as a district of Persia. But notwithstanding their relations with Persia the Nausherwanis fully recognised the military superiority of Mir Abdullah, the Khan of Kalat (1713–1730), accompanying him in his raids into Sind and Kacchi and losing much blood in his cause.

Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747 and on the break up of the great tribal empire he had formed, a powerful kingdom was founded in Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani, the influence of which must have been felt in Kharan. However, the connection with Kalat was maintained as the warlike Nasir Khan I (1750–1793) conquered the whole of Western Baluchistan, Kharan included.

Azad Khan, the grandfather of the present Chief, was, when Sir Robert Sandeman met him in 1883, thought to be 97 years of age. "In the prime of his life he must have been a singularly handsome man, of unusual stature and of great physical power. The stories told of his strength are, indeed, such as would more fitly belong to the heroes of a mythical age than to a man still living."*

* Sir Robert Sandeman's report of his 1883 tour. His power and influence throughout Western Baluchistan and Persian Baluchistan were no less marked than his personality was striking, and the history of this country is closely connected with the story of his feuds and raids and his intrigues with either Persia, Afghanistan or Kalat. He took a prominent part in the revolution that supervened upon the capture of Kalat during the first Afghan war and gave shelter to Mir Nasir Khan II, the exiled son of the slain Mehrab Khan. When the Persian army approached the Baluchistan frontier in 1856 Azad Khan joined the Persian camp. In 1857 there was a design to place him upon the Kalat *masnad*, but it was not successful. In 1858 he was claimed as a subject by the Amir of Afghanistan and in the next few years he paid several visits to Kabul. He joined the Brahui rebellion against the Khan in 1871–1872 and he had many disputes with the *ex-Khan*, Mir Khudadad, regarding his Panjgur possessions (granted in jagir by Mir Nasir Khan I) and a family matter connected with his sister who had been married to Nasir Khan II and was claimed on the latter's death by Mir Khudadad. In 1884 he finally acknowledged himself a subject to Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Sirdars, when he was granted by Government an allowance of Rs. 6,000 a year.

Azad Khan died in 1886 and his son, Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the Chiefship. The latter, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance by Sardar Mahomed Yaqub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the north. Towards Makran Kharan the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Kauran) are no longer under dispute.

Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan continues to draw the Rs. 6,000 a year which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Darbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He has an irregular force of 26 cavalry and 546 infantry with 5 guns, and excluding Las Bela he is by far the most powerful and potentially useful of the Chiefs in the Baluch Confederacy.

Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

The State of Las Bela has since remained in the possession of his family, and the ruling Chief is called Jam, which appellation was probably assumed when the ancestor of the family went to India and ruled over Jamnagar.

Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State at considerable expense.

The period of probation expired in May 1901, and the Jam has been given full powers subject to certain conditions.

[illegible]

The land is mostly "khuskaba."

The present Chief enjoys a personal salute of 9 guns, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroi.

The highest British authority by whom the Jam has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Baroda	His Highness Farzadd-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th March 1863.	27th May 1875.	8,099	1,952,692	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadians; Parsis; Jains;

BARODA.

The family name of the rulers of the Baroda State is "Gaekwar," which means "herdsman," and doubtless owes its origin to the pastoral calling of the original founders of the house.

The family, which is a Maratha one, first rose out of obscurity about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar so distinguished himself as to win from Raja Shahu of Satara the post of second-in-command of the Maratha force with the title of "Shamsheer Bahadur" or the Valient Sword. On his death he was succeeded by his nephew, Pilaji Rao, who entered into a fast friendship with Trimbak Rao Dabhare, the son and successor of the Senapati (Commander-in-Chief) Khande Rao Dabhare, with whom he forthwith commenced a marauding career in the fertile plains of Gujarat. Trimbak Rao Dabhare and Pilaji formed a confederacy of the disaffected Maratha Chiefs to oppose the Peshwa Baji Rao, but in a battle fought near Baroda in 1731, they were defeated, and the Senapati was slain. But Pilaji was confirmed in his former rank of Lieutenant, or Mutalik, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or Chief of the Special or Private Troops. Pilaji was succeeded by his son, Damaji, during whose long and active career of over 40 years the whole of Gujarat was wrested from the Moghals. The Senapati having proved himself incompetent for the chief command, the Dabhare family to which he belonged gave place to the Gaekwars. The possession of Baroda was obtained by Maloji Mahadaji Gaekwar, the brother of Pilaji, 1732, and the city has since been held by the Gaekwars as the capital of their dominions. Damaji Gaekwar, with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao, proceeded with the conquest of Gujarat, and by A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. He also acquitted himself honourably in the memorable battle of Panipat in 1761, after which he spent the rest of his life in enlarging and consolidating his territories. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissensions which eventually brought the State into its present connection with the British Government. Damaji had three lawful wives, and had male issue by each. The Peshwa, whose object was to divide the family, made the half brothers implacable enemies. Fattehsing Rao, one of them, made an offensive and defensive treaty with the British Government in 1772. But this was virtually annulled two years later on the conclusion of a peace with the Peshwa. Fattehsing Rao died in 1789, and after a series of successions, Anand Rao, the eldest son of Govind Rao, was acknowledged as ruler, but proved to be of weak intellect, and the powers of the State were usurped by his illegitimate half-brother Kanoji Rao. Raghaji Appaji, the well known minister of Anand Rao, made overtures to the British Government to subsidize 2,000 sepoys, if Kanoji were reduced and if Anand Rao were saved from the domination of his Arab soldiery, whose demands for arrears of pay had become most menacing, while their fidelity was more than doubtful. The requisite assistance was given. After this, the Gaekwar ceded districts yielding Rs. 7,80,000 for the support of the subsidiary force. These arrangements were consolidated in the treaty of the 21st April 1805, by which also the subsidiary force was increased; territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded for its support, and the Gaekwar bound himself to submit his pecuniary disputes with the Peshwa to the arbitration of the British Government, and generally, his

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.†	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,59,22,000	1,49,46,000	...	...	24,34,000	1,500	3,275	...	...	...	...	21

* Average of previous five years.

† Average 'Palace' expenditure of previous five years.

relations with the British Government were defined. In 1815, in consequence of the murder of an envoy from Baroda, the connection was broken off between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa, and in 1817 a supplementary Treaty was concluded for an increase of the subsidiary force, the cession to the British Government of all the rights the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the territories of the British Government and the Gaekwar by exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with those of the British Government in time of war,

‡ This force was disbanded in 1885, in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Durbar.

an engagement by the Gaekwar to maintain a contingent of 3,000‡ horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual

surrender of criminals. Ananda Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ganpat Rao, who dying without male issue, in 1856, was succeeded by his brother, Khande Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857, Khande Rao remained staunch to the British Government, and, as a reward for his loyalty, was relieved from the payment of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Gaekwar's Government had been liable for the maintenance of a body of cavalry, known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son; though his younger wife, Maharani Jamna Bai, was at the time of his death *enccinte*. His younger brother, Mulhar Rao, was therefore installed as his successor on the distinct understanding that if Jamna Bai were delivered of a son, the child would be recognised as the Gaekwar. The posthumous child being a girl, Mulhar Rao retained his position, but was deposed in 1875, for attempting to poison the Resident, Colonel (afterwards Sir Robert) Playre, and for misconduct and gross misgovernment. During the trial of these charges, the administration of the State was carried on by Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I. On Mulhar Rao's deposition Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao, through his son Pratap Rao, who was the younger brother of Damaji, whose line had terminated with Mulhar Rao. The Maharani adopted the second of the three, and he was installed as the present Gaekwar under the style of Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, he being then 13 years of age.

Simultaneously with Maharaja Sayaji Rao's accession, Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I. at that time Dewan at Indore and one of the ablest statesmen that India has produced was appointed Minister, and lost no time in bringing the administration into good order with the assistance of a number of capable officers, most of whom had been trained in the British service. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to the Maharaja. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881, and Sir Madava Rao retired in 1883. Since then the administration has continued to be carried

on through a Minister ; but His Highness takes a great interest in State affairs, and retains most powers in his own hands.

In 1884, Colonel Sir H. (then Major) Melliss was appointed Military Adviser to the Gaekwar for the purpose of reorganising the State's military forces, which now nominally consist of 1,500 Cavalry, 3,182 Infantry, and 93 Artillery, with 7 guns of serviceable nature. The troops, with the possible exception of the Cavalry, are of little military value.

The Gaekwar maintains no Imperial Service troops, and is opposed to the movement. In September 1897, in connection with the frontier risings, His Highness offered to render all assistance in his power, and to place his troops at the disposal of Government. He was thanked, but informed that his offer could not be accepted. During the Boer War 60 horses with line gear complete and suitable for Mounted Infantry were accepted from His Highness and were sent for service in South Africa.

In 1887, the Gaekwar abolished all transit dues in his territory for which he received the thanks of the Viceroy.

In 1900-01, in view of the loss and inconvenience caused by the depreciation of the local (Babashai) currency and the constant fluctuations in its exchange value, the Gaekwar arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the Babashai coin from circulation and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years.

His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of railways in his territory, and at the present time the State owns 296 miles of open line. The concessions granted by the Government of India in allowing the Darbar to retain jurisdiction on branch lines in Baroda territory, even though they extend beyond the borders of the State, and in dispensing with the proviso that jurisdiction must be ceded in such cases if the arrangement is found not to work to the satisfaction of the Government of India, have given considerable impetus to this enterprise.

His Highness first married, in 1880, a Tanjore lady of rank, named Chimna Bai Saheba, who died in 1885. From this marriage there were two daughters both of whom died in infancy, and one son, Fattehsing Rao, who died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son, Pratap Rao, who is the heir-apparent. In 1886 the Maharaja married Chinnabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas in Central India, by whom he has three sons and one daughter.

His Highness was present at the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire." He also attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on 1st January 1903. His full name and titles are :—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.S.I. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns, and is also entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

In November 1875, His Majesty the King Emperor, then Prince of Wales, visited Baroda, in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the present Gaekwar.

Lords Dufferin and Elgin paid official visits to Baroda during their Viceroyalties. Lord Curzon also came to Baroda in August 1900, to inspect the then famine-stricken districts in Gujarat : but the Gaekwar was absent in England and His Excellency's visit was private.

The highest British authority by whom the Gaekwar has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My honoured and valued friend,—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. The Kharita bag is of kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade) with a string (dori) of nimzar (gold and silk thread).

BHUTAN.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bhutan . .	His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. (Buddhist).	1861 . .	December 1907.	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Buddhist and Hindu.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 86th and 92nd degree of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the seventeenth century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country, acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vows of celibacy, called Dup-gein, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-gein on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants, who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the Chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-gein before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation re-appeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja.

4. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Kuch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a Treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Kuch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841, and a sum of £10,000 is paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further aggressions on the portion of the country lying along the Bengal section of the Duars, resulted in Sir Ashley Eden's Mission of 1863. The Mission was grossly insulted and a dishonourable treaty extorted from the British Envoy. The Military

Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil list.	MILITARY FORCES.						Stores of Chaks in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
No basis of estimate, perhaps 2,00,000	Not known	...	...	Not known	...	...	...	9,950	...	...

operations which followed resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam and agreed to liberate all kidnapped British subjects, the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at Rs25,000 and rising to Rs50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

8. With the exception of a raid in 1880 near Buxa and some outrages committed in the Kamrup district in Assam in 1889, which led to the temporary withholding of the annual subsidy and the establishment of a police outpost at Kakolabari, nothing of importance has since occurred, and the relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

9. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

10. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1904 it was paid at Phari, in Tibet, under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), then British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government.

11. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

12. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Durbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904 Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop a Knight Commander of the India Empire. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim was, in consequence, deputed to Punakha in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk the insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Durbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour.

On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *guddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not however obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retained considerable powers.

16. The fighting strength of the Bhutanese, according to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, is 9,950. This force consists of the followers of all the Bhutanese Chiefs. Their arms consist of a few modern sporting rifles, matchlocks, bows and arrows and single-edged swords.

17. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small. The total of exports and imports during the last three years amounted to :—

	R										
1905-1906	14,39,000
1906-1907	13,92,000
1907-1908	5,99,000

18. The highest British authority by whom Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows : "My friend—I remain, your sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baraundha (Pat-har Kachhar).	Raja Gaya Pr san Singh Raghevansi, Rajput (Hindu).	1865 . .	9th July 1909	218	15,724	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Bha is a u n d a	Rao Bahadur Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad, Jagirdar, Brahman (Hindu).	27th May 1878.	11th October 1885.	32	4,168	Ditto .
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (Hindu).	12th July 1860	30th January 1892.	74	7,209	Ditto .
4	Kamta Raja ula	Rao Ram Prasad, Jagirdar, Kayasth (Hindu).	1870 . .	1st January 1892.	13	1,232	Chiefly Hindus; Aborigines. . .
5	Kothi . .	Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, Bhagel Rajput (Hindu).	1870 . .	23rd September 1895.	168.8	19,112	Chiefly Hindus .
6	Maihar . .	Raja Jadubir Singh, Jogi (Hindu).	18th August 1864.	5th March 1908.	407	63,702	Ditto .
7	Nagod (Unchehra).	Raja Jadabindra Singh, Parihar Rajput (Hindu).	30th December 1855.	23rd February 1874.	501.4	67,092	Ditto .
8	Pahra (Chaubey)	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar, Brahman (Hindu).	17th October 1856.	4th January 1868.	27	3,535	Ditto .
9	Paldeo . .	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Brahman (Hindu).	15th May 1865.	16th February 1894.	28	8,598	Ditto .
10	Rewa . .	His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Bhagel Rajput (Hindu).	23rd July 1876.	5th February 1880.	13,000	1,327,385	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Animists.
11	Schawal. .	Raja† Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Bhagel Rajput (Hindu).	7th August 1878.	23rd November 1899.	212.9	37,216	Chiefly Hindus .
12	Traon . .	Chaubey Brij Ciopul, Jagirdar, Brahman (Hindu).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	26	3,178	Ditto .

* These figures

† Personal

‡ Personal title.

The Chief of Baraundha died on the 8th July 1909.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16.	17	18	19	20
21,100	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	12	85	...	...	9
15,400	14,500	...	...	3,100	...	...	4	50	...	...	Nil.
30,000	30,500	...	...	4,600	...	...	3	17	...	...	Nil.
6,100	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	Nil.
25,200	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	15	203	...	...	Nil.
1,21,500	1,18,000	...	...	...	...	...	14	242	...	...	9
1,82,500	2,03,500	...	...	39,000	...	...	13	5	...	...	9
15,100	14,900	...	...	...	...	...	10	100	...	...	Nil.
2,600	31,000	...	...	7,800	...	...	6	100	...	...	Nil.
28,07,700	31,52,300	...	...	3,50,000	615	3,114	...	...	...	...	17
60,000	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Nil.
10,300	10,800	...	...	...	...	...	3	32	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

tithe.

Hereditary title is Rā's.

The question of succession is under consideration.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

The ruling family is very ancient and belongs to the Raghubansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gaurichand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A. D. The Chief received the title of "Raja Bahadur" in 1877. Raja Raghubar Dayal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1885, and Raja Thakur Prasad Singh was selected for succession to the *gadi* from a collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and died on the 8th July 1909. He was succeeded by his son Gaya Pershad Singh, who was born in 1865.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

BHAISAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo."

The present Jagirdar, Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad, was born in May 1878 and succeeded to the Jagir in October 1885. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. He is intelligent and educated. During the minority of the Jagirdar, the estate was administered by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The management was handed over to the Jagirdar in 1895. He received the title of Rao Bahadur on the 25th June 1909.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

JASO.

The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807 Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate *sanad* was granted to the Jagirdar in 1817.

The present Jagirdar, Jagat Raj, who was born in July 1860, retired voluntarily from managing the affairs of the Jagir and adopted the style of a religious recluse in 1900, and the Government of India then directed that the management of the Jagir should be carried on by the Political Agent through a Diwan; but did not consider it necessary to formally depose Jagat Raj. Jagat Raj lives at Richul, a village in the Jaso Jagir, of which, previous to his accession to the *gadi*, he was the "Ubaridar." Kuar Girwar Singh, his only son, who was born in 1891, is a student at the Daly College at Indore.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

KAMTA RAJAULA.

The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Gopal Lal Kayasth, family wakil of the Kalinjar Chaubeys.

(See history of the Paldeo Jagir.)

The present Jagirdar, Rao Ram Prasad, was born in 1870 and succeeded to the Jagir in January 1892. He is fairly intelligent, but too poor to administer his small estate efficiently.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

KOTHI.

The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna ; but received a separate *sanad* in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction in 1878.

The present Raja, Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, was born in 1870 and succeeded to the *gadi* in September 1895.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India ; but not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

MAIHAR.

The State was originally a dependency of Panna but, after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

The late Chief, Raja Rughubir Singh, was born in March 1844, succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. The present Chief, Raja Jadubir Singh, was born in August 1864 and succeeded his father on the *gadi* in March 1908.

The State maintains a local force of 14 cavalry, 221 infantry, 7 guns, and 21 artillerymen.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

NAGOD (UNCHEHRA).

The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. They were originally tributaries of the Panna Chief ; but received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809.

The present Chief's father rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogharh.

The present Chief, Raja Jadabindra Singh, succeeded his father in February 1874 at the age of nineteen years. He was entrusted with ruling powers in 1894 ; but on account of his gross mismanagement and his frequent absences from the State, his powers were taken from him in 1894 while he was absent at Benares, and the State has since then been administered by a Diwan under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. The Chief brought to an end his voluntary exile to Benares and returned to Sutna in September 1904 : he now lives in his State on a monthly allowance of Rs. 2,000. The Chief has formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Lal Bhargavendra Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

The State maintains a local force of 13 cavalry, 62 infantry, and police. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

PAHRA (CHAUBE).

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo." The present Jagirdar, Chaubey Radhacharan, who was born in October 1856, succeeded to the Jagir in January 1868 by adoption from the Taraon branch of the family. He received the personal title of "Rai Bahadur" in 1898 as a reward for good work during the famine of 1897. This title was altered to "Rao Bahadur" at the request of the Jagirdar in 1902. Rudhacharan was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, is intelligent, and has proved himself a good manager.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

PALDEO.

Paldeo is the first among the Chaubey Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaubey Jagirdars were Chaubey Brahmans and Killadars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Durbar, against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

In 1806 Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate *sanad* was given to each of the seven members of the family, 2 shares being included in the *sanad* of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family vakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

It is a rule of succession among the Chaubey Jagirdars that, when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

The present Jagirdar, Chaubey Jagat Raj, was born in May 1865 and succeeded to the Jagir in February 1894. He received the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1903.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

REWA.

The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Chief's father, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1863.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, is, according to native history, the thirty-third of his line, and was born in July 1876.

He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in February 1880, when he was only three years and six months old. The State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent till November 1895, when the Maharaja obtained full ruling powers.

The Maharaja received the title of G.C.S.I. in 1897.

The administration has always been favourably reported on, and the Maharaja has kept up the improved methods of administration introduced during the British supervision of the State.

In 1897 the Maharaja offered his personal services and those of his troops for military duty on the frontier; but the offer was not accepted.

In 1900 the Maharaja offered fifty horses for the Transvaal war; but the offer was not made use of by Government.

The State maintains a local force of 615 cavalry, 2,990 regular infantry, 124 artillerymen, and 19 serviceable regular guns.

Lords Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin paid visits to the State in 1888, 1893, and 1894 respectively, during the minority of the Chief. Lord Curzon visited the State in April 1903.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed part. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fateh Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate *samad* was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, who was born in August 1878, succeeded his father in November 1899, and received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901: the hereditary title is "Rais." The State is in debt; but the Chief is making a genuine effort to pay off debts and to administer his State well.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

TARAON.

For history see "Paldeo."

The present Jagirdar, Chaubey Brij Gopal, who was born in September 1864, succeeded to the Jagir in February 1895. He is well disposed, but of weak health.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Basoda (Hydergarh).	Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1st January 1854.	12th June 1896.	40'5	4,897	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Bhopal . . .	Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	9th July 1858	17th June 1901.	6,902	665,961	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Aborigines.
3	Daria Kheri .	Thakur Shimbhu Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th December 1902.	2nd January 1906.	6	442	Chiefly Hindus .
4	Dhabla Dhir and Kawarkheri.	Thakur Ishri Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1885 . . .	6th June 1907	12	1,778	Ditto . .
5	Dhabla Ghosi .	Thakur Chand Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th August 1859.	12th April 1902.	6	668	Ditto . .
6	Dugri . . .	Miyan Khuda Bakhsh, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	24th July 1854	6th December 1883.	71	144	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
7	Jabria Bhal and Jabra.	Miyan Yusuf Muhammad Khan, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	5th February 1875.	17th May 1886	5	903	Chiefly Hindus .
8	Kamalpur .	Thakur Madan Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th February 1850.	12th October 1881.	8	589	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
9	Khajuri . . .	Miyan Karim Baksh, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	12th June 1859	12th June 1859.	1	520	Chiefly Hindus .
10	Khilchipur .	Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, Khichi Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	272'9	31,143	Ditto . .
11	Korwai . . .	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906.	111	13,634	Ditto . .
12	Muhammadgarh	Nawab Muhammad Hatim Kuli Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	2nd September 1864.	3rd November 1896.	29'1	2,944	Ditto . .
13	Narsinghgarh .	His Highness Raja Arjun Singh, Umat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th January 1887.	9th November 1895.	741	92,093	Ditto . .
14	Pathari (Banka)	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1850 . . .	31st December 1859.	29'60	2,704	Ditto . .
15	Piplianagar .	Mian Yusuf Muhammad Khan, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	5th February 1875.	March 1894 .	2	701	Ditto . .
16	Rajgarh . . .	His Highness Raja Sir Bane Singh, K.C.I.E., (<i>alias</i> Shahabuddin) Umat).	1851 . . .	20th January 1902.	940	88,376	Ditto . .
17	Ramgarh . .	Thakur Man Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th September 1848.	10th April 1863.	...	...	...
18	Sadankheri .	Thakur Jaswant Singh .	1883 . . .	29th December 1898.	2	630	...
19	Suthalia . .	Thakur Shambhu Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th March 1878.	28th August 1886.	20	4,623	Chiefly Hindus .

BASODA (HYDERGARH).

The Chiefship, which was originally a part of Korwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of country to Ahsanulla Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chiefship is feudatory to Gwalior, though it pays no tribute to that Durbar. In his relations with the Durbar the Basoda Chief receives the countenance and support of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

The present Chief, Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, was born in January 1854, and succeeded his father, Nawab Umar Ali Khan, in June 1896.

BHOPAL

Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan, who came to India in 1709, during the reign of Forukshir, and obtained possession of the Berasia pargana in

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salaries of Chiefs in gure.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,400	18,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
30,00,000	28,00,000	...	...	...	165	577	...	752	400	279‡	19†
7,500	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12,700	12,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,400	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,082	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,25,648	1,15,557	11,020	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	9
43,505	42,155	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,316	9,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,86,395	4,84,191	...	58,576	...	38	125	...	151	...	...	11
11,220	10,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,77,652	4,66,665	...	53,210	...	30	109	...	40	...	...	11
8,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,636	25,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† 21 guns within limits of Bhopal territory.

‡ Transport Corps men.

Malwa. He was nominated superintendent of the district of Berasia; and he took advantage of the revolutions, which followed the death of the Emperor, to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but he was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few owns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother, Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan, during whose weak administration the real power remained in the hands of his ministers.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonslé. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion (in which his father had been killed) against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonslé; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghous Muhammad.

At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol by the hand of his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

The Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and accordingly the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pargana of Berasia, and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

In 1862 the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jehan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begam.

On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present *nazars* at interviews with the Viceroy. The Begam is entitled to a salute of 19 guns but within her own territories the salute is 21 guns.

Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, who was born in July 1858, was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

Sultan Jahan Begam married, in February 1875, Myan Ahmad Ali Khan, known as the Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902. Her Highness has three sons—Nawab Nasurulla Khan, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, and Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan. Nawab Nasurulla Khan, the heir-apparent, has two sons; the first of whom, named Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903, and the second, named Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in May 1905.

Her Highness was made G.C.I.E. in June 1904 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1910.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore, in November 1905, and was also among the Chiefs assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

The Begam's 2nd son, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909.

The troops in Bhopal consist of :—

Imperial Service Lancers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400
Regular troops, State Cavalry and Infantry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	742
Irregular	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	752
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,894

with a total of 82 guns, of which 45 are reported to be serviceable.

The highest British authority by whom Her Highness has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

KHILCHIPUR.

The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The representative of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Durbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

Sher Singh was succeeded in 1869 by his nephew Amar Singh. In 1899 Amar Singh was succeeded by Rao Bhawani Singh, who died in January 1908. Bhawani Singh was succeeded by his son, Durjan Sal Singh, who is a minor receiving education at the Daly College, Indore. The State is managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India.

The Chief pays a tribute of Hali Rs. 13,138 to the British Government under the existing stipulation with the Gwalior Durbar. The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns, and possesses 2 guns for saluting purposes with 13 gunners. The late Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain your sincere friend."

KORWAI.

The Chiefship was founded by an Afghan, named Muhammad Diler Khan, of the Feroz Khel. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia in Bundelkhand, and afterwards, about 1726 A. D., that of the Raja of Basoda and, on the death of the Chief of Korwai, he seized the State.

Korwai, during the decline of the Moghal Empire, obtained power and dominion equal, if not superior in extent, to that of Bhopal; but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

Owing to its heavy indebtedness, the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896: his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, who was born in September 1876, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. As the present Nawab is a minor, a joint Superintendent has been appointed for Korwai and Pathari.

In 1907 the Government of India advanced to the State a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 at 4 per cent. for the purpose of paying off Seth Mulchand of Ajmer, who used to take interest at 6½ per cent.

The State pays Rs. 220, Government Currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

The Korwai State has only two serviceable guns and no other military force.

MUHAMMADGARH.

This State was originally part of Korwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government. The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Hatim Kuli Khan, was born in September 1864 and succeeded his father, Nawab Hafiz Kuli Khan, in November 1896.

The amount of debt payable by the State is estimated at about Rs. 13,000.

The Nawab having shown himself incapable of managing the State and having incurred large debts, made over the administration to the Political Agent in Bhopal by whom it is now carried on through a specially selected Kamdar.

NARSINGHGARH.

Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father Ajab Singh, in 1668 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him: Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, fifth in descent from Parasram, who had become imbecile. Sobhag Singh recovered and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsinghgarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Schore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partab Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

The present Chief, His Highness Raja Arjun Singh (a cousin of the late Chief), was born on the 10th January 1887. He was educated first at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909. A son and heir, Bikram Singh, was born on the 21st September 1909.

The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872.

Narsinghgarh pays a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 85,000 to the Maharaja Holkar.

The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The military establishment maintained by the State consists of (including irregulars) 38 cavalry, 210 infantry, 2 guns classed as serviceable, and 20 gunners.

The highest British authority by whom the Raja has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

PATHARI (BANKA).

The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Raghugarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia. But in 1794 the estate was restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. The present Nawab, Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, was born in 1850, and succeeded his father, Hyder Muhammad Khan, in 1859. He pays no tribute to any State.

Owing to the gross mismanagement and extravagance of the Nawab, the estate was taken under management in 1895. It is now being administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent. The unpaid balance of the debt is Rs. 20,766.

The highest British authority by whom the Nawab has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

RAJGARH.

The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmora Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins, named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Diwan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A. D. 1442. Out of the division above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate Chiefships of Rajgarh and Narsingharh.

On the Maratha conquest of Malwa about 1770, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States, and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia. In 1818 the Chief in possession of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother.

On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Rawat receives an annual sum of Bhopal Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

In 1831, Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Mussalman religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son, Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son, Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle, Bane Singh. Raja Bane Singh received the title of K.C.I.E. in January 1908, and has one son, named Kuar Bir Indra Singh, who is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief in substitution for "Rawat"; and the Chief was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also 1,050 Kota rupees to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The military establishment maintained by the State consists of 102 infantry, 30 cavalry, 230 armed police, and 4 serviceable guns with 7 gunners.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Seria No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ali Rajpur	Rana Pratap Singh, Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	1881	17th August 1890.	836	50,185	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
2	Bakhtgarh	Thakur Sardar Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1868	18th August 1892.	65.57	6,774	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Barwani	Rana Ranjit Singh, Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	26th December 1888.	14th December 1894.	1,178	76,136	Chiefly Hindus; Aborigines.
4	Bhaisola (Dotrid).	Thakur Unkar Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1886	13th July 1892.	16	3,040	Chiefly Hindus.
5	Bharudpura	Bhumia Mukat Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1893	14th March 1896.	3.06	1,542	Chiefly Hindus; Aborigines.
6	Chhota Barkhera.	Bhumia Bherun Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1889	7th March 1904.	2.83	2,127	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
7	Dhar	His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, Puar Rajput (Hindu).	30th September 1886.	29th July 1898.	1,413	142,115	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Animists.
8	Garhi (Bhaisakho).	Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1880	25th February 1892.	4.21	712	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
9	Jamnia	Bhumia Hamir Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1846	1863	31	2,877	Ditto
10	Jhabua	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	1876	26th April 1895.	1,336	80,889	Ditto
11	Jobat	Rana Indarjit Singh, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	6th March 1889.	14th August 1897.	139	9,443	Ditto
12	Kachhi Baroda	Thakur Beni Madho Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	4th October 1904.	13th June 1905.	34.53	2,783	Chiefly Hindus.
13	Kali Baori	Bhumia Slemar Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1903	18th June 1909.	11.76	2,154	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
14	Kathiwara	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1892	8th June 1903.	70.80	3,425	Ditto
15	Kothide	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1886	15th November 1901.	6.44	429	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
16	Mathwar	Rana Bakht Singh Puar, Rajput (Hindu).	1871	15th August 1901.	129	1,002	Hindus; Animists.
17	Mota Barkhera	Bhumia Daulat Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1874	11th March 1897.	51.08	5,622	Ditto
18	Multhan	Thakur Bharat Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1893	26th August 1901.	99.21	7,644	Chiefly Hindus.
19	Nimkhera	Bhumia Indarjit Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1888	31st December 1894.	91	4,641	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
20	Rajgarh	Bhumia Ratan Singh, Bhilala (Animist).	1871	4th December 1900.	28	682	Chiefly Hindus.
21	Ratanmal	Thakur Dasrath Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1894	29th April 1899.	32	1,200	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.

Central India—Bhopāwar Agency.

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Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,29,224	1,09,711	....	10,000	16,429	...	...	17	195†	...	...	9
54,318	33,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,06,019	3,24,385	...	...	29,932	...	...	24	261† } 1† }	...	...	9
15,113	14,493	...	...	2,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,030	6,181	...	...	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,743	10,293	...	...	2,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8,43,840	7,77,838	...	...	50,069	98	212	...	332† } 19† }	...	...	15
3,563	3,530	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,25,622	93,670	...	...	21,136	...	...	46	168 } 75† }	...	...	11
29,997	21,106	...	...	3,173	...	...	5	48†	...	...	Nil.
30,593	24,350	...	...	1,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,159	8,761	...	...	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,212	8,088	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,077	1,079	...	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,347	3,733	...	...	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
54,436	51,830	...	...	4,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,044	23,259	...	...	4,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,418	5,684	...	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Armed Police.

‡ Artillery men.

ALI RAJPUR.

The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Government, under which customs duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in view of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and, in view thereof and with a view to promote commerce with Guzerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs. 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State as regards Ali Rajpur ceased.

In March 1862 Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by the British Government that the will should be set aside and Gangadeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881, owing to the lax administration of the then Diwan, and more particularly by reason of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Chief, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Local Government. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted, and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened; but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

Vijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Partap Singh, the present Chief, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. Rana Partap Singh was born in 1881 and was educated at the Daly College at Indore.

The Chief exercises powers in the State subject to the submission, for the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, of the State Budget for so long as the State remains indebted to Government. The Chief exercises criminal and civil powers in the State except as regards heinous offences, which are reported to the Political Agent who tries the more important cases himself but has the discretionary power to make over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by him. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The family is of Rajput (Rathor) extraction.

Maulvi Sayed Ahmed is the Diwan of the State. The State suffered severely from famine; the population, which is almost entirely Bhil, showing a loss of about 30 per cent. as compared with the census of 1891. The military forces consist of 17 cavalry, 195 armed police, and 4 guns classed as serviceable.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

BARWANI.

The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. Their country was originally of considerable extent; but was devastated by the Marathas and, at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained to them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Owing to the incapacity of the Chief, the State was under British management from 1861 to 1873 and from 1880 to 1886, when full administrative authority was conceded

to the then Rana, Indrajit Singh, on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative, and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement. Indrajit Singh died in December 1894 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rana Ranjit Singh, who was born in December 1888.

Rana Ranjit Singh completed his studies in the Mayo College in May 1907. He passed the Post Diploma or Administrative Class course and was head of the College at the time he left. He is now learning administrative work of his State under the tutelage of Captain H. K. Barr, Central India Horse, and will probably shortly be invested with full powers.

Since Ranjit Singh's accession, the administration of the State has been carried on by a Superintendent directly under the orders of the Political Agent. Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Chief, has been selected for the post of Superintendent of the State. The revenue, which in 1892 was only two lakhs of rupees, now exceeds four lakhs. Barwani has a considerable forest area which forms an increasingly valuable source of revenue for the State.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy but not to be visited by him. The local military forces are insignificant; no Imperial Service Troops are maintained.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

DHAR.

The Dhar State ranks first in the Bhopawar Agency.

In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja Holkar, and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa. By the treaty of 1819, the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. The State mutinied in 1857 and was confiscated; but was subsequently restored to the late Chief, Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864, and died in July 1898. He received the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction in 1877. He was also made K.C.S.I. The Maharaja was created C.I.E. in 1883. The present Chief, Udaji Rao Puar, who is an adopted son of the late Maharaja, was born in September 1886 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor.

The Chief received powers to administer his State in December 1907, subject to a general obligation to consult the Political Agent in all important matters and to obtain his consent before making any important changes in measures which have been introduced during the minority. The Chief selected, as his Diwan, Babu T. Chhajuram, who had been Assistant Superintendent and Revenue Officer during the latter portion of the minority. The Diwan received the title of Rai Bahadur on the 25th June 1909.

The State maintains no Imperial Service Troops. The local force consists of 98 cavalry, 212 infantry, 332 armed Police, and 5 guns. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, visited Dhar in 1875. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General, visited Dhar in November 1902. The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Chief of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right by reason of its long continuance. As a result of the investigation, the Durbar's right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all the guaranteed estates has been recognised.

In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Durbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Muthan, Kachhi Baroda, Dotria, and Bakhtgarh) regarding the collection of sayar revenues was arrived at.

The Darbar, as a matter of grace, has granted to all the guaranteed Bhūmias, subordinate to it, certain forest privileges for local use; but has reserved to itself all other prerogatives in the matter.

As regards the Bhūmias who hold under guarantee from Dhar, the Durbar, except in respect to the land tax, has full sovereign rights.

The Darbar has granted certain civil and criminal powers to their subordinate Thakurs and Bhūmias, guaranteed and unguaranteed, in respect of their holdings from the State.

The Darbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender of the State in 1894.

The State has abolished customs duties and inaugurated in lieu thereof town or octroi duty.

The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Maratha history. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (circa 1725-30).

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

JHABUA.

Jhabua was the principal guaranteed Chief under the old Bhil Agency and, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

There are some twenty families of rank (Umraos) in the State who pay Rs. 15,000 as tribute to the Maharaja Holkar and Rs. 5,000 to their own Chief.

In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement, Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Rs. 1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

The present Chief, Raja Udai Singh, who was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua, was born in 1876 and succeeded to the Chiefship in April 1895. Gopal Singh was granted full powers in his State in 1898. The Chief married the sister of the Chief of Sunth Rampur (Panch Mahals) in May 1907.

The Chief's jurisdiction is limited and all cases of heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent, who tries all more important cases in his Court but has the discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

The local forces consist of 46 cavalry, 168 infantry, 75 armed Police, and 4 guns almost unserviceable. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He is also entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

Owing to the disastrous effect of the famine of 1899-1900 on the finances, it has been found necessary to curtail the powers of the Chief, who is required to abide by the advice of his Diwan, who is appointed with the approval of the Political Agent, and also to submit the annual budget for the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General. The Chief has considerable natural intelligence and takes great interest in the administration of his State.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

JOBAT.

The ruling family are *Rathor Rajputs* and are an off-shoot of the Ali Rajpur family.

The late Chief died in August 1897 and was succeeded by his son, Indarjit Singh, the present Rana, who was born in March 1889.

Indarjit Singh, in September 1907, left the Daly College, Indore, where he had been studying, and he is now working in the State under the tutelage of the Superintendent, Munshi Muhammad Akbar Khan, and is acquiring some knowledge of administration.

This small State, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils, is now under superintendence, the direct administration being carried on by Munshi Muhammad Akbar Khan under the orders and control of the Political Agent.

The State suffered very severely from famine, and it will be some time before it can recover its former prosperity.

The Chief enjoys no salute, and is not entitled to be received by the Viceroy in separate Durbar. The Chief married the daughter of the Raja of Dehi, a tributary of the Indore State, in May 1907.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajaigarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, <i>K.C.I.E.</i> , Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th September 1848.	9th September 1859.	802	78,236	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Alipura .	Raja† Chhatrapati, <i>C.S.I.</i> , Jagirdar, Parihar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1853.	3rd November 1871.	73	14,592	Ditto .
3	Panka Pahari .	Diwan Mehrban Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Thakur (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1857.	3rd August 1890.	5	1,056	Ditto
4	Baoni .	His Highness Azam-ul-Umra Fakhr-ud-Daula Muin-ul-Mulk Sahib-i-Jah Mihni Sirdar Nawab Raizul Hassan Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	28th October 1876.	2nd August 1894.	121	19,780	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
5	Beri .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Jagirdar, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,279	Chiefly Hindus .
6	Bihat .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th May 1902.	26th January 1908.	16	3,984	Ditto .
7	Bijawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900	973	110,500	Ditto .
8	Bijna .	Diwan Himmat Singh .	1894	23rd March 1909.	8	1,578	Ditto .
9	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Jujhar Singh Bahadur, <i>C.I.E.</i>	14th April 1847.	16th June 1908	745	123,954	Ditto .
10	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja† Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	1,118	156,139	Ditto .
11	Datia .	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st June 1886	5th August 1907.	912	173,759	Ditto .
12	Dhurwai .	Diwan Ranjor Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>), with two other shareholders.	10th November 1833.	14th January 1851.	15	1,826	Ditto .
13	Garauli .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd April 1883	20th December 1883.	39	5,231	Ditto .
14	Gaurihar .	Prithipal Singh, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	1886	April 1904	71	7,760	Ditto .
15	Jigni .	Rao Bhan Partap Singh alias Fateh Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th May 1878	8th April 1892	22	3,838	Chiefly Hindus .
16	Lughasi .	Diwan Chhatarpati Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th August 1887.	3rd September 1902.	45	6,285	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
17	Naigawan Ribai.	Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar, Dowa Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	1878	8th March 1908.	12	2,497	Chiefly Hindus .

* These figures are
† Personal; hereditary
‡ Personal; hereditary

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,25,000	2,00,000	7,014	...	...	67	396	...	...	...	...	11
53,000	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,000	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,00,000	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	...	...	11
29,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
27,000	14,000	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,40,000	2,00,000	...	...	...	25	106	...	...	...	...	11
7,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,00,000	4,00,000	8,584	...	...	31	249	...	...	...	...	11
4,50,000	4,00,000	...	...	...	15	77	...	...	...	...	11
5,00,000	4,00,000	...	15,000	...	99	348	...	...	...	...	17§
10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
37,000	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
27,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
18,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,000	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,880	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* approximate,
title is "Raja,"
title is "Rao."

§ Two guns personal.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Orchha . . .	His Highness Saramda-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd July 1854	15th March 1874.	2,080	321,634	Chiefly Hindus .
19	Panna . . .	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Jadvendra Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1893	20th June 1902	2,596	192,986	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
20	Samthar . . .	His Highness Maharaja† Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, Gujar Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th November 1864.	17th June 1896	178	33,472	Chiefly Hindus .
21	Sarila . . .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,298	Ditto .
22	Tori Katchpur	Rao Bahadur ‡ Diwan Arjun Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870	7th February 1880.	36	7,099	Ditto .

† Personal title.

‡ Personal • hereditary title is "Raja."

GENERAL.

Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindabsani, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas, about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajow. On the death of Maharaja Madhoji Scindia his widows in fear of the successor, Daulat Rao, sought protection of the Datia Chief, an off-shoot of Orchha. Daulat Rao sent an army to seize the ladies, but the Chief, without awaiting their arrival, went out at the head of three hundred horsemen. He and all his following died in the defence of the laws of sanctuary and honour (Tod's "Rajasthan").

The western or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the eastern States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad*.

AJAIGARH.

In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born in September 1848, succeeded to the *gadi* in September 1859. The title of "Sawai" was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES,						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,50,000	7,50,000	...	...	...	130	600	...	...	...	...	17½
5,00,000	5,00,000	9,955	...	...	30	198	...	...	...	...	11
4,00,000	1,50,000	...	...	...	200	300	...	...	...	...	11
59,000	59,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil. Posthumous.
30,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

§ Two guns personal.

Supreme criminal jurisdiction under certain conditions has been conferred on Maharaja Ranjor Singh. The present Chief has three sons, *viz.*, Bhopal Singh, born in 1866 and educated in the Rajkumar College; Jaipal Singh, born in June 1874; Pakshpal Singh, born in April 1877; and two grandsons, *viz.*, Purna Pratap Singh, son of Bhopal Singh, born in August 1884; and the second, son of Jaipal Singh, born in September 1899.

The State, which is ruled upon strictly conservative principles, is much in debt owing, in a great measure, to expenditure incurred in the 1896-97 famine.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	67
Infantry	313
Artillery	46
Serviceable guns	9

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage 1877.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

ALIPURA.

The family is of Parihar caste of Rajputs. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

The present Chief, Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I., who was born in August 1853, succeeded his father in November 1871. He was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. He has one son, Kuar Harpal Singh, born in 1882.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, your sincere friend."

BANKA PAHARI.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Mehrban Singh, who was born in August 1857, succeeded his cousin, Diwan Sukh Sahib, on the latter's death in August 1890. This Jagir has

been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails.

BAONI.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

The present Chief, His Highness Azam-ul-Mura Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sirdar Nawab Riazul Hasan Khan Bahadur, who was born

The complimentary titles "Fakhr-ud-Daula," "Muin-ul-Mulk," and "Zafar Jang" were substituted for others in 1888.

in October 1876, succeeded to the *masnad* in August 1894. On the 1st January 1903 the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Chief's hands.

The State is very much involved, chiefly owing to loans contracted during the famine of 1896-97.

A salute of 11 guns attaches to the Chiefship.

The State has 2 serviceable guns.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BERI:

The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female lines. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri was left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages, other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutinies of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted.

The Jagirdar, Rao Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons and two widows. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh, who was born on the 29th August 1891, was recognised by the Government of India.

The Jagirdar and his brother, Ghanraj Singh, are being educated at the Daly College, Indore. During the Jagirdar's minority the estate is administered, in accordance with the late Jagirdar's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow, the daughter of the late Maharaja Lokpal Singh of Panna, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

BIHAT.

The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal): on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual *sanads* were granted.

The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, who was born in May 1902 and succeeded in January 1908, is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the village of Lohargawan.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

BIJAWAR.

The ruling family is descended from Birsingh Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj, son of Chhatrasal. In 1811 a *sanad* was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance. The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" was conceded on the 2nd October 1866, and that of "Sawai" on the 1st January 1877.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, was born in November 1877. This Chief is the second son of the Chief of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh and succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Chief in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Infantry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Serviceable guns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage 1877. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BIJNA.

This Jagir is divided into two shares.

The late Jagirdar, Diwan Makund Singh, who was born in January 1838, succeeded his father in June 1850 and died in December 1908. He was succeeded by Diwan Himmat Singh on the 23rd March 1909. The Jagirdar being a minor, his Jagir is managed by a Kamdar under the orders of the Political Agent. This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

CHARKHARI.

The Chiefship dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1804.

Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877, the title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

The late Chief, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Sir Malkhan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Ratan Singh's widow.

The Government of India recognized the succession of Malkhan Singh, and the State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief's minority. In January 1892 the Chief was entrusted with the government. In 1894 Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh was empowered, under certain conditions, to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous cases within the State. Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th

June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., who was born in April 1847.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	31
Infantry	165
Artillery	84
Serviceable guns	24

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The late Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

CHHATARPUR.

The ruling family is descended from Kuar Sone Shah, who was a servant of the Panna Chief. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kuar Sone Shah usurped a large tract of country for himself.

The British Government established Sone Shah in the *Raj* of Chhatarpur. A *sanad* was granted in 1806.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, who was born in August 1866, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in November 1867. In August 1887 the Chief was invested with full administrative powers. In 1869 the State gave land for the Nowgong Cantonment, for which it receives yearly Rs. 3,249-10-3. The Chief has no son. In 1894 His Highness was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction over heinous offences within his State.

The Maharaja, who is well educated, takes much interest in literature and philosophy.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	15
Infantry	57
Artillery	5
Serviceable guns	20

A salute of 11 guns attaches to the Chiefship.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

DATIA.

Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Barani from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1818, a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his

The title of "Lokendra" was conferred on the adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. His

Highness was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877, and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. His Excellency paid a visit to Datia in October 1902. The late Chief was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907 and was succeeded by his son, the present

This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times, Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja-Ram was so successful that Government

sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A *sanad* was granted in November 1807.

For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh, a former Jagirdar received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000.

The present Jagirdar, Prithpal Singh, who was born in 1886, succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad, in April 1904.

During the minority of the Jagirdar, the Jagir was administered by his mother with the help of a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent. In May 1907 the Jagirdar was given administrative powers with certain restrictions.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS.

These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha, who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hasht-bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Parai, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari—among his eight sons. The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Parai was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar; so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, *viz.*, Banka Pahari, Bijna, Dhurwai, and Tori Fatehpur.

In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government; but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

JIGNI.

The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy; but, after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a *sanad* granted in 1810.

Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born in May 1878, was adopted from the Charkhari family and succeeded in 1892. Bhan Pratap Singh has only lately been given powers to administer his Jagir.

The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

The Jagirdar's mother received the personal title of "Rani" in January 1898 in recognition of the excellence of her administration during Bhan Pratap Singh's minority. A son was born to the Jagirdar in December 1904.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

LUGHASI.

This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the title of "Rao Bahadur," a Jagir of Rs. 2,000, and a *Khilat* worth Rs. 10,000. In 1872 the title of "Diwan" was conferred on the then Chief, Hira Singh.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Chhatrapati Singh, who was born in August 1887 succeeded his father, Khet Singh, in September 1902 and was given powers on the 1st July 1909. The Jagirdar Chhatrapati Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, with his brother, Kuar Pratap Singh. He has been married to a relation of the Maharaja of Chhatarpur.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

NAIGAWAN RIBAI.

The family is descended from Lachhman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a *sanad* for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life-tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow, Larai Dulaiya, was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, who was born in 1878, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya, who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

ORCHHA.

Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Marathas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, on the 23rd December 1812.

The present Chief, His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in July 1854 and succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother, Hamir Singh.

The late Chief rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000, which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

In 1879 it was decided to style the Chief of Orchha in communication from the Viceroy as "Maharaja Sahib Mushfik Mihrban." In 1882 he was granted the hereditary title of "Sawai", and in 1886 that of "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand" or first of the princes of Bundelkhand.

A salute of 15 guns attaches to the Chiefship, but the present ruler, Maharaja Pratap Singh, receives a salute of 17 guns as a personal distinction. He is a good and strong ruler. He is economical in his personal expenditure and takes great personal interest in the development of his State. He takes much interest in field sports.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Infantry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500
Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Serviceable guns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50

The second son of the Chief, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now Chief of that State.

He was created a G. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1906 and was invested with the insignia by His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in April 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

The Panna Chiefs are descended from the Ōrchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son, Chhatarsal, acquired much territory east of the Dhasan and founded Panna. On his death his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A *sansad* was conferred upon Raja Kisliore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Chief, received a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000.

Madho Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in March 1898, was deposed for his complicity in the poisoning of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh, and interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. The Government of India selected as Chief Jadvendra Singh, son of the late Rao Raja Khuman Singh. Jadvendra Singh was born in 1893 and succeeded in June 1902. He is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. During the minority of the Chief, the administration of the State has been vested in a Diwán and Council supervised by the Political Agent.

[illegible]

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to Nona Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort : a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

In 1879 an agreement was made with the Chief by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Chief, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

In 1882 the Chief ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja* Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, who was

* Family title "Raja."

The title of "Maharaja" was conferred in 1898 as a personal distinction. born in November 1864, succeeded his father, Chhatar Singh, in June 1896.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	200
Infantry	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	250
Artillery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	50
Serviceable guns	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The Chief has no son; but a daughter was born to him in April 1901.

Owing to dissensions in the family, the brother of the late Chief received a separate Jagir at Sami and a monthly allowance from the Darbar of Rs. 1,000. On his death, the Jagir was resumed by the State.

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. The Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was awarded the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal on the 1st of January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

SARILA.

The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Rai Chhatrasal.

At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand, the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by *sanad* in 1807 and the pension was resumed. The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born in September 1898, *i.e.*, after the death of his father, Pahar Singh, which took place in February 1898.

During his minority the State is being managed under the superintendence of the Agency.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

TORI FATEHPUR.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Arjun Singh, who was born in 1870, and succeeded to the Jagir in February 1880, was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agra Barkhera	Thakur Baldeo Singh, Rajput-Puar (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th January 1876.	15th December 1891.	31	5,258	Chiefly Hindus.
2	Ajraoda . .	Thakur Pratap Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th October 1875.	1st May 1903	...	...	...
3	Arnia . .	Sobhag Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1874 . .	11th January 1892.	...	...	...
4	Bardia (Barra)	Rao Dhaukal Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1850 . .	25th August 1865.	7	600	Chiefly Hindus.
5	Bhadaura . .	Raja Ranjit Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th January 1887.	4th February 1899.	50	2,275	Ditto .
6	Bichraud I . .	Thakur Madho Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1848 . .	22nd November 1878.	...	...	...
7	Bichraud II . .	Thakur Nagji or Nag Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th January 1888.	21st July 1899	...	400	Chiefly Hindus.
8	Dabri . .	Thakur Parbat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879 . .	November 1885.	...	...	...
9	Datana . .	Thakur Bhawani Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1865 . .	26th August 1878.	...	...	...
10	Dharnaoda . .	Thakur Bhim Singh, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th March 1860.	December 1877.	41	4,325	Chiefly Hindus.
11	Dhulatia . .	Thakur Dule Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1895 . .	25th February 1909.	...	...	...
12	Garha . .	Raja Dhirat Singh, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th June 1885	31st October 1900.	44	9,481	Chiefly Hindus.
13	Gwalior . .	Major-General His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Motasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharaja Adhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat (a) Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindhia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Munazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglish-tan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., and Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, LL.D. (Cantab), Maharatta (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th October 1876.	21st June 1886	25,041	2,933,001	Chiefly Hindus, Muhammadans, Jains, Animists.
14	Jhulera . .	Thakur Bhawani Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th September 1894.	4th June 1895.	...	...	...
15	Kalukhera	Rao Kishen Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1861 . .	18th July 1896	6	1,000	Chiefly Hindus
16	Karaudia . .	Thakur Lakshman Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd June 1900.	28th August 1907.	10	1,000	Chiefly Hindus and Aborigines
17	Kathaun . .	Thakur Partap Singh, Kshatri Yadav (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th February 1865.	5th April 1892	5	3,505	Chiefly Hindus.
18	Khaniadhana . .	Rao Khalak Singh (<i>Hindu</i>).	November 1892.	1st November 1909.	68	15,528	Ditto .
19	Kharsi . .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th October 1897.	20th September 1905.	...	...	...
20	Kheri Rajpura	Thakur Ram Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1888 . .	17th May 1905	6	600	Chiefly Hindus.
21	Khiauda . .	Thakur Madan Singh, Rajput, Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th April 1882	28th December 1889.	10	857	Ditto .
22	Lalgarh . .	Diwan Hari Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1878 . .	23rd July 1888	14	2,000	Ditto .
23	Narwar . .	Rao Man Singh, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1877 . .	29th April 1899.	16	1,405	Ditto .
24	Naugaoon . .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1860 . .	20th December 1900.	...	...	...

(a) The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other merely complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindhia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1862.]

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other State.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,900	14,250	...	3,112	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
336	Nil.
4,200	Nil.
10,000	Nil.
6,000	6,000	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
963	Nil.
2,000	Nil.
180	Nil.
186	Nil.
7,500	5,300	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,071	Nil.
26,300	25,800	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,35,70,000	1,10,30,000	...	...	11,20,000	...	4,133	3,109	...	11,897	1,794†	19‡

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes 446 Transport men.

‡ 1 guns within Gwalior territory.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Paron (Narwar)	Raja Mahindra Singh, Kachhwaha Rajput (Hindu).	26th December 1892.	17th December 1898.	69	5,557	Chiefly Hindus.
26	Patharia . .	Thakur Rai Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1884 . .	26th February 1900.	7	441	Ditto .
27	Piplia . .	Rawat Partap Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	2nd January 1873.	30th March 1905.	8	600	Ditto .
28	Raghugarh .	Raja Bahadur Singh, Chauhan Rajput (Hindu).	8th March 1891.	30th July 1900.	112	19,446	Ditto .
29	Sirsi . .	Diwan Jiwan Singh, Dhandela Rajput (Hindu).	2nd January 1896.	2nd April 1901.	12	5,448	Ditto .
30	Tappa . .	Thakur Bhim Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1894 . .	18th December 1900.	15	882	Ditto .
31	Tonk . .	Thakur Bijay Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	13th October 1880.	13th November 1906.	..	...	...
32	Umri . .	Raja Pirthi Singh, Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	14th January 1872.	26th August 1880.	60	2,469	Chiefly Hindus.

AGRA BARKHERA.

Agra Barkhera is a small Thakurate held from Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee. The Thakur is a Puar Rajput.

The present Thakur, Baldeo Singh, was born in January 1876, succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1891, and received powers in 1893.

The habits of the Thakur being extravagant, the Resident reported unfavourably on his administration, and the Thakurate was taken under management in 1900. The affairs of the Thakurate were conducted by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident until May 1909, when the debts having been paid off, administrative powers were restored to the Thakur.

The Thakurate has no efficient military.

BHADAURA.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an off-shoot of the Umri State. The present estate has been in possession of the Raja since 1820, when it was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft. Besides the villages granted by Maharaja Scindia, the estate includes the villages of Bhadaura, which was granted by the Emperor Shah Jahan to the Umri family in 1634 and Rai Basai granted by Chhatar Singh of Marwar in A.D. 1731.

The present Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in January 1887 and succeeded to the *gadi* by selection, the late Chief having died in February 1899 without heirs, direct or adopted.

The Chief does not show any aptitude for learning administrative work and the estate is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

The estate maintains no other military than a small number of nominal sowars and sepoys for local watch and ward.

The Chief enjoys no salute, but is entitled to admission to a private durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

DHARNAODA.

The Thakur is a Chauhan Rajput, an off-shoot from Raghugarh, and holds his estate from Scindia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other State.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20,200	18,800	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
58,300	46,000	..	..	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,400	5,400	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,400	4,900	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

The present Thākūr, Bhīm Singh, was born in March 1866 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1877. In September 1906 the Thākūrāte was taken under the partial management of the Residency owing to the Thākūr's indebtedness and inability to carry on the administration satisfactorily. It is managed by a Kamdār under the supervision of the Resident.

The military, which the estate maintains, is insignificant and nominal.

GARHA.

The ruling family are Chauhan Rajputs, an off-shoot from the Raghugārh family, and have been in the possession of the State since 1818. The State was granted by Maharāja Scindia under British guarantee on condition that the Raja keeps peace in the country.

The late Chief, Raja Balbahadar Singh, having died in October 1900, the Government of India recognised the succession of his son, Dhirat Singh, who was born in June 1883. Dhirat Singh was entrusted with the management of the State in February 1907.

The State keeps a few sepoy and sowars for local purposes.

GWALIOR.

Rājuji, the founder of the Scindia family, was in the service of the Peshwa; and from a command in the Paigah or Body Guard rose rapidly to the first rank of Maratha Chiefs. He acquired possessions in Malwa and died in A.D. 1750. He was succeeded by his eldest son Jaypa, who was killed at Nagor in 1759. He was followed by his son Jankoji, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Panipat (1761) and put to death. His uncle, Madhuji Scindia, the youngest son of Rājuji, then succeeded to the Chiefship. Madhuji Scindia's formidable army, organized by French officers, made him the virtual ruler of Hindustan, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa. The British Government, after defeating Madhuji Scindia by a force under Colonel Muir in 1781, induced him to mediate between them and the Marathas. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Salbai (1782). Scindia, now left free by the system of neutrality then pursued by the British, established his power over the northern parts of Hindustan and obtained control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi.

Madhuji Scindia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Daulat Rao Scindia. After the death of Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, the Maharaja Scindia's

powerful army enabled him to place Baji Rao in power. When by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 the British Government recovered its influence at Poona, Daulat Rao entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the Treaty. The Maharaja Scindia failed to meet the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences, war ensued, and the power of the Maharaja Scindia was completely broken in Upper and Central India. He signed the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, by which he was stripped of his territories in Hindustan and deprived of Gohad and Gwalior. The loss of these last named caused the Maharaja Scindia grave discontent. Among other acts of hostility he attacked and plundered the Resident's camp and kept the Resident a prisoner. This action threatened a fresh rupture with the British; but a change in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring Gohad and Gwalior.

Accordingly a treaty was concluded in November 1805 ceding Gwalior and Gohad to the Maharaja Scindia, and among other conditions, binding the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, or other Chiefs tributaries of the Maharaja Scindia in Malwa or Rajputana.

Subsequently in 1817, when the British Government resolved to form political alliances against the Pindaris, this condition was annulled by the treaty of 5th November, in which the Maharaja Scindia pledged himself to act in concert with the British against the Pindaris.

In 1818 an adjustment of boundaries was effected, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts and ceding lands of equal value.

At the close of the Pindari War, Sir John Malcolm, with a view to pacifying the country, mediated between the Maharaja Scindia and the Rajput Chiefs holding lands in and about Malwa from whom the Maharaja Scindia exacted tribute, and who in their turns levied contributions from their weaker neighbours. Their estates were generally guaranteed to them on condition of good behaviour. These are now known as Mediatized Chiefs.

Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827, leaving no son. His nearest kinsman, a youth of eleven, was adopted and placed in power with the title of "Alijah Jankoji Rao Scindia" under the regency of Baiza Bai, Daulat Rao's widow.

Baiza Bai, anxious to retain the powers of Regent during her life-time, kept the young Maharaja in such strict restraint that he took refuge with the Resident. Baiza Bai's rule was unpopular; a large portion of the army espoused the cause of the young Maharaja and Baiza Bai was compelled to leave Gwalior territory.

Jankoji's maternal uncle, known as Mama Sahib, occupied the post of minister, but the Government was weak and the army in a chronic state of mutiny.

Jankoji Scindia died in February 1843. His widow, Tara Rani, a young girl of twelve, adopted the nearest relative of the late Maharaja, who at the age of eight succeeded to the *gadi* under the title of "Alijah Jayaji Rao Scindia." The Mama Sahib, who was well disposed towards the British, was chosen as Regent by the nobles of Gwalior and recognized by the British Government, but intrigues were set on foot against him by one Dada Khasgiwala, who succeeded in effecting the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior.

Dada Khasgiwala soon showed himself hostile to the interest of the British Government by acts which led to the withdrawal of the Resident. The surrender of Dada Khasgiwala was required as preliminary to the restoration of friendly relations with the Maharani and her son, the Maharaja.

On the advance of a British force towards Gwalior he was given up. It was then arranged that a meeting should take place between the Governor-General and the Maharaja at Hingona on the 26th December 1843. The mutinous Gwalior troops, however kept the Maharani and her son in restraint, and the day passed without the interview taking place. On the 29th December the Gwalior troops fired on the British force; the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar were fought on the same day. The Gwalior army was totally destroyed. A treaty was concluded on the 13th January 1844, assigning territory yielding eight lakhs for the maintenance of a contingent force and other lands for the

payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war, reducing the army to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns, and agreeing that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

In June 1857 the contingent mutinied, and the Resident was forced to quit Gwalior, and in June 1858 the Maharaja, deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, sought refuge at Agra. Gwalior was re-taken by Sir Hugh Rose's force on the 19th June and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace.

For his services during the mutiny, the Maharaja Scindia was given lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year and permission was given to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, his artillery from 32 to 36 guns, and other concessions and exchanges of territory were granted—a subsidiary force costing not less than 16 lakhs a year was substituted for the extinct contingent. After the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. In 1860 Lord Canning and later Lord Elgin promised the fort should be restored to the Maharaja Scindia when this could be done with safety. Accordingly, on the 10th March 1886, this pledge was fulfilled. The British forces marched out of the fort of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar. On the same day the town and fort of Jhansi were made over to the North-Western Provinces Government by the Gwalior authorities. At the same time the Maharaja was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000.

In 1861 Jayaji Rao Scindia was created a G.C.S.I., and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 21 guns and made a Councillor of the Empress. The title of "Hisam-us-Sultanat" was conferred upon him and he was given the honorary rank of a General in the British Army. He was subsequently made a G.C.B. and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia died in June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Rao, born in October 1876. The administration was carried on by a Council of Regency during the minority. In 1894 His Highness was entrusted with full powers in his State.

The territories of the Gwalior State are divided into three parts, *viz.*, (1) the Northern, (2) the Central, and (3) the Malwa Division.

The northern and central parts adjoin one another, while the Malwa part with its head-quarters at Ujjain is entirely cut off by intervening territory of other States.

The forces maintained by the Gwalior State consist of 440 artillery men with 36 guns classified as serviceable, 1,897 Imperial Service Cavalry, 1,794 Imperial Service Infantry, 3,109 Irregular Cavalry, and a Transport Train of 725 ponies and 300 carts.

His Highness Madho Rao Scindia is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was made an Honorary Colonel in the British Army in 1898. His Highness went to China in 1900 as Orderly Officer to Sir Alfred Gaselee.

The Chief was made an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1901, and was decorated with the China medal by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India in June 1902, and also received the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Cambridge while in England, as one of the representative Chiefs on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty. His Highness also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903. His Highness was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor, at Gwalior on the 2nd February 1903. In December 1905 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Gwalior. His Highness was gazetted as Honorary Colonel in the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) on the 1st January 1906 and was granted the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st January 1910. He receives a salute of 19 guns (21 guns within his own territory). He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration

which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (All gold thread).

KATHAUN.

Kathaun is a small estate which was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee. The Thakur is a Yado Rajput, and has been in possession of the estate since 1825.

The estate has been granted for faithful service and for protecting the high road.

The present Thakur, Pratap Singh, was born in February 1865, and succeeded to the estate in April 1892. The estate is managed by the Thakur himself.

KHANIADHANA.

Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief, Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

The present Chief, Rao Khalak Singh was born in November 1892 and succeeded to the jagir in November 1909 on the death of his father, Raja Chitra Singh, who received the title of "Raja" at the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 as a personal distinction. The hereditary title is "Rao."

The military force of the State consists of 7 cavalry, 100 infantry, 2 artillerymen, and 1 serviceable gun.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend,"

KHIAUDA.

Khiauda is an off-shoot of Umri and does not enjoy any British guarantee. Umri is not authorised to interfere in its affairs or to exercise any jurisdictional rights, but is entitled to levy *nazarana* on successions. The Thakur is a Sisodia Rajput.

The present Thakur, Madan Singh, was born in April 1882 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1889. Owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the estate, the administration was not entrusted to the Thakur but is being conducted by a Kamdar acting under the supervision of the Resident. The Estate is now free from debt and the Thakur is making satisfactory progress in learning the administrative work.

PARONE.

The ruling family claims descent from Kuchhwaha Ajodhya Rajputs, who established themselves at Narwar before the Maratha invasion. The present holding has only existed since 1818, the Chief's immediate ancestor having been driven from Narwar in the beginning of the nineteenth century by the troops of Daulat Rao Scindia. Daulat Rao Scindia deprived the Raja of his hereditary possession. He in retaliation made frequent raids upon Scindia's territories. In Sir John Malcolm's general scheme for pacifying the country, the pargana of Parone with six villages was granted to the Raja by Scindia under British guarantee in 1818.

The grandfather of the late Chief, Raja Man Singh, joined the rebels in the mutiny; but subsequently surrendered on condition of receiving a free pardon and a suitable allowance. His possessions were consequently restored to him and he was further granted a cash allowance of Rs. 1,000 for his good services in the capture of the notorious dakait Tantia Topi.

The late Chief, Raja Gajendra Singh, died in December 1898, leaving two minor sons. The elder son, Mahindra Singh, who was born in December 1892, succeeded to the Chiefship. The Chief being a minor is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, and the State is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

The State maintains no military except a few so-called sepoys and sowars for local watch and ward.

The Chief enjoys no salute, but is entitled to admission to a private durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

RAGHUGARH.

The ruling family are Chauhan Rajputs and are known by the name of Khichis. They are one of the oldest families in Malwa. The Khichis settled at Bajrangarh in 1697 after the capture of Gagron by Raja Bhim Singh of Kotah.

In 1780, Scindia stripped the family of their possessions and imprisoned the then Raja and his son. Jai Singh maintained the war with the Maharaja Scindia till his death in 1818, when a settlement was made with the successors of the latter through the mediation and under the guarantee of British Government, by which the Maharaja Scindia gave the fort and town of Raghugarh and some lands in their vicinity.

The late Chief, Raja Jaimandal Singh, died in July 1900. The succession of his son, Maharaj Kuar Bikramajit Singh, was not sanctioned by Government. Bikramajit Singh was allowed to adopt, as successor to the Raghugarh State, Madrup Singh of the Shahrog branch, who received the name of Bahadur Singh on adoption. Bahadur Singh was born in March 1891 and is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

Máharaj Kuar Bikramajit Singh died in August 1905.

The State is administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Resident.

The State maintains no military force.

The Chief enjoys no salute, but is entitled to admission to a private durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

SIRSI.

The Chief is a Dhandera Rajput and holds his estate from Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee, which was granted to him in 1820 on condition of keeping peace and reducing the Girasias to obedience.

The late Chief, Diwan Mehrban Singh, died in April 1901 and was succeeded by his son, Jiwan Singh, who was born in April 1896. Jiwan Singh is being educated at the Sardars' School at Lashkar and, during his minority, the estate is being managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

The estate maintains a few sepoys for watch and ward.

UMRI.

The ruling family are descended from Sisodia Rajputs of Udaipur.

The formal suzerainty of the Gwalior Darbar over the estate, was admitted by the Government of India, who also recognised the Darbar's right to be consulted in cases of succession and to be represented at the installation ceremonies.

The Gwalior Darbar is not, however, permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of the estate.

The present Chief, Raja Pirthi Singh, was born in January 1872 and succeeded to the estate in August 1880.

The Chief manages his estate with the help of a Kamdar.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bai . . .	Jaswant Singh, Bhil (Animist).	1890 . . .	30th January 1894.	...	...	...
2	Bilauda . . .	Thakur Samrat Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1873 . . .	2nd July 1878	1'11	257	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Dhaora Ganjara	Four shareholders, Bhil (Animist).	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hirapur . . .	Rao Jaswant Singh, Karkee. (Hindu)	21st June 1891.	10th December 1900.	6	448	Chiefly Hindus, Animists.
5	Indore . . .	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maratha (Hindu).	26th November 1890.	31st January 1903.	9,500	850,690	Chiefly Hindus, Muhammadans, Animists.
6	Kayatha . . .	Thakur Sheodan Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	9th June 1846	1864 . . .	...	...	...
7	Men . . .	Three shareholders, Bhil (Animist).	...	...	...	...	Chiefly Animists
8	Naulana . . .	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1878 . . .	24th August 1884.	2	401	Chiefly Hindus.
9	Sheogarh . . .	Thakur Moti Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1858 . . .	1864 . . .	1'7	300	Ditto .

INDORE.

The average yearly revenue, under all heads, for ten years previous to the famine year of 1899-1900, was about 70 lakhs Hali rupees, and subsequently about 54 lakhs.

The State originally maintained a body of 500 horse for Imperial Service; but the Darbar have substituted for this a Transport Train of 200 carts with an escort of 200 cavalry. Besides this, it has a local force of the nominal strength of—

800 regular cavalry;
1,000 regular infantry; and
2 batteries of field artillery of 6 guns each, the full establishment with the 2 batteries being 210.

The majority of these are quartered at Indore.

There are 51 unserviceable guns. The police are not included in the above figures and consist of 141 mounted men and 1,960 foot police of all ranks under the command of an Inspector-General assisted by one Deputy Inspector-General.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 19 guns with 2 additional guns within his own territory. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Maharajadhiraja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., abdicated in January 1903, and was succeeded by his (only) son Tukoji Rao Holkar, born in November 1890. After completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in February 1909, but owing to indifferent health was obliged to return to Indore after only a short period of training. He is married to an Indore lady.

Brief History of the Indore State.

Malhar Rao, a shepherd's son from the village of Hol in the Deccan, 40 miles from Poona, was born in 1694. He rapidly rose to eminence, and in 1724 was taken into the

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief's to guns
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8,420	7,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
54,00,000	77,11,183	...	23,600	10,00,000*	575	1,034	61	1,960	200	341‡	19†
1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.
† 21 guns within the limits of Indore territory.
‡ Transport Corps men.

service of the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1728 he was assigned 12 districts in Malwa for the maintenance of his army, and much of this land is still included in the Indore territories. Dying in 1766, he was succeeded by his grandson, who died within a year, his mother, the famous Ahalya Bai, ruling till 1795, when she was succeeded by Tukoji Rao Holkar I, who had been the Commander of her armies. Tukoji was a member of another family. On his death in 1797, the State was wracked with internal dissensions until Jaswant Rao Holkar, an illegitimate son of the late Chief, by his skill as a Military Commander restored the fortunes of his house. In 1805 he came into collision with the British authorities and was driven across the Sutlej by Lord Lake and forced to sign the treaty of Rajpurghat, by which he relinquished many of his possessions.

He died insane in 1811 and was succeeded by his son, Malhar Rao, a mere youth. Dissensions again broke out, while Pindaris and others devastated the country, till finally Malhar Rao was defeated at Mehidpur by Sir John Malcolm in December 1817, and signed the treaty of Mandsaur in 1818. By this treaty he abandoned his possessions south of the Narbada and relinquished his claims over the States in Rajputana, while the British Government undertook to maintain a force within his territories, now cantoned at Mhow.

Malhar Rao died in 1833 without issue; his wife and mother adopted Martand Rao Holkar as his successor. A few weeks after this event Martand Rao was summarily deposed by Hari Rao, a cousin of Malhar Rao, whose accession was clamorously welcomed by the troops. Hari Rao's rule was a time of intrigue and disorder. He died in 1843 without issue, and his adopted son, who succeeded him, survived for a few months only, dying unmarried and heirless. The succession was declared to rest with the British Government.

Tukoji Rao II, a cousin of the last ruler, was selected to succeed. Dying in 1886, he was succeeded by his son Shivaji Rao, who abdicated in 1903 in favour of his son, Tukoji Rao III, the present Maharaja.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE HOLKAR FAMILY.

MALHAR RAO.

Succeeded by his grandson, * who died nine months after his accession.

Tukoji Holkar.

Jaswant Rao.

† Malhar Rao (son of Jaswant Rao).

Martand Rao (*adopted*).

Hari Rao (*a relation*).

Khandey Rao (*adopted*).

‡ Tukoji Rao (*adopted*).

* NOTE.—On this boy's death, the State was ably ruled by his mother, Ahalya Bai, from 1765 to 1795.

† NOTE.—Malhar Rao was a minor, and the State was ruled by Tulsi Bai, a concubine of his late father, from 1811 till 1817, when she was murdered.

‡ Tukoji Rao (died in 1886).

Shivaji Rao (abdicated 1903 and died 1908).

Tukoji Rao (present Chief).

Jaswant Rao (heir-apparent).

Jaswant Rao (died in 1890).

Tatya Saheb (born 1882).

Relation of the State with the British Government.

These are defined by the Treaty of Mandsaur, which is dated 6th January 1818.

The British Government undertakes to protect the State, to mediate its differences with other States, and to place with him an accredited minister of the Government.

The Maharajadhiraja Holkar on his part engages to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

The Maharajadhiraja has been granted a *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

During the minority of the Chief, the State is administered by a Council of Regency under the supervision of the Resident. The last-named appointment was created in 1899 in consequence of the misrule of Maharajadhiraja Sir Shivaji Rao. The confusion into which the administration of the State had fallen is now slowly being remedied.

Among the measures of reform introduced up to date may be mentioned:—

- (a) The substitution (1902) of the British rupee in place of the Hali coin as the currency of the State.
- (b) The re-assessment of the land revenue, combined with a scientific survey of the State. These operations begun in 1900 were completed in 1908.
- (c) The administration of the forests on regular lines. The Department has been re-constituted (1904).
- (d) The reorganization (1904) of the Army and the Police, securing greater efficiency besides considerable economy.
- (e) The formation in 1904 of the Public Works Department under an engineer whose services have been lent (1903) by the Government of India. Programmes have been prepared of the requirements of the State in the shape of roads and buildings.
- (f) The abolition (1905) of general customs duties and the substitution of octroi at only 13 towns in the State.
- (g) The examination (still in progress) of the accounts of the State, and the writing-off of irrecoverable arrears.
- (h) The recognition (1904) of Hindi as an official language of the State equally with Marathi.
- (i) The development of medical relief. In the Indore City a women's hospital has been added to the Tukoji Rao Hospital. In the district there are now 38 regular dispensaries besides 24 in charge of Vaid.
- (j) The reorganization (1906) of the courts so as to relieve nearly all executive officers, except the Subahs, who remain as District Magistrates, of judicial duties.

- (k) The unification of the State Post Office with the Imperial Post Office with effect from the 1st March 1908.

At the head of the Educational establishments in the State stands the Holkar College, founded in 1891, with Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley, M.A. (Oxon.), as Principal. It has accommodation for about 58 boarders, and is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the B. A. standard in all subjects and the B. Sc. The schools in the State consist of 1 high school, 10 anglo-vernacular schools, 111 primary schools and 11 girls' schools, the number of students on the rolls of each being respectively 521, 2,124, 6,367, and 767. Mr. Cholmondeley has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in addition to his duties at the College.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My honoured and valued friend,—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (All gold thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ambao . .	Chatarsal, Saktawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th August 1886.	9th November 1900.	1'13	39	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Bagli . .	Thakur Ranjit Singh, Rathor Champawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd July 1882	10th January 1896.	135'55	14,049	Ditto .
3	Barkhera Deo Dungri.	Thakur Kalu Singh, Saktawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th July 1879	1st November 1893.	2'87	225	Ditto .
4	Barkhera Panth	Thakur Amar Singh, Saktawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th February 1880.	29th January 1895.	3'01	357	Ditto .
5	Bhojakheri .	Rao Bhawani Singh, Parihar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1858 . .	9th December 1879.	6	400	Ditto .
6	Bilaud . .	Saiyed Ghulam Abbas (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	1878 . .	August 1884 .	1'67	202	Hindus; Muham-madans.
7	Borkhera (Jaora)	Thakur Kishore Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	November 1879.	26th April 1902.	8'4	900	Ditto .
8	Borkhera (Dewas)	Thakur Ram Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th March 1872.	1st April 1893	4	200	Chiefly Hindus .
9	Chapaner .	Thakur Bheron Singh, Purawat Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th July 1883	6th Jy 1897	3'5	575	Ditto .
10	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar, Marahta (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st January 1888.	13th October 1899.	446	62,312	Ditto .
11	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, Marahta (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th August 1877.	23rd May 1892	440	54,904	Ditto .
12	Gudarkhera .	Thakur Nahar Singh, Sadawat Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th February 1895.	8th March 1904.	"	634	Ditto .
13	Harsore . .	Thakur Khusal Singh, Chandrawat Rajput Sisodia (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th June 1885.	7th October 1900.	3'36	119	Ditto .
14	Jaora . .	Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daulat Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang,† Pathan (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895	568	84,202	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
15	Jawasia . .	Rawat Fateh Singh, Goil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1890 . .	17th November 1900.	4	418	Chiefly Hindus .
16	Kherwasa .	Thakur Partab Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881 . .	1887 . .	5	900	Hindus; Muham-madans.
17	Khojankhera .	Thakur Dhul Singh, Solanki Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	About 1898 .	9th March 1907	5	600	Chiefly Hindus .
18	Mandawal .	Rawat Kesri Singh, Parawat Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	12'69	1,868	Ditto .
19	Munderi . .	Thakur Dule Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	September 1876.	29th December 1903.	3'58	351	Ditto .
20	Mundli . .	Thakur Gulab Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd December 1879.	24th May 1892.	'89	43	Ditto .
21	Ninora . .	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1868 . .	28th November 1908.	2'55	153	Ditto .

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Imperial Service Troops.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
96,852	96,909	...	15,329	19,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,635	2,556	...	1,108	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,61,000	3,70,000	14,237	...	1,16,000	63	98	...	97	...	...	15
3,29,437	3,13,704	14,237	...	64,398	...	...	69	113	...	...	15
7,751	5,239	...	2,473	1,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,50,000	...	1,37,127	...	...	54	94	...	...	...	...	13
10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,935	11,231	...	2,837	1,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	*Panth Piploda	1. Pandit Dhondu Gopal alias Nana Sahib, Deccani Brahmin (Hindu). 2. Narayan Rao Janardan, Deccani Brahmin (Hindu).	21st October 1863.	13th February, 1906. 6th April 1886.	Hold no land. Are only Tanka- dars.	...	...
23	Pathari	Rawat Unkar Singh, Chaora Puar Rajput (Hindu).	18th Decem- ber 1884.	11th April 1894.	15	1,436	Chiefly Hindus
24	Piploda	Thakur Kesri Singh, Doria Rajput (Hindu).	7th November 1873.	27th October 1888.	51	9,529	Ditto
25	Ratlam	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	13th January 1880.	29th January, 1893.	902.20	83,773	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
26	Rindon	Thakur Abhey Singh, Saktawat Rajput (Hin- du).	26th January 1875.	19th April 1894.	1	112	Chiefly Hindus
27	Sada Kheri (Sheogarh).	Thakur Sadul Singh, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	1862	13th August 1897.	60	3,000	Ditto
28	Sailana	His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh, K.C.I.E., Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	1863	12th October 1895.	450	25,731	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
29	Sanauda	Thakur Madho Singh, Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	Sept e m b e r 1876.	4th February 1892.	5.72	143	Chiefly Hindus
30	Sarwan	Thakur Raghunath Singh, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	22nd April 1885.	3rd October 1902.	71	4,000	Chiefly Animists
31	Shajaota	Thakur Rup Singh, Solanki Rajput (Hindu).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1904	7	300	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
32	Shujanpura	Thakur Umed Singh, Saktawat Rajput (Hin- du).	31st August 1868.	21st January 1885.	.72	25	Chiefly Hindus
33	Sidri	Thakur Gordhan Singh, Vaish (Hindu).	1879	1892	11	200	Ditto
34	Sirsi	Thakur Sarup Singh, Rathor Rajput (Hindu)	1854	1872	15	1,000	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
35	Sitamau	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	1879	11th May 1900.	350	23,863	Ditto
36	Tal	Rawat Madho Singh, Doria Rajput (Hindu).	10th August 1896.	30th January 1901.	Unknown	1,000	Chiefly Hindus
37	Uni	Thakur Jaswant Singh, Doria Rajput (Hindu).	15th October 1893.	26th June 1906	5	500	Ditto
38	Uparwara	Thakur Bhairon Singh, Solanki Rajput (Hindu).	1873	24th April 1901.	10	1,000	Ditto

* This is a British estate consisting of 20½ villages held by several Thakurates.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs to guns.
		To Government.	To other States		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
39,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,336	14,109	...	2,280	5,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
95,000	85,000	...	15,435	19,240	...	...	15	26	...	...	Nil.
9,00,000†	...	84,000	...	...	...	...	60	100	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,89,268†	...	42,000	...	...	...	...	25	56	...	...	11
2,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,00,000†	...	...	55,000	...	...	...	15	123	...	...	11
11,022	9,025	...	1,348	4,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	2,060	...	276	1,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14,300	...	...	1,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes allowances.

BAGLI.

The Bagli family are Rathor Rajputs. The Thakur of Bagli holds 14 villages under British guarantee and 69 unguaranteed villages from the Maharaja Scindia.

Ranjit Singh, the present Thakur, was born in July 1882 and succeeded to the estate in January 1896. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. During his minority the estate was managed by a Superintendent under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The Thakur received administrative powers in June 1908, subject to certain temporary limitations.

DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH).

The founders of the State were the two brothers of the Puar (Pramar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D. with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnod and Bagode, and shares in several other parganas. The Puars, who by intermarriage with Marahas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Marahas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Chiefs of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power, and authority.

In 1862 the Chiefs of Dewas received *sanads* granting them the right of adoption.

In 1828 the pargana of Bagode was made over to the British Government for management. This arrangement continued until 1901, when the pargana was restored to the Dewas States, and was equally divided between both the branches.

Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II, who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was born in January 1888 and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in January 1903, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was invested with ruling powers in February 1908.

The State maintains, including irregulars, 63 cavalry, 195 infantry, and 2 guns. The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,000 *Hali* (equal to Rs. 14,237-4-0 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

DEWAS (JUNIOR BRANCH).

The present Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Puar, by adoption, in May 1892.

After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to the general financial control of the Agency, in 1897. The Raja attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in January 1903, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The State's military establishment, including irregulars, consists of 69 cavalry, 113 infantry, and 6 guns.

The Chief receives a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

JAORA.

Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur (Treaty No. XLVII, dated the 6th January 1818) on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government; but, as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842, the above arrangement was commuted to a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

In 1862, the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Chief received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ishtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son, Muhammad Ismail Khan, was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief adviser, remaining as Minister. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the British Army (C. I. H.) in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar under the title of "Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang." It is a custom in the Jaora family for a Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Chief is "Fakhr-ud-Daula" * * * "Saulat Jang." In accordance with precedent a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan. Yar Muhammad Khan, who died in February 1909, was the eldest son of Hazrat Nur Khan, and was closely related to the ruling family. Under his administration the State prospered, and in 1899, before Malwa was visited by famine, there was a credit balance of over six lakhs in the State. But owing to a succession of bad years and other causes the State has been compelled to raise loans for famine and administrative purposes, with the result that its total liabilities now amount to over nine lakhs of rupees.

His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan, who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial

Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions. He holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army. He was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 13 guns. The State maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 94 infantry, and 16 serviceable and 1 unserviceable guns. The cavalry and infantry are well turned out, but their arms are of an obsolete pattern.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold, Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

PIPLODA.

The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Giral in Junagarh. In 1820, the settlement of this Chiefship was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article XII of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs. 138 as *tanka* on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and Rs. 115 on five villages in Gargucha from the Junior Branch; and also holds a grant of land in the village of Betikheri in the Alote pargana from the Dewas Senior Chief. He further receives a sum of Rs. 1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal. The Nawab of Jaora asserts a right to receive Rs. 180 out of the above *dami*, but the claim is disputed by the Thakur.

The settlement of 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs, but in 1844, under the authority of Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at Indore, a new engagement was entered into between the Thakur and the Nawab of Jaora, which placed the Thakur in greater dependence on the Nawab, and admitted the latter's right to control arrangements for the suppression of crime in the Thakur's villages. This engagement was not brought to the notice of the Government of India until 1864, when, although the opinion was expressed that Sir Claude Wade should not have approved the agreement without sanction, it was resolved that, so long as no dispute should arise between the parties on the subject, no interference should be made with the arrangements which had then lasted for 22 years. The Thakur of Piploda, like all other mediatized Thakurs in Malwa, refers all important criminal cases to the Political Agent.

On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the sayar revenues in the estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son, Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. The latter died in 1863, and his adopted son, Dule Singh, who was then 11 years old, was recognised as his heir. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh, the present Thakur, who was born in November 1873. Thakur Kesri Singh was educated at the Daly College at Indore. The military forces of the estate consist of 35 sowars, 100 sepoy, and 2 guns for saluting purposes.

RATLAM.

Under the engagement (No. CLIV) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops, into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and, in consequence, received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Partab Singh died

in 1824: was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Partab Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of Government.

Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Chief and the Thakur of Sarwan.

Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the debts of the State, which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees, were paid off and, in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State, six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., stayed on as Minister till January 1881, when he retired on a pension of Rs. 600 per mensem. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1887. The ordinary salute of the Ratlam Chief is 11 guns, but Raja Ranjit Singh received a salute of 13 guns, including 2 guns which were granted to him as a personal distinction in 1877.

Lord Northbrook visited Ratlam in 1875.

The Chief of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh who was born in January 1880.

Raja Sajjan Singh, who received his education at the 'Daly' College at Indore and under a European tutor and guardian, was entrusted with the management of his State in December 1898. His Highness, who was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901 to 1903, holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army.

Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. on the 25th June 1909.

The State maintains a military force of 60 cavalry, 87 infantry, 285 policemen, 13 artillerymen, and 5 guns serviceable for firing salutes. The troops are not well armed.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. 'Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

SAILANA.

Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi, Rs. 42,000, to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which territory it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

The Chief, Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son, Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The district was administered by the British Government in the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1850, being then ten years of age.

In 1884 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in October 1895. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwar bundi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs. 48,000, being half the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilaf*. Raja Jaswant Singh was made K.C.I.E. in June 1904 and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905, on which occasion His Royal Highness invested him with the insignia.

The State is indebted to the Gwalior Darbar to the extent of 34,000 rupees.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

The military forces of the State consist of 25 cavalry, 50 infantry, 113 armed policemen, 6 artillerymen, and 4 serviceable and 1 unserviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

SITAMAU.

This Chiefship was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs. 2,000.

Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867; his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by his second cousin, Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh, of Chiklia. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*; but it was held that Sitamau, being a mediatized Chiefship of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State a *nazarana* of half-year's net income was taken; and a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 8,875 was bestowed on the Chief, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the autonomy of the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gaddi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited for the Chiefship. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine, and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due. The State is indebted to the Government of India to the extent of about Rs. 54,157.

Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

No regular military force exists in the State. The subordinate Jagirdars are called upon when necessary to furnish a certain number of irregular troops. These consist of about 15 sowars and 123 sepoys. There are six guns of which only one is serviceable.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend,"

HYDERABAD.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hyderabad	His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar - ul - Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (Sunnī Muhammadan).	17th August 1866.	1st March 1869.	82,698	11,141,142	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

HYDERABAD.

The State was founded by Mir Kamr-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Kilij Khan Fath Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firuz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Sahravardi to Abu Bakr, the second Khalifa.

Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan early in 1712, in the first year of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar, but was soon removed to make way for Sayyid Husain Ali Khan, Amir-ul-Umara, the elder of the two Sayyid brothers who held all real power at Delhi from the accession of Farrukhsiyar until their overthrow in 1720. In the latter year Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed Subadar of Malwa and set out from Delhi, ostensibly to attend to the affairs of his new Government, but with the intention of securing possession of the Deccan. Conscious of the secret support of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, he defeated and slew at Ratnpur and Balapur Dilawar Ali Khan and Alam Ali Khan, two of the Amir-ul-Umara's lieutenants. The Amir-ul-Umara, taking the Emperor with him, started for the Deccan in order to punish Nizam-ul-Mulk, but was assassinated early in his journey, and the Emperor, now his own master, retraced his steps to Delhi. In 1721 Nizam-ul-Mulk returned to the capital, and was made Prime Minister, but, growing weary of the intrigues of court life, in October 1723 again proceeded to the Deccan, and assumed the title of Asaf Jah. The *amirs* of Delhi bribed Mubariz Khan, Governor of Hyderabad, with a promise of the viceroyalty of the Deccan to prevent Nizam-ul-Mulk from assuming office, and Mubariz Khan prepared for resistance. The armies met at Shakarakhelda in Berar, where a battle was fought on October 14, 1724, in which Nizam-ul-Mulk was completely victorious and Mubariz Khan fell. Henceforward Nizam-ul-Mulk was practically independent in the six *subas* of the Deccan, and, although he never formally renounced his allegiance, he ceased to remit revenue to Delhi on the plea that the revenues of the Deccan were required for the maintenance of an army sufficiently strong to keep the Marathas in check. In 1737 he was persuaded to return to court and to undertake to keep the Marathas out of Hindustan, but on his return towards the Deccan in 1738, he suffered himself to be surrounded near Bhopal by Baji Rao Peshwa, and was compelled to agree to humiliating terms of peace. In 1740 Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was still at Delhi, hearing that his second son Nasir Jang, whom he had left as his deputy in the viceroyalty, meditated rebellion, set out for the Deccan. He died at Burhanpur on June 19, 1748, in the 104th year of his age, and was buried at Rauza or Khuldabad, near the tomb of Shaikh Burhan-ud-din Auliya. His eldest son, Ghazi-ud-din, was at this time at Delhi, and Nasir Jang, who had seized the reins of power in the Deccan, was supported by the English Company, while the French espoused the cause of Muzaffar Jang, son of Banu Begam, Nizam-ul-Mulk's daughter. Muzaffar Jang, being deserted by his allies on the eve of battle, had no choice but to surrender himself to his uncle, who put him in irons. Seven months later (December 5, 1750) Nasir Jang was assassinated and Muzaffar Jang was released from prison and assumed the viceroyalty of the Deccan. Soon after his accession

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
H. S. Rs.	H. S. Rs.										
2,63,87,615	2,50,29,670	...	...	50,00,000	957	4,940	11,655		1,266	...	21

* These figures are approximate.

he paid a visit to Pondicherry, and on his return was opposed by some Pathan *nawabs* who were dissatisfied with the price which they had received for their adherence. In the battle which followed at the end of January, 1751, Muzaffar Jang, though his troops were victorious, was slain.

Salabat Jang, the third son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, was then, by the influence of M. Bussy, raised to the *masnad*; but in 1752, Ghazi-ud-din, the eldest son, left Delhi for the Deccan for the purpose of asserting his claim to the viceroyalty. Preparations for a campaign collapsed and Salabat Jang opened negotiations with his brother, in the course of which Ghazi-ud-din accepted an invitation to an entertainment at which he was poisoned in a dish prepared by the mother of his younger brother, Nizam Ali Khan. French influence predominated at the court of Salabat Jang, but he was nevertheless compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company, and to bind himself to permit no French settlement in his dominions. In 1760 he made war on the Peshwa in consequence of the treacherous surrender of Ahmadnagar to the latter. A battle was fought at Udgir, in which Salabat Jang, being defeated, was forced to confirm the surrender of Ahmadnagar and to surrender the forts of Daulatabad, Asirgarh, and Bijapur, the province of Bijapur, part of Bidar, and the whole province of Aurangabad except the city and two *parganas*. Early in 1761, when the Maratha power was broken at Panipat, Nizam Ali Khan, who acted as minister to his elder brother, succeeded in regaining most of the territory surrendered after Udgir. On his return to Bidar he imprisoned Salabat Jang, whom he caused to be murdered fifteen months later, and ascended the *masnad*. In 1763 Nizam Ali made war on Raghunath Rao and was defeated, but contrived by working on Raghunath Rao's feelings to obtain favourable terms of peace.

Meanwhile Haidar Ali was rising to power in Mysore. Basalat Jang, Nizam Ali's brother, whose ambition it was to found an independent State in the Carnatic, had formed an alliance with him, but apprehending Nizam Ali's resentment, had withdrawn from active participation in Haidar Ali's conquests and returned to his capital, Adoni.

Early in 1765 Nizam Ali and the Peshwa attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to the former three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. In the same year Nizam Ali invaded the Carnatic, but was obliged to retire before a British force, while a British expedition took possession of the Northern *Sarkars* which had been granted to the Company by a *farman*. Nizam Ali, angered by the transfer of districts which had always formed part of his viceroyalty, prepared again to invade the Carnatic, and the Government of Fort St. George, not being anxious for war, deputed General Calliaud to Hyderabad with full powers to negotiate for peace. On November 12, 1766, that officer concluded a treaty by which the Company agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of nine lakhs of rupees for the Northern *Sarkars*, and to provide a body of troops to assist Nizam Ali and his successors.

In August 1767 Nizam Ali allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but on February 23, 1768, was compelled by the Company's successes in the field to conclude

a treaty of peace, in which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern *Sarkars* and the provision of troops by the Company was revised.

In 1779 the ill-advised negotiations of the Presidency of Fort St. George with Basalat Jang, and their demand for a remission of *peshkash*, led Nizam Ali to prepare for war, which was averted only by the Supreme Government's repudiation of the acts of the Presidency. At the same time it was ordered that the Northern *Sarkars* should be restored to the Nizam. In 1788 disputes regarding the accounts of these *Sarkars* had arisen, and Abu-l-Kasim*, afterwards known as Mir Alam, was sent as the Nizam's agent to Calcutta. The dispute was settled by the Supreme Government, and Abu-l-Kasim obtained a letter in which it was explained that the troops, which the Company was liable to be called upon, under the treaty of 1768, to supply, could not be employed against any Native Chief in alliance with the Company. When, therefore, Nizam Ali proceeded in 1795 to Bidar and marched thence to Kharda,† where he attacked the Maratha Confederacy, the assistance of the Subsidiary Force was denied to him. He was defeated by the Marathas and forced to sign a treaty by which he agreed to surrender territories, including the fort of Daulatabad, yielding 35 lakhs of rupees per annum, to pay three crores of rupees, and to give his prime minister, Azim-ul-Umara, as a hostage for the fulfilment of his promises. On his return from Kharda Nizam Ali intimated to the Resident that he no longer desired to maintain the Subsidiary Force if he was to be denied the use of it when he most needed it, and the force was withdrawn. To supply its place the Nizam proceeded to organize a force under French officers, and the corps under M. Raymond was advanced to Khammamet on the British frontier. The Nizam was called upon to withdraw this corps from its threatening position, and was warned that in the event of a refusal a body of British troops would be ordered to his frontier. At this juncture Ali Jah, the Nizam's eldest son, rebelled against his father, and Nizam Ali, in great alarm, prayed for the immediate recall of the Subsidiary Force and ordered withdrawal of Raymond's corps. Ali Jah's rebellion was suppressed by Raymond's corps, and the Subsidiary Force returned to Hyderabad in August 1795.

On the return of Azim-ul-Umara from Poona in 1797, the British regained their influence at Hyderabad, and on September 1st, 1798, Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the Subsidiary Force. By this treaty the Nizam agreed to disband the French corps in his service and to employ no more foreigners. The disbandment was effected, not without some difficulty, at the end of 1798. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war against Tipu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed, being ratified by the Nizam on July 13, 1799. On October 12, 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded. By this treaty the strength of the Subsidiary Force was permanently increased, and certain tracts, afterwards known as the Ceded Districts, were assigned for its maintenance. The Nizam agreed at the same time to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the Subsidiary Force in case of war.

On August 7, 1803, Nizam Ali died, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah. Meanwhile Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raghujii Bhonsla, who resented the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein with Baji Rao Peshwa, took up arms, and the second Māratha war broke out. The Marathas were defeated at Ahmadnagar, Assaye, and Argaon, and the Fort of Gawilgarh fell on December 15, 1803. This ended the war, and by the treaty of Dergaon concluded two days later, the whole of Berar west of the Wardha, with the exception of the hill forts, which were acquired in 1822, fell to the share of the Nizam. Sindhia also ceded all the Districts held by him to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied in the war by the Nizam in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1800 fell short of expectations in the matter of efficiency, and by the advice of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Russell, who was Resident from 1811 to 1820, the troops which the Nizam was liable to be called upon to supply in case of war were reorganized under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1855, as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the

* Wrongly styled. in official documents of the period, "Abdul Kasim."

† Near Jamkhed, usually called *Kardla* or *Kurila* in English histories.

Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Maratha war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demands, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern *Sarkars*, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not justly be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

Sikandar Jah died on May 21, 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula, on whose accession the Resident, under instructions from the Governor-General, withdrew from all interference in the internal administration of the State.

By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Durbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long furnished cause of complaint, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved on demanding territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853, the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of the State were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

Nasir-ul-Daula died on March 11, 1857, and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad, owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob, under the leadership of a fanatical maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan, attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and the Subsidiary Force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained, but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demand for accounts of the Assigned Districts. In 1862 an adoption sanad was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

On February 26, 1869, Afzal-ud-Daula died, and was succeeded by his infant son Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the present Nizam, during whose minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umara, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded, permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On February 5, 1884, the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration, and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who on his resignation in 1893 was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umara. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umara, the Peshkar, Maharaja Kishen Parshad, K.C.I.E., of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed minister, and shortly afterwards, at the instance of the Government of India, Mr. G. C. Walker, C.S.I., was appointed Assistant Minister for Finance.

Owing to various causes, the chief of which was the great expense of administering a small province as a separate unit, the administration of Berar under the treaty of 1860 had given rise, especially during the Nizam's minority, to controversial correspondence, and it was also recognised that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was an anachronism. On November 5, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam, whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000

the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province, which has since been attached to the Administration of the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam, on the other hand, agreed to reduce his costly and ineffective establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to the number of 12,000. Up to the 30th April 1909, 2,794 men, 1½ horses, and 2 elephants have been reduced without corresponding increases of expenditure, 2,176 men and 464 horses have been transferred to other departments, and 1,491 men have been transferred to the pension establishment, making a total reduction in the irregular troops of 6,461 men, 475 horses and 2 elephants. It is estimated that the savings effected by actual reductions will amount to Rs. 2,96,651 a year while the reductions effected in the State Military Budget, by transfer to other departments, will amount to Rs. 7,00,440.

In August 1904, the establishment employed in the Nizam's dominions by the Government of India under the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti was transferred to the service of the State.

The State maintains two regiments of Imperial Service Lancers, 1,266 strong in all, each with a complete transport establishment.

In August 1900 Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Sir Muhammad Ali Beg, Afsar-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., was deputed to China on the staff of Sir Alfred Gaselee. The combatant strength of the regular troops of the State, including the Imperial Service Lancers, is 7,256, with 14 guns.

The Nizam, accompanied by some of his principal nobles, attended the Delhi Proclamation Durbar, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath, having already, on February 6, 1885, been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Two hundred and fifty of the Imperial Service Lancers took part in the Delhi manœuvres.

Towards the end of 1905 the Nizam celebrated his "jubilee," *i.e.*, his fortieth birthday and the completion of twenty years of rule since his installation by Lord Ripon in 1884.

In February 1906, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Hyderabad State. The visit which lasted eight days, five of which were spent by the Prince in a shooting expedition, was unfortunately marred by the death of the Nizam's eldest daughter, but was in all other respects a great success.

On the 19th April 1906, the Nizam's heir-apparent, Mir U-man Ali Khan, was married to Azim-un-Nisa Begum, his second cousin once removed. On the 21st March 1907 a son was born to him.

On the 1st January 1906, a Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on Mr. G. C. Walker, and on the 26th June 1906 a Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on Mr. Brian Egerton in recognition of their respective services as Assistant Minister for Finance and as Guardian to the heir apparent.

On the 28th September 1908 the portion of the city and of the Residency Bazaars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused, and the loss of human life which at the lowest estimate did not fall short of three or four thousand persons. A sum of Rs. 2,18,204 approximately was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and six persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for various acts of bravery and self sacrifice during the disaster.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad:—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, and Minto.

The Nizam enjoys a salute of 21 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Nizam has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letters is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (all gold thread).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., Dogra Rajput (Hindu).	14th July 1850.	12th September 1885.	80,000	2,905,578	M u h a m m a d a n s, Hindus, Buddhists
2	Poonch . . .	Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E., Dogra Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	1,714	304,641	Chiefly Muham-madans.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Up to the 14th century Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known

Brief history of Kashmir. as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Bühler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Muhammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Mughal Emperors; the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalemar, Nishat, Achhabal, and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day; and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathlans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

Reigning about this time in Jammu and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the

Brief history of Jammu. quarrel for the succession gave the Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo's by name Gulab Singh, Dhyani Singh and Suchet Singh took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of

Poonch. Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal which included Poonch, on Dhyani Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. The two younger brothers were killed about 1843 and their estates fell to the survivor, except Poonch, which was held by Jowahir Singh, son of Dhyani Singh. A bitter quarrel arose between Jowahir Singh of Poonch and his uncle Gulab Singh of Jammu, and came to such a crisis that the British Government interfered and approved an agreement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claims to the Poonch Jagir, in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860, and the Jagir of Poonch was conferred by Gulab Singh's son and successor,

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
96,30,955	103,82,416	F i v e Kashmir shawls.	...	8,64,178	106	2,706	...	...	150	3,365	19†
8,17,822	7,73,033	...	233	1,38,100	75	304	...	138	...	...	...

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes two mountain batteries.

‡ 21 guns within limits of Kashmir territory.

the Maharaja Ranbir Singh, on Moti Singh, the younger brother of Jowahir Singh and the father of the present Chief Buldeo Singh.

In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an infeasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It was recognised that the transfer of these two provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Gulab Singh, whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services. Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on 16th March 1846; from which date the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political whole commences. The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. This settlement constituted the so-called "Sale of Kashmir," which is so often the subject of criticism and regret. It is true that had Kashmir not been separated from the Punjab by this treaty, it would have fallen into our hands with the latter province on the conclusion of the second Sikh War. But that war with its results could not be foreseen in 1846; and the object at the time was to set up a Sikh Government at Lahore and leave the Punjab to its own native rulers. At the same time, as a possible check on Sikh aspirations, it was considered a wise measure to establish on their flank a power independent of them and inclined to the British; and this consideration

was a strong factor in bringing about the settlement with Gulab Singh. Not till two years after it was entered into, did those events, at the time unforeseen, occur, which are now brought forward, with the facile wisdom which follows the event, as reasons for not entering into the engagement. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that the Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

The Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh. This change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads; but failing adoption the succession passes under the Dastur-ul-amal or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

The Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons—Pratap Singh, Ram Singh who died in 1899, and Amar Singh, who died in March 1909. The eldest is the present Chief—His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I. He was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892. He receives a salute of 19 guns, or 21 within his own territory. His Highness attended the Delhi Durbar of 1903. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 30th November 1904, but died on the 14th July 1905.

The administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of the Maharaja as President, his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service up to August 1905, when the Council was abolished and the administration placed in the hands of the Maharaja, who was assisted by his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. One of these Ministers, Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath is now the Chief Minister. The Council was guided by the advice of the Resident in all matters of importance.

The Imperial Service Troops maintained by His Highness are :—

Lancers	150
Two Mountain Batteries	454
Three regiments of Infantry	2,911

They have taken part in the late Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) expeditions and rendered very valuable service on each occasion.

Since the succession of the present Maharaja, the State has undergone considerable changes for the better; some of these being (a) the extension of the railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (c) the adoption of a regular account system under the control of a British officer in the capacity of Accountant-General; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system under the direction of a British officer holding the appointment of Settlement Commissioner; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph systems; (h) the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu; (i) the introduction of Irrigation works. (j) The construction of Hydro-Electric Installations at Jammu and at Rampur on the Jhelum river; (k) the construction of a Dredging Fleet, and (l) the establishment of Silk Factories at Srinagar and Jammu. The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a Railway to Kashmir—Kala Ki Sarai to Juba, 9 miles, from the Kashmir Frontier (broad gauge); thence *via* Domel and the Jhelum Valley route to Srinagar (metre gauge)—with motive power electricity, which will be derived from a big generating station on the River Jhelum near Rampur. The matter is however under reconsideration.

The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous; the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to nearly 107 lakhs in 1906-07 while the trade with British India has greatly increased. The actual revenue for 1908-1909 was 96,50,180.

The most important Jagirdar or feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja Sir Buldeo Singh's connection with the Jammu family is shown above. The Jagir has a revenue of over 7 lakhs.*

* See separate account below

Previous meetings between the Chief of the State and the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Members of the Royal Family have been :—

1. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Imperial Majesty the King) to Jammu in January 1875;
2. Lord Ripon's visit to Kashmir in 1883;
3. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visits to Kashmir and Jammu in October 1884;
4. Maharaja Ranbir Singh's interview with Lord Dufferin at Lahore in 1885;
5. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to Jammu in November 1886;
6. The present Chief's interviews with Lord Dufferin at Calcutta in January 1886 and at Lahore in December 1886;
7. Lord Lansdowne's visit to Kashmir in 1891;
8. The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin at Lahore in 1894;
9. The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon at Calcutta in the winter of 1898-99;
10. The present Chief's interview with Lord Curzon at Peshawar in April 1902 and at Calcutta in February 1903;
11. Lord Ampthill's visit to Kashmir in November 1904.
12. Lord Curzon's visit to Jammu in October 1905, to confer enhanced power on the present Chief.
13. The present Chief's visit to Bombay in November 1905 to bid farewell to Lord Curzon and to welcome Lord Minto.
14. The visit to Jammu in December 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
15. Lord Minto's visit to the Kashmir Valley and Poonch in October-November 1906.
16. The present Chief's interview with Lord Minto at Calcutta in the winter of 1908-1909.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

POONCH.

The ancient name was "Parnotsa." The Kashmiris always speak of Poonch as "Prnuts."

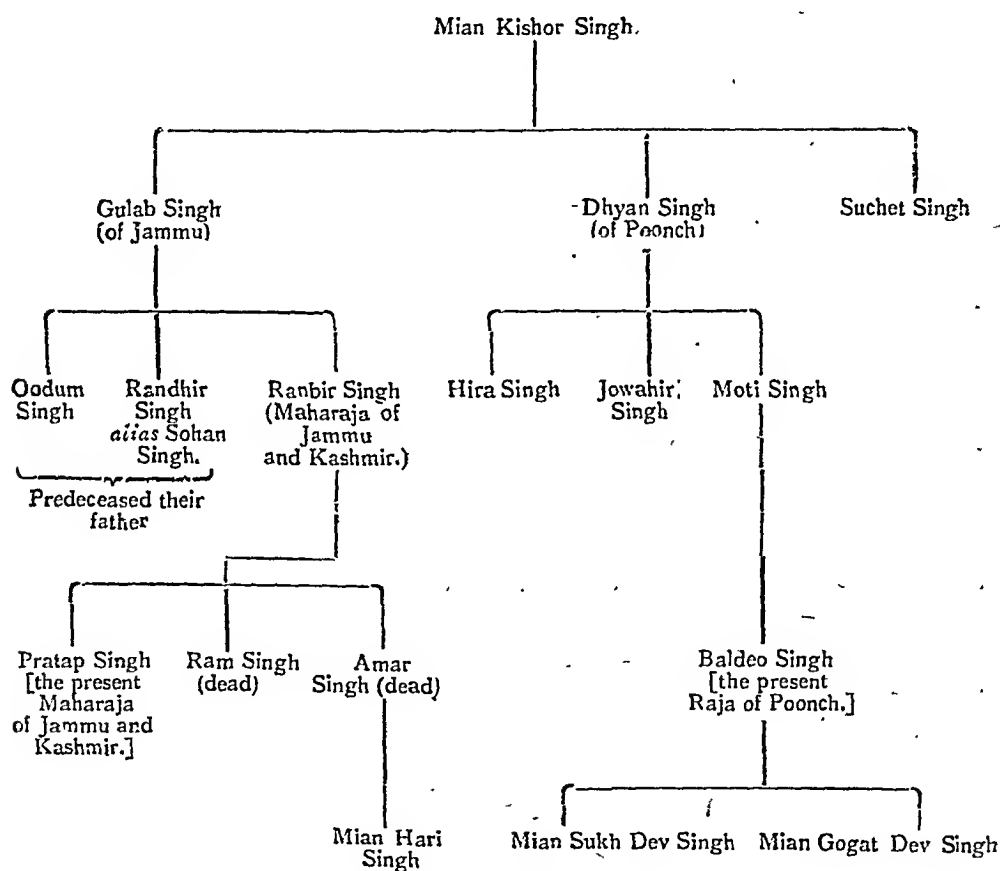
The Chief of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common ancestor, Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the end of this narrative.

Dhyan Singh of Poonch was succeeded by his second son, Jowahir Singh, the elder of his two surviving sons. But there arose a bitter quarrel between Jowahir Singh and his uncle, Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, which resulted in the former renouncing all claims to the Poonch Jagir, and accepting instead a cash allowance. Later, during the rule of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who had succeeded his father, Gulab Singh, in 1857, and after the death in 1860 of Jowahir Singh, who died without issue, the Jagir of Poonch was conferred by Maharaja Ranbir Singh on Moti Singh, the younger brother of Jowahir Singh and

the father of the present Chief, Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E. The Raja was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909.

As indicated below the Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from the Maharaja whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *nazar* of Rs. 233. His rights have in no respect been mediated by the Government of India; but Government have of late years required the Resident in Kashmir to exercise a general supervision over the administration of Poonch, and a settlement of the Jagir has been completed. In November 1906 the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the Raja of Poonch merely for religious purposes and on the distinct understanding that the adoption would not have any bearing on the succession to the *gadi* of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilaqua. A good six-foot road for pack transport has been constructed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum; and a similar road to Rawalpindi, with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Patan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Tosh Maidan, and Jhelum.



HUNZA AND NAGAR.

Hunza and Nagar are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagar off from Baltistan on the east.

The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagar come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and, in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagar are Shias.

The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagar and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagar Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Durbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart), visited Hunza, the Thum of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagar ruler to remove the Nagar portion of the garrison, which has, since then, been solely furnished by Kashmir troops.

In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Thum of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Gilgit and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chalt were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Durbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

In November 1891 the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagar and Hunza were occupied. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his turbulent eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Thum Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagar was deported to Kashmir, where he is still a state prisoner. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagar levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Thum of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese envoys, who attended the darbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Durbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagar, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads, approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

At the commencement of 1893, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each, were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

Thum Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

In 1904 Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Thum of

Nagar, in June 1905 by the Political Agent. The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents, with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Eventually, however, the settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese. Since 1896 the local Chinese authorities have permitted the Hunza Chief to take a small tribute from the graziers, who resort in summer to the Taghdumbash Pamir. The whole question of Hunza's relations with China is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

Both Hunza and Nagar are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. Both furnish a quota of levies for the defence of the frontier, and these receive pay from the Kashmir State, while they are armed with Snider carbines presented by the Government of India.

Corrected up to 1st December 1909.

MYSORE.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mysore . .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Kshatriya (Hindu).	4th June 1884	1st February 1895.	29,433	54,49,800	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Christians.

MYSORE.

A Hindu State in southern India. It was the kingdom of the mythical Monkey-King Sugriva, whose General, Hanuman, aided Rama in his expedition against Lanka (Ceylon) as described in the celebrated Hindu epic, the *Ramayana*. The capital, founded in 1524, was called Maheshar (whence Mysore) after the buffalo-headed monster slain by the goddess Chamundi or Kali.

According to a genealogical table preserved in the family, the present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399, when two brothers, Vijayaṛaj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wodiar (1734—1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wodiar. He proved an extravagant and oppressive ruler. The people broke into rebellion in 1831, and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wodiar, who died in Calcutta while on a visit to Lord Elgin in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

The present Chief, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is the eldest son of the late ruler and is now in his 26th year. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902 and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1907. The Maharaja is assisted by a Consultative Council, of which the Dewan (Mr. T. Ananda Rao) is the President, with two members (Messrs. K. P. Puttanna Chetty and H. V. Nanjundayya). In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir-presumptive is His Highness's brother, the Yuvaraja.

The climate of Mysore is agreeable. The seasons may with sufficient accuracy be divided into three, the rainy, the cold and the hot. The first commences with the bursting of the south-west monsoon, at the end of May or early in June, and continues with some interval in August or September to the middle of November, closing with the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon. It is followed by the cold season, which is generally entirely free from rain, and lasts till the end of February. The hot season then sets in, towards the beginning of March, and increases in intensity to the end of May, with occasional relief from thunder-storms. The temperature is the most equable during the rainy months, the range of thermometer at Bangalore at that season being between 64° and 84°. In the cold season the mercury falls as low as 50° in the early morning and sometimes rises to 80° during the day. The minimum and maximum in the shade during the hottest months are about 66° and 90°, or in extreme seasons 95°.

Average annual revenue,*	Average annual expenditure,*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,36,16,600	2,33,09,600	35,00,000	...	16,00,000	434	2,225	...	...	516	464†	21

* These figures are approximate.

†Belong to the Transport Corps.

Plague has declined considerably both in extent and virulence except in the City of Mysore where of late it has shown an upward tendency. While in the State territories the general decrease is not so easy to explain, the diminution in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is probably largely due to the systematic measures recently adopted for the inoculation of the inhabitants and for the destruction of rats accompanied by improvement of the most congested areas in the bazaars and the building of extensions of the town.

Of the 8 districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is the principal district for unirrigated crops; it is also pre-eminently the cotton district. Sugarcane abounds in Kolar and Hassan. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry trees for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

The drainage of the country, with slight exception, finds its way into the Bay of Bengal, and is divisible into three great river systems; that of the Krishna on the north, the Cauvery on the south, the two Pennars and the Palar on the east. The only streams flowing to the Arabian Sea are those of the taluks in the north-west which, uniting in the Sharavati, hurl themselves down the ghats in the magnificent falls of Gersoppa, a sheer drop of 900 feet.

The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

The most remarkable industrial development of late years in Mysore has been in connection with gold-mining. This State is now the principal gold producing centre in India, the out-put for 1908-1909 being Rs. 310 lakhs. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The one prominent fact which must strike every periodical visitor to the Fields is the constant increase both in buildings and population. It may be said without exaggeration that the tract, teeming with ceaseless activity, is now covered for the greater part of its entire length with dwelling-houses, huge collections of native huts and all the various structures and appliances which go to form a flourishing and up-to-date Mining Camp. The industry is wholly British and the bulk of it is under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. The royalty paid by the Companies to the State in 1908-1909 amounted to about Rs. 15,50,000. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines and thus stimulate this industry, the Durbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of the Falls of the river Cauvery at Siyasamudrum for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields. The same power is also used to generate electric light in Mysore and Bangalore and to operate mills in the latter city. This undertaking yields a handsome revenue to the State, the receipts for the current

(Mysore) financial year being estimated at Rs. 17,00,000. A scheme for the supply of good water to the Kolar Gold Fields has been completed and this project is also very remunerative to the State. A new feature in the mining industry is the discovery of minerals other than gold, more particularly manganese and chromium. Numerous Companies were started to exploit manganese in various parts of the State, but the fall of prices in 1907-1908 has reduced the successful concerns to one in the Shimoga District.

An institution peculiar to the Mysore State is the Representative Assembly of raiyats, pleaders and merchants, which meets annually at the Capital for a few days during the Dasserah. The members are elected, and represent certain specified areas. As a means of enabling leading *patels* and others to approach the Ruler at the Dasserah for the purpose of paying their respects and representing grievances and requirements, and as affording the Maharaja an opportunity for explaining what has been done and what is proposed, the Representative Assembly is a useful institution. Its aims and objects have been mistakenly described as securing popular representation, and it threatened at one time to become mischievous, but it is now being kept well in hand. A Legislative Council was established in June 1907 for making Laws and Regulations for the State, two seats on which have been thrown open to candidates recommended by the Representative Assembly.

Under the Instrument of Transfer, by which the Mysore State was restored to native rule, an annual subsidy of 35 lakhs is payable by the State to the British Government in consideration of the protection afforded to the State, and of the fact that the Maharaja has been relieved of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British Army when required.

The strength of the Mysore Army is limited to 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot, exclusive of officers, and there are 10 guns which are fit merely for saluting purposes. This number includes the regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry maintained by the State. The effective strength of the latter force is 500. The Mysore Lancers are reported to be efficient; they are extremely well-mounted and most generously housed; and the Maharaja takes a personal interest in them. The State maintains also an efficient separate Transport Train of 300 carts and 700 ponies. Two hundred and fifty Imperial Service Lancers took part in the Delhi Manœuvres.

The State is governed on enlightened principles. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. The country is traversed by 411 miles of railway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention. 6,841,954 acres of land have already been brought under cultivation and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39,000. The Marikanve project, which was completed at a cost of 38½ lakhs, is now supplying water to the ryots for irrigation. An Agricultural Chemist was appointed for analysing soils and agricultural produce and for advising planters and others in agricultural matters, and was provided with a Laboratory supplied with the most modern equipment. The appointment was, however, abolished in 1908. The services of a Mycologist and Entomologist have been secured for the investigation of fungoid diseases prevailing in the State. Agricultural Banks, to lend money chiefly on the security of coffee, were founded in 1894, but the system not having proved a success no further loans are being given by the State and some of the Banks have been wound up. Co-operative Credit Societies on the British Indian model have been instituted. A Geological Department has been formed to explore scientifically the mineral resources of the country. Archæology and Epigraphy have received adequate attention, the entire country having been surveyed, and copies of inscriptions taken *in situ* under the supervision of a qualified officer. Medical relief has been extended to most parts of the country by the establishment of local hospitals and dispensaries and the appointment of trained *midwives*. There are 142 medical institutions in the State affording gratuitous medical relief to the public, excluding six hospitals for the treatment of special diseases—a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, an eye infirmary, and two maternity hospitals, and an isolation hospital. Sanitation and water-supply in the principal

towns are receiving attention, and the Durbar have on hand a carefully considered scheme for improving the sanitary condition of the City of Mysore. A special Department of Public Health has recently been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State. Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 4,310 with 1,39,000 pupils of whom 21,400 are girls. Elementary vernacular education is now entirely free. There are two First Grade English colleges, four Oriental colleges, forty-six Sanskrit schools, one Engineering school, two Commercial schools, nineteen Industrial schools and two schools for deaf, mutes and the blind. Female education has made marked progress; a college is maintained at Mysore under efficient European supervision for their education. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service.

The finances of the State are in a sound condition. The receipts for the year 1909-1910 are estimated at Rs. 2,32,93,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 2,32,38,000, including 16 lakhs for the Civil List of His Highness the Maharaja, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 55,000.

The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The Dowager Maharani (lately Maharani Regent) during the minority enjoyed a personal salute of 19 guns; this has been continued for her life-time.

The Maharaja accompanied by the Yuvaraja and the principal Sirdars and officers of the State attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Mysore since the rendition of the State to native rule in 1881:—Lords Dufferin (1886), Lansdowne (1892), Elgin (1895), Curzon (1900 and 1902) and Lord Minto (1909). Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the State in January—February 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and Silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Nepal	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, Maharaja-dhiraja of Nepal, Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th August 1875.	17th May 1881.	54,000	5,000,000*	Chiefly Hindus.

*These figures

NEPAL.

The modern Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 80th and 88th degrees of East longitude. It has a varying breadth averaging 90 to 100 miles and nowhere above 140 miles. The general direction is from West to East, its most southern and eastern corner reaches to the 26th and its most northern and western point to the 30th degree North latitude.

The early history of Nepal is shrouded in mystery and mythology but the fact remains that the Nepal Valley in very ancient times became the focus of both Hindu and Buddhist religious veneration and rivalry. In spite of its seclusion the reputed sanctity of its many shrines attracted hither at different times Manjusri from China Sakya Sinha Buddha, Raja Dharma Datta from Kanchi in Madras, who conquered the country and introduced the Hindu element which still exists, and the famous law-giver Asoka from Hindustan, whose daughter Charumati married a Kshatrya named Devapata and settled in the country.

In pre-historic days the valley bore the name of "Nag Hrad," the "Tank of the serpent." That it was once upon a time a huge lake would appear by ancient Hindu writings to be a fact, and is geologically speaking most highly probable. To Manjusri by the Buddhists and to Vishnu by the Hindus is given the credit of transforming the lake into a fertile plain by cutting a pass for the water through the mountains. Its present name of Nepal is said to be derived from the great Rishi or devotee named "Ne Muni." He performed his devotions at the junction of the Bagmati and Kesavati streams and instructed the people in the path of true religion.

The following dynasties flourished in their order:—

- (a) *Gopala*.—(Cowherds). Founded by Ne Muni which provided 8 kings.
- (b) *Ahir*.—3 Kings. Founded by Bara Sinha, who came from Hindustan.
- (c) *Kirantis*.—29 Kings. The Kirantis originally came from the eastern hills and settled first at Thankot at the extreme west of the Nepal valley.
- (d) *Somavansi*.—5 Kings: founded by Nimikha, a Hindu.
- (e) *Surajvansi*.—31 Kings. The founder of which was Bhumi Varman a Chattri Rajput and a descendant of one of the followers of Sakya Sinha Buddha.
- (f) *1st Thakur*.—18 Kings. Founded about 534 A.D. by Amsu Varman, who married the daughter of the last Surajvansi Raja.
- (g) *Navakot Thakur*.—5 Kings: founded by the Thakurs of Navakot on the failure of issue to Jaykama Deva, the last of the Thakurs.
- (h) *2nd Thakur*.—12 Kings. Vama Deva, a collateral descendant of Amsu Varman's family, expelled the Navakot Thakurs and resumed the ruling power in Nepal, 1083 A.D.

Average annual revenue,*	Average annual expenditure,*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,50,00,000	123	35,010	...	...	...	...	21

are approximate

(i) *Karnatak*.—6 Kings. Founded by Raja Nanya Deva. He established his court at Bhatgaon but ruled over the whole valley in about 1302 A.D. He came from the South Karnatak country and is said to have introduced the Newars, who were originally Bramhaputra Chattris and Achars and came with him as soldiers.

(j) *Magar*.—Makunda Sena, King of Palpa, ravaged Nepal and instituted a reign of terror for a term of years, but his forces were annihilated by a pestilence which decimated the valley. He died at Devighat and Nepal remained in a devastated condition without a ruler for eight years.

(k) *Vaish Thakur*.—The Navakot Thakurs thereupon returned and ruled for 225 years.

(l) *Ayodhya*.—4 Kings. Founded by Hari Sinha Deva, king of Simraun (Tirhut) in 1324.

(m) *3rd Thakur*.—The fourth and last king of the Ayodhya Dynasty had no son, but his daughter was married to a descendant of the Mallas, who were displaced by the Karnatak Raja, and he thus introduced the 3rd Thakur Dynasty, which lasted, sometimes divided into the 3 petty kingdoms of Patan, Katmandu, and Bhatgaon and sometimes united under one head until displaced by Prithvi Narayan, the Gurkha.

It is claimed according to Gurkha history that Prithvi Narayan was the 51st in descent from Rishi Raj Rana, Raja of Chitorgarh. When Chitor was conquered by the Muhammadans Manmath Rana Rava, retired to Ujjain and his son, Bhupal, came to the hills and settled at Bhirkot. He had two sons—Kancha and Mincha. The former retained Bhirkot, Garhung and Dhor. While Mincha went to Nayakot and ruled over it. One of his descendants Kutmandan Sah became Raja of Kashki and his son, Yasobam Sah, was made King of Lamjung. Drabya Sah, Yasobam's second son, rebelled against his father and took possession of Gurkha in 1559 and his descendants reigned there until the time of Prithvi Narayan Sah in 1742 A.D.

Prithvi Narayan was the consolidator of the present kingdom of Nepal and the founder of the House of Gurkha. He invaded the Nepal valley and defeated the Newar kings of Bhatgaon, Katmandu, and Patan after a series of campaigns lasting from 1749—1769. The final conquest of the valley from the first siege at Kirtipur in 1765 till the fall of Bhatgaon in 1769 occupied four years.

The Newars under the high spirited and heroic Gainprejas have the credit of having displayed the most splendid bravery in the defence of their capital while the Gurkhas without doubt signalised their triumphs by savage barbarity. They have since done their best to destroy any military spirit the Newars may have possessed and have debarred them from all forms of military service.

British relationship with Nepal began in 1767, when the Newar dynasty applied for our help against the Gurkha invasion. A small force was despatched under Captain Kinloch,

but had to retire owing to the deadly climate of the Terai. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan then extinguished the Newar dynasty and the Chief was eventually recognised by Government as Raja of Nepal. Having conquered the hill country of Makwanpur the Gurkhas claimed the cultivated lowlands on payment to the British Government of the same tribute as was paid by the Raja of Makwanpur. The claim was admitted and for 30 years the Gurkhas paid the annual tribute, a large size elephant. The tribute was relinquished by the Treaty of 1801.

The conquests begun by Prithvi Narayan were carried on by his successors. About 1786 the Gurkha forces under Damodar Pande making common cause with Mahadatta, King of Palpa, defeated and annexed the territories of the Chaubisya Rajas in the hills. The following year Sarup Sinha, another Gurkha General, conquered the whole of the Kiranti country inhabited by Rais and Limbus. Expeditions to Sikkim and Tibet followed in the succeeding years, but in 1792 the Chinese retaliated for the invasion of Tibet by sending an army of 70,000 men into Nepal by the Kerong Pass and after severe fighting dictated terms to the Gurkha King at Nayakot, 25 miles from Katmandu.

To deter the Chinese from invading Nepal, the Raja concluded a treaty with the Indian Government, at the same time applying for military aid. Lord Cornwallis offered to negotiate a peace between Nepal and China, but before any steps could be taken the Gurkhas had been compelled to accept the terms of the victorious Chinese.

Up to the year 1800 the Gurkhas avoided all close alliance with the Indian Government, intercourse being restricted to friendly letters and the payment of the annual tribute. In 1801, however, a treaty was concluded with Nepal, providing for the establishment of a Residency at Katmandu, and for otherwise improving our relations with the State, but matters terminated with the return to power of one of the elder Ranis of a deposed Chief Ran Bahadur Sah and it again became the policy of the Durbar to evade fulfilment of its engagements with the British. Captain Knox, the first Resident, withdrew from Nepal in March 1803 and Lord Wellesley formally dissolved alliance with the Durbar in January 1804. From this date to the year 1812 our transactions with Nepal consisted chiefly of unavailing remonstrances against unprovoked aggressions throughout the entire length of the frontier. Commissioners were appointed by both Governments. British rights to the disputed districts were established, but the Nepalese evaded restitution. War was finally declared in 1814 and the Nepalese were compelled to sue for peace. The Treaty of Segowli was signed in November 1814, but the Nepalese decided on a second campaign before its ratification, and it was not till December 1815 that they were finally brought to terms.

The first British Resident appointed under this treaty was Mr. Gardner. He found Bhim Sen Thapa, the Minister, invested with complete control over the country. Bhim Sen was the first of the series of practically autocratic Prime Ministers who have since his time exercised the ruling power and gradually relegated the Sovereign into the position of a mere figure-head.

The Nepalese were at first thoroughly distrustful of our good intentions, and it was due mainly to the great personal influence combined with the firm and tactful dealing of Brian Houghton Hodgson, who was Mr. Gardner's Assistant for several years and succeeded him in 1829 and was Resident in Nepal till 1843, that critical situations were overcome in the disturbed times when our military power was busily occupied in the wars with Ava, China and Afghanistan from 1826—1841 and that the Nepalese were saved from committing themselves to avert acts of hostility. In 1837 a mutual engagement for the surrender of Thugs and Dakaites was concluded between the two Governments and in 1839 an engagement was secured in which the Nepalese promised to give up secret intrigues and intercourse with the allies of the East India Company in India and a further agreement for promoting friendly relations was signed in 1841 by 94 of the Gooroos, Chautarias and Chiefs of Nepal.

The policy inaugurated by Brian Hodgson which gave promise of securing the stability of a friendly Government did not commend itself to Lord Ellenborough, the newly appointed Viceroy, and Brian Hodgson was recalled from Nepal in 1843.

Then followed a struggle for power which was ended in 1846 by the bold and unscrupulous actions of Jung Bahadur, who aided by the Maharani Regent and by successful

intrigues and wholesale massacre of the principal nobles, cleared all opponents from his path and wrung from the Sovereign for his family a sanad of perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister. The history of Nepal since that date is the history of the Jung (Bahadur Rana) family.

In 1850 shortly after his elevation to the position of Prime Minister, Jung accepted an invitation to visit England, and since then a more friendly bearing towards the British became apparent. In 1875 he proposed to pay a second visit but having met with an accident on the eve of his departure from Bombay the design had to be abandoned. In 1870 the Duke of Edinburgh accompanied Sir Jung on a sporting expedition, and in 1876 the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII) accepted an invitation to shoot in the Nepal Terai in the neighbourhood of Bareilly and Kumaun.

At intervals between 1854 and 1873 there were quarrels between Nepal and Tibet, which for the most have ended favourably for the former, Tibet agreeing by treaty in 1856 to receive a Nepalese representative at Lhasa though she retained the Kerong tract of country to the south of the main range of the Himalayas which she had seized. These quarrels in no way affected the relations between the British Government and Nepal.

During the mutiny of 1857 and the subsequent campaigns Jung rendered valuable service to the Indian Government in consideration of which he was rewarded with a G. C. B. and a tract of country on the frontier of Pilibhit and Western Oudh, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1815, was restored to Nepal. Sir Jung was subsequently created a G. C. S. I. and was also granted a personal salute of 19 guns.

After the death of Sir Jung in 1877 the Premiership devolved on his brother, Sir Ranudip Singh, but the conditions laid down by Sir Jung for the succession to his power and privileges were not carried out in their entirety. Sir Ranudip appropriated the title of Maharaja and the estates of Kaski and Lamjung appertaining thereto, which should have devolved upon Sir Jung's eldest son; this led to family dissension and eventually to the murder of Sir Ranudip in 1885 by a combination of the Shamsher branch of the family, the eldest legitimate representative of which, Bir Shamsher, succeeded to the position of the Prime Minister and became Maharaja. On the death of Sir Bir Shamsher his brother Deb Shamsher succeeded.

Deb Shamshere was thought weak and unreliable and was permitted to hold office for a few months only. In June 1901, the present Prime Minister Sir Chandra Shamshere, with the assistance of the other brothers [Khadga Shamshere the eldest who was in exile being excepted] and of the principal officials of the country, assumed the office of Prime Minister which he still holds. Deb Shamshere was deported and now lives at Mussoorie.

The third and fourth sons of the Prime Minister are married to the Maharajadhiraja's two daughters. In June 1906 a son and heir was born to the Maharajadhiraja and in December a son making the sixth to the Prime Minister.

The Maharaja rendered assistance to the British Government in connection with the Tibet Mission by supplying yaks and by furnishing intelligence provided by the Nepalese Representative at Lhasa, and also offered to place Nepalese troops at the disposal of Government.

His services have been recognised by his elevation to the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Although the Prime Minister is the *de facto* Ruler and in many ways has the power of an autocrat, the system of Government appears to have a tendency to become gradually constitutional.

All orders and decisions are passed by the Maharaja in Council. The Council is composed of the State Bharadars. Every Commissioned officer in the Military Department and every officer above the rank of Kharidar in the Civil Department is a Bharadar and eligible to be called to the Council. In addition to those especially nominated who attend the Council meetings as a matter of course, every Military officer above the rank of Lieutenant, and every Civil officer above the rank of Naib Subah has the right to be present in Council and to give an opinion on subjects open to discussion.

The precise nature of the protectorate of the British Crown over Nepal is not clearly defined, but the State must be recognized as falling under our exclusive political influence

and control, and the Maharajadhiraja is regarded as a Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India.

The standing army of Nepal consists of:—

Cavalry	123
Infantry	32,493
Artillery	2,517
TOTAL	35,133

The men are armed with a Martini-Henry pattern rifle of local manufacture, but use various old rifles, sniders and muzzle-loading Enfields for ordinary drill and parade purposes. The Durbar also possess 111 guns of their own manufacture and 8,000 Martini-Henry rifles and 6 muzzle-loading rifled mountain guns sold to them by the British Government in 1894. In 1904, 90 Martini-Henry and 25 Lee-Metford rifles were presented to the Durbar by the Government of India, and in October 1906 a further gift of 2,500 Martini Henry rifles was made by Government and in 1908 another 10,000.

The Durbar purchase ammunition for the musketry training of their Army from the Government of India to the extent of about 10,00,000 rounds annually.

Elaborate preparation was made by Sir Chandra Shamsher to entertain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by giving him a big game shoot in Nepal during February 1906, but unfortunately owing to the outbreak of a sudden epidemic of cholera in the Prime Minister's Camp the project had to be abandoned at the last moment.

In November 1906, His Excellency Lord Kitchener visited Nepal and met with an enthusiastic reception. He announced at a Durbar held by His Highness the Maharajadhiraja the honour conferred on Sir Chandra by His Majesty the King-Emperor, in granting him the rank of General in the Army and appointing him Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Up to the year 1888 the recruiting of Gurkha sepoy for the British service was on an unsatisfactory footing, but since the accession to power of the Shamsher family this has been entirely changed and no difficulty is now experienced in keeping the ranks of our Gurkha Regiments up to full strength in spite of the fact that some 10 new battalions of Gurkhas have been added to the Indian army.

As the result of His Excellency Lord Kitchener's visit satisfactory arrangements were made by the Durbar for the extension of the Indian army reserve system to the Gurkha regiments of the Indian army.

The supply of recruits for the Gurkha regiments of the Indian army continues to be ample and the attitude of the Nepal Durbar in all questions relating to the army is satisfactory.

To facilitate the disposal of appeals a new appellate court was established in Khatmandu in 1906, and for the more expeditious despatch of routine judicial proceedings in which Nepalese and British subjects are concerned, ordinary judicial processes to and from the local courts in the Terai are now sent direct to each other by the officials concerned.

The trade of Nepal with British India continues to increase and now shows a balance amounting to 182½ lacs in favour of the former.

In February 1907 the Prime Minister visited Calcutta and Hastings House was placed at his disposal. He paid and received visits from the Viceroy. In April 1908, Sir Chandra accompanied by his step-brother, sons and about 10 other persons of rank left Nepal on a visit to England. On arrival in England His Majesty King Edward VII was pleased to grant them an audience. The Prime Minister was made a G. C. B. in July 1908 and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

The Maharajadhiraja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns from British Batteries, and the Prime Minister to 19.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My honoured and valued friend,—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

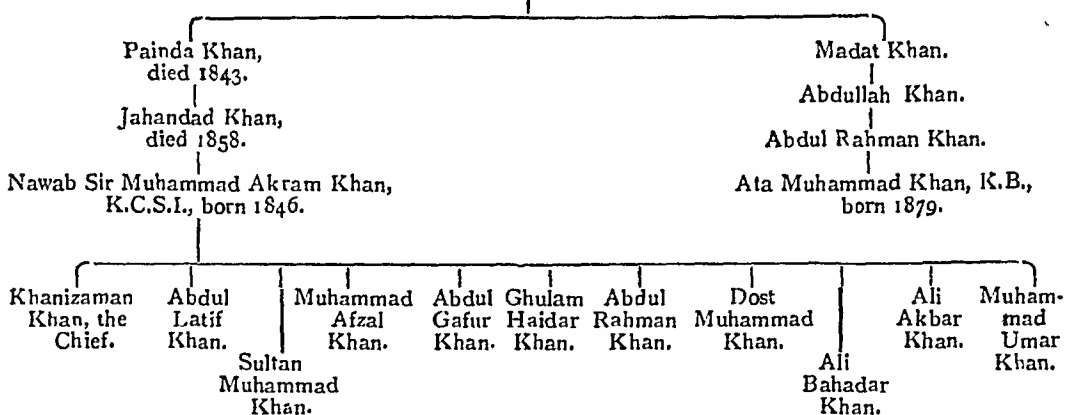
Serial No.	Name of States.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amb	Khanizaman Khan, Muhammadan.	1873	5th January 1907.	170	24,956	Muhammadan
2	Chitral	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of—	1878	3rd March 1895.	4,000	42,000	Musalman
3	Dir	Badshah Khan, Nawab of—	...	Dec. 1904	3,000	140,000	...
4	Nawagai (Bajaur).	Nawab Safdar Khan, Khan of—	1842	1882	500	50,000	...
5	Phulera	Khan Bahadur Ata Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan.	1879	28th February 1897.	34	6,666	M uhammadan

• These figures

AMB STATE.

The genealogical tree of the Chiefs of Amb and Phulera.

NAWAB KHAN.



Khanizaman Khan, the present Chief of Amb, is head of the Hindwal Division of the Tanauli Tribe. He possesses a genealogy which professes to show him to be a descendant of Alexander the Great, and reaches through the patriarchs Isaac and Abraham, to Adam himself. His first ancestor of any historical importance was Painda Khan who flourished in the early part of the present century. Painda Khan was perpetually at feud with the Palal Section of the Tanaulis, as well as with the Utmanzais, the Hindustani followers of Khalifa Sayad Ahmad and the Sikh Kardars. Jahandad Khan, though a man of less energy and vigor than his father Painda Khan, continued the struggle against the Sikhs. Yet in the general up-rising in 1846, he had the good sense or humanity to save the lives of the Sikh garrisons in his country; and for this he was rewarded by Maharaja Gulab Singh with a grant of the revenues of Badnak Kalga and Kalinja, valued at Rs. 6,000, in the Siran Indus Doab. He was in power when the Punjab was annexed, and he behaved afterwards in a generally loyal way, lending services on occasions of emergency. During the Mutiny he strengthened the garrisons in his territories and preserved an unbroken quiet. In the expedition against Satana under Sir Sidney Cotton, in 1858, he was at the head of his clansmen, and his services were acknowledged by the General in official despatches. He was succeeded in 1858 by his only son Muhammad Akram Khan, the late Nawab. In 1868, when the Deputy Commissioner and a small detachment of Gurkhas were practically

Average annual revenue. ₹	Average annual expenditure. ₹	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in gurs.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
81,890	Not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
80,000	...	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,35,000	...	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
75,000	...	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Not known	Not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

beleagued in Agror by a number of Hassanzais, Akazais and Chagarzais, this Tanauli Chief at once came to their assistance with his retainers and rendered conspicuous service, showing great personal gallantry in the emergency. He was rewarded with a cash pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum and the title of Nawab; and after the second Black Mountain Expedition of 1888, his general loyalty and good conduct were further recognised by the honour of Knighthood in the order of the Star of India.

The late Nawab was a man of great force of character, who in his youth was distinguished as a bold rider and a brave soldier. He ruled his territory with a rod of iron; but on the whole, administered it well, and creditably managed his somewhat difficult charge, creating very few troubles and complications with the neighbouring independent tribes. The present Chief, who was born in 1873, has two sons, who are both minors. The status of his territory called Feudal Tanaul with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest and the Khan occupies an especially unique position, for he is an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal Chief as regards Feudal Tanaul and a British subject as regards his tenure of a large Jagir and of certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

In 1859, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, Sir John Lawrence, expressed his view of the late Khan's status in the following words:—

"The Chief Commissioner considers the Upper Tanaul is an integral portion of the Hazara District, and of British territory; but with reference to its past history and more especially its peculiar position and character, the tract has been, and should continue to be, dealt with as a quasi-independent chiefship Upper Tanaul is a chiefship held under the British Government, but in which, as a rule, we possess no internal jurisdiction. The Chief manages his own people in his own way, without regard to our laws, rules, or system. This tenure resembles that on which the Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, and others hold their lands. In extreme cases the British Government no doubt have the power of interfering, and would interfere where such interference might appear necessary for the public good But ordinarily, and as a rule, the Chief Commissioner desires to avoid any interference. As regards his possessions Trans-Indus, Amb, and a small tract round it, including Ashra and Betgali, he is an independent Chief."

The tract called Feudal Tanaul, containing an area of about 170 square miles and a population (Census 1901) of 24,956, or the hereditary jagir, is in British territory, but is administered by the Chief; there has been no settlement of the revenue and our courts

do not interfere in civil or criminal matters except to take cognizance of offences punishable under Sections 121 to 130, Indian Penal Code, or those defined in Sections 301 to 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Khan also enjoys the revenues of forty-two villages comprising what is known as the Kulai and Badnahak Ilakas of the Haripur Tahsil. This is a perpetual jagir assessed at the recent settlement at Rs. 13,436; the Chief also realises a large revenue from tolls on trade, especially on timber floating down the Indus.

The late Nawab died on 4th January 1907 and left a numerous progeny, both legitimate and illegitimate, including about fifteen sons. The son whom he acknowledged as the eldest of his legitimate children was Khanizaman Khan but in his latter years he became estranged from him, and concentrated his affections upon Khanizaman Khan's half-brother, Abdul Latif Khan, who was the second of nine sons by a favourite wife. The Government, however, definitely recognized the former as the heir to the chiefship and on the Nawab's death his claims were at once acknowledged by his brother, by the tribe, and by the clans across the border. Some difficulty arose as to the provision to be made for the brothers. But eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Mansehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh, and with an estimated annual income of upwards of 14,000 rupees, was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhaní tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras. Here for the present the matter rests; the appointment of Khanizaman Khan is popular with the tribe, whom he has conciliated by remitting some of the heavy dues that his father levied from them.

CHITRAL.

The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled.

In 1876 Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

At the time of his accession Aman-ul-Mulk only ruled over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the sway of the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892 his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit.

Note.—They were—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.

2. Sher Afzal, ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk, killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar

† *Note.*—The present Mehtar's territory extends from Aradu to Bareris in the main valley of the Chitral River, and also includes the subsidiary valleys of Lutkoh, Torikho, Mulikho and Tevich.

After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, the country being in a state of constant disturbance, which culminated in March 1895 in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral

Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was provisionally installed as Mehtar over the Kator† districts *minus* the Narsat Ilaka, which is now included in the Afghan

District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Native infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of a mountain battery. It was, however, reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Native infantry.

Shuja-ul-Mulk is now 31 years of age. He visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation, and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

One hundred and eight Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 989 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests.

In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

He receives a subsidy of rupees twenty thousand per annum, twelve thousand of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Foreign Secretary. He is not addressed in English. The kharita bag is white longcloth.

DIR.

The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painsa Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

The late Chief, Muhammad Sharif Khan, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length in 1890 driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandol, and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in the succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer, and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali pretender, Sher Afzal.

At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdara to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required, to arrange to protect the telegraph on any occasions when it might be put up, etc. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000, and a present of 400 rifles, with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of

carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range.

In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the Upper Swat right bank tribes, which had till then been practically independent. In October 1898, he came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandol valley. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries.

The engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with Government were on the whole satisfactorily carried out. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897 the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat valley, took no part, and when the Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral road, he was repulsed by Dir forces under Abdulla Khan of Robat.

In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdara. The Khan Khel jirga of Thana had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons, which were fermented, to a great extent, by his wife, Shahi Bibi. The Nawab's eldest son, Badshah Khan, was recognised as Khan of Dir, and secured his Khanship after a severe struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, who was supported by the Khans of Nawagai, Barwa, and Khar. He receives the same allowances as were enjoyed by his late father, and undertook to pay attention to the Dir forests, which in his father's time, as well as in his own, had been considerably exploited by native contractors from Peshawar: he has, however, not fulfilled this promise up to the present.

The comparative peace and order which have obtained in Dir since the opening of the Chakdara-Chitral road have led to a considerable increase in the area under crops and in the general prosperity of the country, but the rule of the present Khan has been so far unpopular; he has alienated several of his subordinates by arbitrary acts, and civil war has been more or less imminent ever since his accession. The peace of the road depends practically on the Dir Levies who are armed and paid by Government.

A great part of the Dir territory is divided in minor Khanates held by relations of the late Nawab or by the heads of the main sections of the Malezai tribe.

NAWAGAI (BAJAUR).

(Of the above, perhaps 400 square miles and 40,000 people acknowledge the Khan. The rest dispute his supremacy.)

The Chiefs of Nawagai belong to the Ibrahim Khel section of the Ilal Khel Salarzai Tarkanri. They were formerly acknowledged as Khans by the whole of the Tarkanri tribe, their territory thus including the Jandol, Maidan, and Baraul valleys, but owing to tribal dissensions (and particularly to the rise of the Mast Khel family of Jandol Khans) their territories and power have considerably diminished. The Khan of Nawagai now holds the tract known as Surkamar, in which Nawagai is situated, the upper part of the Rud valley as far as the mouth of the Salarzai valley, and the lower parts of the Salarzai, Mamund, and Chaharmung valleys. The present Khan, Safdar Khan, was born about

1842 and succeeded to the Khanate about 1882. From his accession onwards, he was involved in the struggle carried on between Umra Khan of Jandol and the Dir Khan, usually in opposition to Umra Khan, at whose hands he suffered several defeats. At this time he was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 20,000 Kabuli from the Amir, but after the signature of the Durand Convention this was discontinued.

Before the Chitral Relief Expedition started in 1895, the Khan offered his services but he was subsequently exposed to great pressure from the Afghan side and misled by false representations of the intentions of Government, and his attitude during the first part of the expedition was doubtful. Finally, however, when convinced that his interests lay in serving Government, he worked well to put a stop to the fanatical attacks on the troops in the Jandol valley. In November 1895, he was granted an allowance of Rs. 6,000 a year on condition of future good service.

In the troubles of 1897, though severely tried by fanatical pressure, he in the end stood firm, and rendered good service to the Bajaur Field Force, as in a still greater degree did his brother and cousin, the Khans of Khar and Jar. His subsidy was increased to Rs. 10,000 from the 1st October 1897.

Safdar Khan was constantly at war with the tribes around him, the Mohmands, Mamunds, and Salarzais; and at times he found it hard to hold his own. Disputes with Dir complicated his troubles. In 1898 there was some fighting in Jandol between his forces and those of the Nawab of Dir. The matter was finally settled by a compromise which left Jandol to Dir, and gave Nawagai a free hand in the Salarzai valley. In 1899 Safdar Khan was hard pressed by a combination of the tribes, and he was assisted by Government with a present of ammunition. Later on, he got the upper hand in the Chaharmung and the greater part of the Salarzai valley, and strengthened his footing among the Mamunds. In August 1899, his differences with Dir were settled at an interview between the two Chiefs held at Chakdara in the Political Agent's presence. The Chiefs met again of their own motion in May 1902, and entered into a compact of friendship, in pursuance of which the Nawab of Dir sent a force to co-operate with the Khan in a short campaign against the Mamunds, which was successful. In 1904, Safdar Khan, who in the early part of the previous year had received the title of "Nawab," invaded Dir territory and attacked Badshah Khan, the present Khan of Dir, but his lashkar was repulsed, and he had to retire. Through the intrigues of the Khan of Barwa, he was persuaded to make a move on Jandol in the beginning of 1905; some fighting ensued, but a truce was eventually effected.

His elder son, Muhammad Ali Jan, then rebelled against him in 1906 on account of the Nawab's partiality to the younger son, and obtained the aid of many of the surrounding tribes. He not only succeeded in capturing Nawagai but he actually ousted his father from the chiefship and he is now the *de facto* ruler in Nawagai. The struggle continued in a desultory fashion until 1909, when through the Khan of Khar a reconciliation was effected, but Muhammad Ali Jan has retained the *de facto* chiefship.

In 1903 Safdar Khan attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar and also visited Ajmer accompanied by his two sons and brother.

Safdar Khan has a numerous family, his eldest son, Muhammed Ali Jan, being over thirty-five. His country, with the exception of a tract round Nawagai, is divided up into minor Khanates under his sons and relations. Of these, the most important are Khar under the Nawab's nephew, Muhammad Jan Khan (who succeeded on the death of his father, Sardar Khan, in November 1907) Pasnat under Samiulla Khan, cousin of the Nawab, and Yar under Wazir Khan.

PHULERA.

MADAT KHAN THE FIRST CHIEF.

The history of the State of Phu'era calls for little remark. It is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the Western border of the Mansehra Tahsil and comprises some 142 small villages and hamlets the boundaries of which are defined in Regulation No. 2 of 1900. The Administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with

respect to his feudal territory known as Feudal Tanaul. It was assigned by Painsa Khan to his younger brother Madat Khan. Jahandad Khan, on his succession, confirmed the grant. In 1856, he wished to resume it but Major Becher, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, effected an amicable settlement, by which the grantee recognised the Chief of Amb as head of the house and bound himself to render service. In 1858, Major Becher contemplated proposing that Government should acknowledge the separate estate of Phulera, and thereby secure the Khan against resumption at the pleasure of the Amb Chief. This intention was not carried out, but Madat Khan's correct behaviour on Jahandad Khan's death practically assured to him a permanent tenure, a lapse of time confirmed him and his successors in this position. In 1857, Madat Khan supplied a body of horsemen for service and personally opposed the fugitive mutineers of the 55th Regiment when they attempted to cross from Swat into Kashmir. He also did useful service in 1858, and as a reward was presented with a valuable Khillat.

Madat Khan died in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, Abdullah Khan. The latter was succeeded by his son, Abdurrahman Khan, in 1888, and Abdurrahman Khan by his son Ata Muhammad Khan, in 1897. The last named, a young man of about thirty years of age, is the present Chief. His uncles Muhammad Umar Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives hold Guzaras in the shape of villages within the estate. Fortunately their relations with the Chief are amicable, and the State gives little trouble to the District authorities.

The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour the Khan of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors and the late Settlement Officer of the District doubted whether the Khan's own share of the profits came to more than 4,000 or 5,000 rupees a year.

The relations of the two Chiefs to each other are not specifically defined in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb. But while historically Phulera is a dependency of the Amb State, yet, as Painsa Khan delegated all his powers over its residents and lands to Madat Khan, the first grantee, its subordination has from the first been purely nominal and for all practical purposes it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour.

The present Khan, namely Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, was born in 1879 and has two sons who are both minors.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY,

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Alwar	His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Jey Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Naruka Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892	3,221	819,688	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

ALWAR.

The State was founded by Rao Partab Singh, of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

Rao Partab Singh obtained possession of Alwar in 1775. He made himself independent of Jaipur and was granted the title of "Rao Raja" by the Emperor Shah Alam. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singh, in whose time relations were first entered into with the British Government. Bakhtawar Singh accepted the protection of the English in 1803. He assisted Lord Lake against the Marathas, and after the battle of Laswari, was assigned certain districts by Lord Lake for the help afforded during the campaign. It is not clear whether Bakhtawar Singh was granted the title of "Maharao Raja" by Lord Lake, but he was the first Chief of Alwar to use this title, and he is thus described in the treaty made between Lord Lake and himself.

Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh died in 1815 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Banne Singh. In 1857 this Chief showed his loyalty to the British Government by despatching his best troops to the assistance of the Agra garrison, but on the way the little force encountered and was defeated by the mutinous sepoys of the Nasirabad Brigade. The Maharao Raja's Rajput body-guard was cut to pieces on the field and the guns of the Alwar Army were lost. Banne Singh died before the news of this disaster reached him. He was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, a boy of thirteen years of age. The misconduct of the Muhammadan Ministers of the State led to a rising of the Rajput nobles, and a Political Agent was appointed to Alwar to advise the Council of Regency during the minority. In 1863 Sheodan Singh attained his powers, and shortly afterwards the Agency was removed. The affairs of the State soon fell into confusion, and the Chief's Muhammadan sympathies and resumption of hereditary and religious grants created such discontent among his subjects that the British Government had again to intervene. In 1870, the Maharao Raja was deprived of power, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council under the supervision of a Political Agent.

Sheodan Singh died without an heir in 1874. The election to the *gadi* was left to the "Kotris" or principal Naruka families, and their choice fell on Thakur Mangal Singh of Thana. Maharao Raja Mangal Singh was granted powers in 1877, and continued to administer the State well until his death in May 1892.

Maharao Raja Mangal Singh was an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After his father's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern- ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
35,74,151	35,00,076	...	...	1,00,000	70	699	...	...	556	881	15

* Figures later than those of 1906-07 are not available.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jey Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers were subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January 1909.

Maharaja Jey Singh proceeded on a tour to Europe in April 1907, and returned on the 30th August 1907. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 48,55,800 being invested in Government promissory notes.

The State maintains one regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, which when at full strength is 600 strong, and a regiment of Infantry, which when at full strength is 926 strong. Both regiments are at present somewhat under strength and the Lancers have not the full complement of horses; otherwise both regiments are reported to be efficient. A complete transport of mules and ponies is maintained for the use of each regiment.

In addition to the Imperial Service Troops, the State maintains, for local duties and as Fort guards, some 750 cavalry, 1,600 infantry, and 181 artillerymen; only a portion of these are, however, armed and trained as soldiers. The artillery consists of a horse battery of four smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns and 272 pieces of ordnance classed as serviceable.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government, and much to the gratification of the Darbar 700 of the infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900.

The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables, and mules for the transport.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:— Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon and Minto.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bikaner . .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd October 1880.	31st August 1887.	23,311	584,627	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.

BIKANER.

The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. The British Government granted the Tibi *pargana* to His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh in recognition of his loyal services rendered during the mutiny of 1857-1858 A. D.

The present Chief, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., who was born in October 1880, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st August 1887, and was invested with full ruling powers in December 1898. Maharaj Kunwar Sri Sardul Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born on the 7th September 1902, and a second son (Bijai Singh) was born on the 29th March 1909.

A most severe famine visited Bikaner in 1899-1900. His Highness took a very active and personal part in the relief operations, and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class.

His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army in June 1909, and is attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

His Highness personally took part in the China campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the Insignia of K.C.I.E.

In August 1902, His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and had the honour of being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, paid a visit to Bikaner.

In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the Gold Darbar Medal was conferred on him.

In February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Bikaner.

In November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Bikaner. In November 1906 and again in November 1908, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Minto, visited Bikaner.

His Highness proceeded on a second visit to England for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his children, sailing from Bombay on the 11th May 1907, and returning to that port on the 11th October 1907.

The administration of the State is conducted by the Maharaja himself with the assistance of five Members of Council and the Secretaries of the Mahkma Khas.

His Highness received the title of K.C.S.I. on the 24th June 1904, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and the title of G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1907.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Camel Corps of 500 strong and the present strength of the local force is 365 Lancers, 435 infantry, 56 artillerymen with 33 guns classed as serviceable.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31,00,000	34,00,000	...	...	3,58,700	380	560	...	...	...	500	17

* These figures are approximate.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bharatpur	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jang, Jat (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th October 1899.	27th August 1900.	1,982	626,665	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
2	Dholpur	Captain His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharaja-dhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Ram Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.I.E., Jat (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th May 1883.	20th July 1901	1,155	270,973	Ditto
3	Karauli	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., Jadon Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th February 1864.	14th August 1886.	1,242	156,786	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

BHARATPUR.

The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor, named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted freebooters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

The first Chief of note was Suraj Mal, who assumed the title of Raja and built the present fortress of Bharatpur about the year 1730. Originally a small mud fort, it became a stronghold of considerable extent, protected on all sides by a mud wall of great height and thickness flanked by bastions and surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, the work having, it is said, taken eight years to construct.

Suraj Mal took an active and successful part in the numerous struggles between the Moghals, the Marathas, the Rohilas, and Duranis during the first-half of the century, and eventually during the confusion that ensued on the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat, he seized the town of Agra, which the Jats afterwards held for thirteen years, and made himself master of the surrounding districts. Subsequently hostilities broke out between him and the Moghals, and Suraj Mal was killed in 1763.

He was succeeded by his son, Jowahir Singh, who, by coming into conflict with the Maharaja of Jaipur, was responsible for the loss of a substantial portion of Bharatpur territory, which, together with lands, formerly belonging to Jaipur, went to form the separate principality of Alwar.

During the next two Chiefships, those of Newal Singh and Ranjit Singh, the third and fourth sons of Suraj Mal, the Jats lost much of their power, and many of their possessions were wrested from them by the Moghals. Bharatpur was besieged and a heavy indemnity taken from the Chief, and Agra was lost. The Marathas again invaded Northern India. They reduced the whole country to subjection, and in 1782 all Ranjit Singh's territories were seized by Sindhia. Fourteen parganas were afterwards restored and Ranjit Singh also obtained the cession of Dig and eleven parganas.

In 1803 the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Marathas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Marathas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the

Average annual revenue,*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29,77,320	31,57,611	...	...	65,000	470	1,308	...	...	...	1,105†	17
9,78,479	10,40,753	...	...	96,000	175	907	...	...	...	...	15
5,56,896	5,42,372	...	...	24,528	126	1,088	...	...	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes 502 men of the Transport Corps.

memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of forty years. Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singhi. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

In June 1900 the Maharaja in a fit of passion killed one of his private servants, and was thereupon deposed. He has been removed from Bharatpur to Deoli.

Ram Singh was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh, his accession taking place on the 27th August 1900.

The Maharaja is in the care of his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kuar, and of his foster-father, Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, a member of the State Council. Meanwhile the administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Council under the control of the Political Agent.

Bharatpur was at one time famous for its trade in salt, on which commodity much of the State's prosperity depended. Captain Walter, who was Political Agent for many years, mentions in his gazetteer that in the six years from 1860 to 1865 the revenue from salt alone was nearly 3 lakhs per annum, the industry affording employment and profit to large numbers of people in the State.

In 1879 by an agreement made with the British Government the Darbar suppressed the manufacture of salt, receiving in compensation for the loss of revenue entailed an annual sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and 1,000 maunds of salt free of duty for the Maharaja's use.

The Darbar abolished all transit duties in 1884.

The State maintains a regiment of Imperial Service Infantry (strength 603) and an Imperial Service Transport Corps (strength 502 men, 300 carts, and 600 mules).

Besides these troops, there is a local force of 470 cavalry, 1,308 infantry and 641 armed police and 42 guns classed as serviceable. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 13,92,900 being invested in Government promissory notes. Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890. Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899. Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend,—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

DHOLPUR.

According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 held the lands between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

Probably the country formed part of the Rathore Kingdom of Kanoj, which was conquered by Shahabuddin in 1194.

About 1490, Raja Man Singh Tonwar, of Gwalior, expelled the Muhammadan Governor and held Dholpur for some years, but in the time of Pabar the country again came under Moghal rule. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhadauriya Rajputs, taking advantage of the troubles which then beset the Emperor, obtained possession and held the country till 1761, when they were ousted by Raja Suraj Mal, of Bharatpur, who seized Agra and the neighbouring districts on the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat.

During the succeeding forty-five years Dholpur changed masters no less than five times; in 1775 it was appropriated by Mirza Najaf Khan; in 1782 it fell into the hands of Sindhia; in 1803 it was occupied by the British, by whom it was again ceded to the Gwalior Chief; and in 1805 it was resumed by the British; finally in 1806 it was made over to an ancestor of the present Chief in exchange for the territory of Gohad.

The family of the Chief belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Marathas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Marathas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Sindhia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

The late Chief, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur, was born on the 4th May 1863, and succeeded his grandfather, Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh, on the 9th February 1873. He died at Mashobra, near Simla, on the 20th July 1901, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, His Highness Maharaj Rana Ram Singh K.C.I.E., who was born on the 26th May 1883. His Highness was invested with full governing powers on 2nd March 1905, and holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army.

The military forces consist of 175 cavalry, 907 infantry, and 11 guns classed as serviceable.

Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Chief at Agra in 1890, 1895 and

1899, respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the present Chief in 1907 at Agra, and in 1909, at Calcutta.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

KARAULI.

The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Biana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

Taman Pal, Bijai Pal's eldest son, established himself at Tamangarh, 15 miles south-east of Biana, about 1052, and possessed himself of the wild, broken country near the River Chambal as far as Dholpur, and including the fortress of Utgir and Mandrel, and the districts in which the present towns of Karauli and Machilpur are situated. Taman Pal's son, Dharam Pal, was ousted by an illegitimate half-brother and established himself at Dholdera, the present site of Dholpur. His son, Kunwar Pal, recovered Tamangarh, but eventually the whole country fell into the hands of the Muhammadans. A descendant of Kunwar Pal Arjun Singh, managed in 1327 to regain possession of Mandrel, and his occupation was confirmed by the Court of the Delhi Emperor. By degrees he recovered the whole of Taman Pal's territory. The town of Karauli (said to be a corruption of Kalyanji) was founded by Arjun Singh in 1348.

The first Chief of note among his successors was Chand Pal, who fought for the Muhammadans in the Deccan. His grandson, Gopal Das, is said to have laid the foundation of Agra Fort at Akbar's request. From Gopal Das are sprung two important off-shoots of the Karauli family, *viz.*, the Muktawats of Sir Muthra and the Bahadur ke Jadon of Sabalgarh and also the principal noble families of the State.

In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Marathas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Marathas.

In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., was born in February 1864. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889.

The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President.

The State maintains a local military force of 126 cavalry, 1,088 infantry and 35 guns classed as serviceable. The financial condition of the State is unsatisfactory. The debt at present amounts to about Rs. 8,60,000.

No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Chief in 1890, 1895, and 1899, respectively, in Agra.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Seri No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bundi . .	His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K. C. S. I., Chouhan (Hara) Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st September 1869.	28th March 1889.	2,220	171,227	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
2	Shahpura .	Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	405	42,676	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
3	Tonk . .	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.I.E., Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	18th November 1849.	20th December 1867.	2,752	273,201	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.

BUNDI.

The ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to, about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day 'Haraoti' after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Marahas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

During the mutiny of 1857 Maharao Raja Ram Singh's attitude towards the British Government was one of apathy and lukewarmness, which at the time of the rising of, the State troops at Kotah amounted almost to an open support of the rebels' cause, due in some measure to the fact that the Chief was not on good terms with the Maharao of Kotah.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born in September 1869, and succeeded his father, Maharao Raja Ram Singh, on the *gadi* in March 1889. He was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894, K.C.S.I. in 1897, and G.C.I.E. in 1901.

The administration of the State is conducted on old-fashioned conservative lines. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

The State had been hard hit during the famine of 1899-1900, in consequence of which it had to accept a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 from Government, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The loan has now been liquidated, but the State is believed to be indebted to the amount of 4 lakhs.

The capital is 88 miles distant from Nasirabad on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapran.

The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Chief having at different times wedded two aunts and a cousin of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is also married to a sister of the Maharao Raja of Bundi. In August 1906 two more marriages were contracted by the Maharao Raja, one

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6,58,820	7,89,240	1,20,000	...	1,10,036	100	200	...	400	...	...	17
2,72,038	2,76,365	10,000	3,000	1,11,381	27	48	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,49,118	10,29,015	...	...	1,88,018	308	955	135	334	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

with the daughter of Thakur Himat Singh Bhati and the other with the daughter of Jagat Singh Bhati. Both are Jagirdars of Jodhpur and both are connected with the Jaisalmer family.

In February 1903 the Maharao Raja of Bundi married the sister of the Maharaja of Rewah in Central India, but the Rani died in December 1904.

Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His brother, Maharaj Raghuraj Singh, has a son, who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghuraj Singh died in December 1905.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Chief has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1896, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903.

The State maintains a military force, excluding Jagirdars and irregular troops, of 100 cavalry, 200 infantry, 50 artillerymen, and 48 guns classed as serviceable.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

SHAH PURA.

This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), Sisodia Rajput by caste.

In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana, and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Raja Dhiraj" by another Maharana.

In 1848, Raja Dhiraj Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages for which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar. The Rajadhiraja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State, according to the Census of 1901.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaipur . .	Colonel His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., LL.D., Kachhwaha, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th August 1862.	18th September 1880.	15,579	2,353,268	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
2	Kishangarh .	Captain His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st November 1884.	18th August 1900.	858	90,970	Ditto .
3	Lawa . .	Rao Bahadur Raja § Mangal Singh, Kachhwaha, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th October 1873.	29th July 1892	19	2,671	Chiefly Hindus

* These figures

† Men of the

‡ Including four

§ Personal title granted

JAIPUR.

The Jaipur Chief is the head of the Kachhwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs, and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race removed his capital early in the twelfth century to its present neighbourhood, which was obtained by conquest. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Marathas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

The present capital of Jaipur (population 160,167) was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A.D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its gas lighting, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Ram Singh, who ruled from 1835 to 1880. The title of Colonel of the 13th Rajputs was bestowed upon His Highness the Maharaja on 2nd September 1904, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the 10th April 1908 by the University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was invested with full powers in September 1882. He takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, and all important matters are disposed of by himself assisted by his Council of eleven members.

He enjoys a salute of twenty-one guns, of which four are personal. Of the latter number two were granted on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 and two in connection with the services of the Jaipur Transport Corps on the Chitral Expedition.

His Highness the Maharaja was one of the Indian Chiefs who were selected to attend His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation in England.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,200 ponies, 550 carts, and 843 officers and men, including followers.

Average annual revenue * for the past 5 years.	Average annual expenditure * for the past 5 years.	Tribute		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Imperial Service Troops.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry	
9	10	11.	12	13.	14	15	16	17.	18	19	20
66,00,000	71,00,000	4,00,000	...	...	457	4,111	...	...	...	843†	21‡
6,79,210	7,03,465.	...	...	44,000	71	131	...	...	...	...	15
24,130.	23,065	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Transport Corps.

guns personal.

in 1905: hereditary title Thakur.

Besides this, it has a local force of 457 cavalry, 3,486 infantry, and 625 artillery, with 40 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts.

The Imperial Service Corps has been twice on active service, *viz.*, during the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns.

Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Jaipur in November 1905.

The general administration has been favourably reported upon for many years, and in population, wealth, prosperity, trade, manufactures, and general advancement, Jaipur is unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana. The Public Works Department, which was for many years under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E. and is now under Mr. C. E. Stotherd, C.E., can furnish facts and figures which show the remarkable success that has attended the irrigation policy of the State.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. *Kharita* bag—*Zarbaft* (Gold brocade). String (*Dori*). *Puraar* (All gold thread).

KISHANGARH.

The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. In 1818 a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishangarh containing the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Chief.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharajadhiraja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place on 18th August 1900. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps and after completing his further education under Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S., for nearly two years was entrusted with ruling powers on 11th December 1905. His Highness was made an honorary Captain in His Majesty's Army in March 1908. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on 1st January 1909.

The State is administered by a Council consisting of one Chief Member and two members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

The work of the Council is divided into four departments as under :—

- (1) The Huzuri—under His Highness and the Chief Member of Council Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (2) Revenue—under Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (3) Judicial—under Bareth Ramnath Ratnoo.
- (4) Public Works Department—under Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singh of Raghunathpura.

The State's local regular force consists of 71 cavalry, 100 infantry, 90 armed police and 31 artillery, or a total of 292. It has 65 guns, of which 31 are classed as serviceable.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. *Kharita* bag. *Kamkhwab* (Gold and silk brocade). String (*Dori*). *Nimzar* (Gold and silk thread).

KOTAH AND JHALAWAR AGENCY.

JHALAWAR. 1 KOTAH.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jhalawar . .	His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, <i>K.C.S.I.</i> , Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th September 1874.	6th February 1899.	810	90,175	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Kotah . .	Major His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, <i>G.C.I.E.</i> , <i>K.C.S.I.</i> , Hara Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889	5,684	544,879	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.

JHALAWAR.

The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories belonging to Kotah.

To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Minister, and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Chief to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected, from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence, and the title of the Chief was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag, and Gangdhar, the Patan pargana, in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

The present Chief of the State is His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I.*, who is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars. His Highness was born on 4th September 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. His Highness has a son Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh Bahadur who was born on the 15th July 1900. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency. The State maintains five dispensaries.

The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

The military forces consist of 41 cavalry, 382 infantry, 70 artillerymen, and 45 guns classed as serviceable. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Chief at his capital.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,83,706	4,91,849	30,000	...	36,000	41	452	...	...	...	...	11
30,74,034	31,28,078	4,34,720†	14,398	1,45,200	301	1,194	309	2,467	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

KOTAH.

Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Harauti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Chiefs of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Chiefs who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A.D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz.*, Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod, and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar.

The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Chief of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umaid Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

In 1817 the Regent concluded a treaty (the first made by any State in Rajputana) with the British and succeeded in getting a supplementary article affixed thereto, by which

the administration of the State was vested in him and his heirs for ever. After his death his descendants not proving as able as their ancestor, there was constant friction between successive Chiefs and the hereditary Ministers, which resulted in 1838 in the interference of the British Government, who obtained the Maharao's consent to detach seventeen Kotah parganas, and with these a new principality, named Jhalawar, was formed for Madan Singh (at that time Minister), his heirs and successors. The post of hereditary Minister was at the same time abolished, and the Maharao was required to maintain an auxiliary force. In 1857, this force mutinied and murdered the Political Agent, Major Burton, and his two sons. As it was impossible to say how far the Maharao Ram Singh was responsible for these murders, the Government of India marked their displeasure by merely reducing his salute from 17 to 13 guns. Ram Singh was succeeded by his son, Bhim Singh, who took the family name of Chattar Sal. His management of affairs was bad, and in 1874, at his request, the Government of India appointed Nawab Faiz Ali Khan to administer the State. From that time till 1896 Kotah remained under the control of British Political Officers, and the history of the country for these twenty-two years is one of unbroken progress.

Maharao Chattar Sal died in 1889, and was succeeded on the 11th June of that year by an adopted son named Udai Singh, the second son of Maharaja Chagga Singh of Kotra, an estate some 40 miles east of Kotah. Udai Singh assumed the family name of Umed Singh.

The present Chief, Major His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. The administration of his State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine. The scourge, however, has led to temporary financial embarrassment which by careful management has now ended and the famine loan has been liquidated in full. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial Postal Unity and the Imperial currency.

His Highness received the honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903.

A son Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909.

The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Chief, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 45 schools, some of which are for girls.

The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are 7 stations of the Nagda-Muttra and 9 stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 33,657 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

The military forces of the State consist of 131 guns classed as serviceable and 301 cavalry, and 1,194 infantry classed as regulars. The irregulars number 353 artillerymen, 309 cavalry and 2,114 infantry. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but a sum of two lakhs of rupees is contributed annually towards the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent which mutinied, was disbanded.

In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government.

Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Chief at his capital in November 1902.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	1849	21st December 1884.	12,753	1,021,664	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains, Animists.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Chiefs of India. The ruling Chief is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who, on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, *viz.*, the first time by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, the second time by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1534, and the third time by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Chief retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair, and he followed up his success with such energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan, and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was born in 1849, and was, on the death of the late Chief without issue, installed on the *gadi* in December 1884, having been unanimously selected by the Maharanis and nobles of the State. He was invested by Government with full powers of administration in August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26,40,000	26,36,000	2,66,000†	...	...	500	1,986	550	3,000	...	...	21†

* These figures are approximate.

† Including two guns personal.

‡ Includes contribution to Local Corps.

The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers who are invested with little-authority and can do nothing on their own responsibility.

The people are contented, and the State is thoroughly solvent.

His Highness is taking a great interest in the Irrigation Department of the State, and has sanctioned the expenditure, as a normal grant, of one lakh a year on protection works; and is considering one or two large projects which will be of the greatest benefit to the State.

The military force of the State, excluding irregulars, consists of 56 guns classed as serviceable, 236 artillerymen, 550 cavalry, and 1,750 infantry. A squadron of Imperial Service Cavalry is being organised. A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Darbar.

The Maharana is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, but the present Chief enjoys a salute of 21 guns, the extra two being granted as a personal distinction.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (All gold thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banswara	His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh, Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th October 1868.	30th April 1905.	1,606	149,128	Chiefly Animists (Bhils), Hindus.
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Bijay Singh, Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th July 1887	13th February 1898.	1,447	100,103	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Animists; (Bhils).
3	Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	Rao Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1860 . .	1891 . .	340	16,222	...
4	Partabgarh	His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh, Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1859 . .	18th February 1890.	886	52,025	Chiefly Hindus; Animists; Muhammadans.

BANSWARA.

The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 45 miles from Banswara.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Marathas, who levied heavy exactions from the Chiefs, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi. The enhanced tribute of Rs. 5,000 Imperial a year paid for the up-keep of the office of the Political Agent was remitted by Government in 1907. This enhancement was originally fixed in 1869 at Rs. 15,000 Salim Shahi, but was reduced to Rs. 5,000 in 1889.

The present Chief, His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh, was born in 1868 and succeeded in 1905, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Lachman Singh. He has eight sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1888. His Highness was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief in January 1906, but in 1908 abdicated his powers of administration in the State in favour of his eldest son, Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh. The administration of Barswara is being carried on under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, as Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh is completing his education at Bedla in Mewar under the guardianship of Thakur Raj Singh, uncle of the Rao of Bedla. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The State maintains a police force of 160 footmen and 15 mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal, and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern-ment.	To other States		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,95,345	1,95,513	17,500	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2,25,820	2,12,044	17,500	...	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
48,026	46,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
2,49,442	2,46,869	36,350	...	20,700	...	...	19	52	...	...	15

* These figures are approximate.

letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

DUNGARPUR.

The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad 75 miles.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Chief who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town, situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Chiefs of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528-A.D., his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Marathas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom the tribute was transferred. The present Chief, His Highness Maharawal Bijey Singh, succeeded his grandfather, Maharawal Udai Singh in February 1898. He was born on the 17th July 1887. After being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the College diploma, His Highness entered the Imperial cadet corps for a very brief period, and then returned to the Mayo College to join the post diploma course. He left the College in 1907, and was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 27th February 1909. He married on the 19th January

1907 the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana in Central India, and a son and heir was born on the 7th March, 1908. A second son was born the day after the Maharawal's investiture with ruling powers. Opportunity was taken of the recent minority to gradually introduce improvements and to bring the Bhils under proper control by treating them with justice and firmness. A land revenue settlement on modern lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

In common with other parts of Rajputana the rainfall in the State in 1899 was deficient, and the State was ravaged by famine and sickness during the year 1900. In 1901-1902 and 1904-1905, the harvests were very poor.

The State maintains a police force of 15 mounted and 185 footmen.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharawal was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on January 1, 1903.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

KUSHALGARH.

The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

In 1868, in consequence of certain malpractices of the Banswara Durbar in connection with a dispute with the Chief relative to an alleged attack by the latter on a Banswara Police Station, the Government of India decided that the Banswara Durbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh Estate, and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay annual tribute to the Banswara Durbar, should correspond direct with the Political Agent.

The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The present Chief, Rao Udai Singh, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, Zorawar Singh, in 1891.

The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The Estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

PARTABGARH.

The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu, who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.

Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Maratha power in Malwa the Chief of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818 Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute, which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.

On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh, by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh, was born in 1859, and being the nearest relative of the late Chief, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891.

The State is heavily involved in debt owing to the extravagance of the late Chief, the depreciation of the local coinage (now no longer recognised in State transactions), and the severity of the late famine.

The Chief's eldest son, Man Singh, has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and takes an active part in the administration of the State.

Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The military force of the State consists of 19 cavalry, 52 infantry, and 9 artillery.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:— "My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaisalmer.	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Salivahan Bahadur, Jadon Bhati Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th June 1887	12th April 1891.	16,062	73,370	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Jodhpur (Marwar).	His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th February 1880.	11th October 1895.	34,963	1,935,565	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
3	Sirohi.	His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Deora Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th July 1857	16th September 1875.	1,964	154,544	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains; Animists

JAISALMER.

The ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

The first Chief with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Chief, Maharawal Bairi Sal, died on the 10th March 1891, and his widows, with the consent of the Government of India, adopted Sham Singh, who was born in 1887. Sham Singh, on succeeding to the *gadi*, took the family name of Salivahan. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained about eleven and-a-half years. He was married in February 1907 to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, and he was invested with ruling powers on the 14th December 1908. During the minority the administration was carried on by a Diwan and Council, under the superintendence of the Resident, Western Rajputana States. For about six months after succeeding to power His Highness conducted affairs with the help of a Diwan (Mr. Laxmi Das Raoji Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, who had been first appointed to that post in March 1903, and been honoured with the title of "Rao Sahib" in June 1907), but the latter retired on the 12th June 1909, when a change was introduced, and under it the Maharawal now governs his State with the help of a couple of Secretaries in the "Mahkma Khas." One of the Secretaries (for the Political and Foreign Department) is His Highness' brother, Thakur Dan Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, and the other (for the Home Department) is Purohit Rewat Mal.

The country is almost entirely desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State.

The financial condition of the State is, thanks to sound and economical management and recent favourable seasons, at last satisfactory. For the first time for many years Jaisalmer is free from debt, and its realisable assets are estimated at approximately Rs. 75,000.

The military force consists of about 350 men, including a few gunners; it is one of police rather than anything else.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chie's in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,61,163	1,10,413	...	...	8,670	...	...	112	237	...	...	15
60 52,870	59,34,285	2,13,000†	...	60,000	176	1,682	1,389	160	800	...	17
4,28,287	4,09,561	6,881	...	16,455	...	120	86	592	...	...	15

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness' sincere friend." The crest used is gold. *Kharita* bag. *Kamkhwab* (Gold and silk brocade). String (*Dori*). *Nimzar* (Gold and silk thread).

MARWAR (JODHPUR).

Jodhpur is one of the three chief States of Rajputana, and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kishangarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency, and Ratlam, Jhabua, and Sitamau in Central India.

The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siabji, a relation of the last King of Kanauj, visited the country.

A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 in the time of Maharaja Man Singh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Chief the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Mallani was restored to the Darbar in 1891, and Maharajadhiraja Jaswant Singh was given a personal salute of 21 guns.

The present Maharajadhiraja, Sardar Singh, was born in February 1880, and succeeded to the *gadi* on his father's death on the 11th October 1895. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 18th February 1898, and was created a K.C.S.I. in June 1908 and promoted to G.C.S.I. in January 1910.

He was married (i) in February 1892 to the sister of the present Maharao Raja of Bundi, by whom he has three sons and two daughters, and (ii) in April 1908 to the daughter of the present Maharana of Udaipur. The name of the heir-apparent who was born on the 14th January 1898 is Maharaj Kunwar Sumer Singh.

During His Highness's absence from the State on account of ill-health in 1904-1905, the administration was placed in the hands of the "Mehkma Khas," consisting of a Senior and Junior Member under the supervision of the Resident. The former office is held by

Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, C.I.E., and the latter by Rao Sahib Munshi Harnam Das, who was Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmer.

The Maharajadhiraja returned to the State in November 1905. He now exercises full powers of administration.

To assist His Highness and the Mehkma Khas there is a Consultative Council, composed of the Thakurs of Asop, Kuchawan, Pokaran, and Rian, and Kaviraj Murar Dan. Asop, Pokaran and Rian are *Sarayats*, and Pokaran and Kuchawan are "Rao Bahadurs." Murar Dan is a Mahamahopadhyaya.

The State has been put on a sound financial basis, and is not only entirely free from debt, but has a credit balance of more than fifty lakhs of rupees.

The Imperial Service Cavalry is now 800 strong. It consists of the 1st Regiment of four incomplete squadrons fit for active service; and of the 2nd Regiment, composed of two complete squadrons. The Darbar are arranging to bring up the strength of the 1st Regiment to four full squadrons. One whole squadron, complete, was transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers (now the 28th Light Cavalry) in October 1902.

The 1st Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898), the same Regiment was kept in reserve at Rawal Pindi.

The Maharaja presented some horses to Government for use in South Africa (1899-1900).

Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, and Minto have all visited Jodhpur.

The total length of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, now open for passenger traffic, is as follows:—

	Miles.
Kuchawan Road to Merta Road Junction	73
Merta Road to Merta City	9
Merta Road Junction to Bhatinda	308
" " Luni Junction	84
Luni Junction to Hyderabad	309
" " Marwar Junction	44
Balotra to Pachhbadra (salt branch)	10
Degana to Sujangarh	63
TOTAL	900

Of this length, 526 miles run through the Marwar State.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself Your Highness' sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. *Zarbaft* (Gold brocade). String (*Dori*): *Purzar* (all gold thread).

SIROHI.

The ruling family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (*i.e.*, at Jalor in Jodhpur to the north-west) about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutb-ud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave, having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Chief's son, and no other Chief was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium.

The present Chief of Sirohi is Kesri Singh. He was born in 1857 and succeeded his father in 1875. He has one son, Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh (who was born on the 27th September 1888), and three daughters. The Maharaj Kunwar was married in November 1907 to the daughter of His Highness the Rao of Cutch. The eldest daughter was married in December 1905 to the Maharaj Kunwar of Banswara. The second daughter was married in February 1907 to His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, and the third in March 1907 to the Maharaj Kunwar of Bhuj. On the 1st January 1889 the title of "Maharao" was conferred on the Chief of Sirohi as a hereditary distinction; six years later he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India; while on the 9th November 1901 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The State is administered by a Diwan under the orders of the Chief. Under the Diwan are three principal officers, *viz.*, the Judicial Officer, the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Customs Department. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles. The Darbar has offered to place 100 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial service.

No Viceroy has ever visited the capital, but His Highness had the honour in the beginning of 1890 of an interview at Abu Road with His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence.

Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Guru Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle), 5,650 feet high. Abu is the headquarters of the Governor-General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwara, about 2 miles from the station.

The Maharao of Sirohi enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness' sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. *Kamkhwab* (Gold and silk brocade). String (*Dori*). *Nimzar* (Gold and silk thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sikkim . .	His Highness Maharaja Thotub Namgyal, Tibetan by descent (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1860 . .	April 1874 .	2,818	59,014	Chiefly Hindus; Buddhists.

SIKKIM.

In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashe. Guru Tashe settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rob, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashe, whose great-grandson, Penchoo Namgay, said to have been born in 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Thotub Namgyal, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet, and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession which was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal, in all of which States slavery was prevalent. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Maharaja of Sikkim, who took to kidnapping British subjects to be sold into slavery, and endeavoured to induce Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to get the British Government to allow a mutual exchange of slaves between Darjeeling and Sikkim. Matters culminated in 1849 by the seizure and imprisonment of Doctors Hooker and Campbell, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. The object of the Sikkim Government was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals and to agree to the exchange of slaves.

This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling District, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000. The occurrence of further cases of kidnapping led to another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 and to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1861, No. 56, which considerably strengthened our control over the internal and external administration of the country. By the 22nd Article the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Government to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs. 9,000 in 1868, to Rs. 12,000 in 1873 and to Rs. 18,000 in 1906.

Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,86,525	2,22,056	...	...	49,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. The Maharaja of Sikkim, who was at that time residing at Chumbi, refused to return to Sikkim in spite of the remonstrances of the Indian Government and the stoppage of his allowance until December 1887, when he returned to Gangtok, having meantime made an agreement with the Tibetans at Galing. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap.

In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. These negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention No. 57 signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was agreed upon. The British protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangements for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in. Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff or the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894 by the Political Officer of Sikkim and Mr. J. G. Taylor of the Chinese Imperial Customs. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed, but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

In 1892 the Maharaja of Sikkim secretly left for Nepal. On entering Nepal the party was stopped and escorted by the Nepal Durbar back to British India. He was then detained for two years at Kurseong in the Darjeeling District. In 1895 he was allowed to return to Gangtok where he now resides and administers the State with the help of a Council and the Political Officer.

The Maharaja has the following children:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (1) Tchoda Namgyal (still in Tibet) | : | } By first wife, Rani Pending. |
| (2) Sidkyong Tulku (Chotal) | : | |

One son and two daughters by the second wife Yishi Dumo.

Owing to the constant residence of the eldest son, Tchoda Namgyal, in Tibet and his refusal to leave it in spite of the intimation that if he did not return to Sikkim he would

forfeit all right to succeed to the *gadi* the Government of India in March 1899 finally recognised the second son, Sidkyong Tulku, as the heir.

In 1900 Sidkyong Tulku came for six months to St. Paul's School at Darjeeling to improve his education in English, and resided as a private boarder in the house of the Rector. In the cold weather of 1900-01 he was sent on a grand tour with the Political Officer, Mr. White, and visited Calcutta, Rangoon, Mandalay, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, and other places of interest in India. At Calcutta he had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert our Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention; Mr. White was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Donika La and Lonok, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

In June 1903 the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission, of which Mr. J. C. White, Political Officer, Sikkim, was a member, stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there, the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi, and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the years 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903 a cooly corps was raised in which the Maharaja Kumar of Sikkim took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing ones.

The following visits between the rulers of Sikkim and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have been exchanged:—

In 1873 Raja Sidkyong Namgyal accompanied by his half-brother, the present Maharaja, visited Sir George Campbell at Darjeeling.

In 1875 Sir Richard Temple had a friendly interview with the present Maharaja near the Chola Pass.

In 1878 the Maharaja met Sir Ashley Eden at Kalimpong. In May 1900 he visited Sir John Woodburn at Darjeeling, accompanied by his second son, Maharaj-Kumar Sidkyong Tulku.

In November 1901 Sir John Woodburn accompanied by the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and the members of His Honour's staff, paid a return visit to the Maharaja at Gangtok, where he was cordially received by His Highness, and friendly visits were interchanged between His Honour and the Maharaja. The present policy and intention of Government relating to the administration of the Sikkim State were explained to the Maharaja.

The Maharaja was invited to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, but being unable to attend, his banner, medal and ring were duly presented to him at Tumlong

by Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. The seat of the Government used to be at Tumlong. It has been moved to Gangtok, where a new palace has been lately built.

The Maharaja was also invited to the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, but owing to ill-health His Highness was unable to attend, but sent his son and heir, Maharaj-Kumar Sidkyong Tulku, to represent him. A gold Delhi Durbar medal was awarded to the Maharaj-Kumar and two silver medals to two of the Maharaja's sardars.

In October 1905 the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok, this time as the guest of the Maharaj Kumar, who had accompanied him throughout his journeys in India.

The Maharaja and Maharani were invited to meet Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Calcutta during their visit to India, and arrived there on the 25th December 1905. During their stay at Calcutta they remained at Hastings House as the guests of the Government of India. Their Highnesses and the Maharaja Kumar attended nearly all the public ceremonials and functions that were held in honour of the Royal visitors and were presented to their Royal Highnesses and His Excellency the Viceroy; the Maharani was presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at a special interview at Government house. Before returning to Sikkim the Maharaja and Maharani visited Benares and Budh Gaya.

In September 1906 the Maharaj Kumar, with two young kazis and accompanied by Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the late Political Officer, proceeded to England to complete his education in English. In January 1907 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, while his companions returned to Sikkim after an absence of one year. In July 1908 the Maharaj Kumar left England on a tour round the world, accompanied by Major W. F. O'Connor, C.I.E., visiting America, Japan, Korea and China and arriving in Gangtok on 6th February 1909. While at Pekin the Maharaj Kumar had two interviews with the Dalai Lama.

In November 1906 the Maharaja's daughter named Ani-au was married to Nga-wang Lhan-trup Gyal-tsan, brother and heir to the present Grand Lama of Sakya.

In December 1907 the Maharaja and Maharani accompanied by their children and a few of the Kazis and Lamas left Gangtok on a pilgrimage to the Buddhist Shrines in the Nepal Valley. At Raxaul they were met by a Nepalese Officer deputed by the Nepal Durbar to make the necessary arrangements for their journey into Nepal, where they were most hospitably received and entertained by the Nepal Durbar throughout their stay of one and a half months.

In January 1909 the Maharaja's youngerson, Kumar Tra-shi Wang-gyeb, was admitted into the Mayo College at Ajmer.

The Maharaj Kumar has, on his return from abroad, been appointed Vice-President of the State Council and placed in charge of the departments of Education and Forests in addition to being given the religious control of the Monasteries.

With the sanction of the Government of India Kumar Tchoda Namgyal has been allowed to enter Sikkim on a visit for three months during the cold whether of 1909-10.

The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council and the Political Officer, Mr. C. A. Bell.

The State responded readily to the call for the supply of transport required for the Tibet Mission. Communications to and in Sikkim were greatly improved at the cost of Government.

There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a small force of armed police consisting of 31 men. A detachment from a native regiment is kept at Gangtok.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

**STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.**

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Cooch Behar	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King.	4th October 1862.	August 1863.	1,307	566,974	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

*These figures

COOCH BEHAR.

The present Maharaja is descended from Bissu Singh, who, with his brother, Sissu Singh, established by conquest a principality in North-East Bengal. The ancestors of this family probably belonged to the non-Aryan tribe of Koch, a people of Tibetan or Dravidian origin. Bissu Singh's son, Nar Narain, extended his sway eastwards over Lower Assam and at this time the principality must have embraced the greater part of Dinajpur, Rangpur and other districts, which once formed the Aryan kingdom of Kamrup, overthrown by the Afghan King of Bengal in A.D. 1489. About 1693, the Moghul armies encroached on the little State, which about the beginning of the last century was reduced to its present dimensions.

In 1772, owing to internal disputes and the interference of the Bhutias in the succession to the State, the East India Company intervened, and a treaty was concluded in 1773 in the name of Darindar Narain, by which the Raja agreed to acknowledge subjection to the British Government, to allow his estate to be annexed to Bengal, and to make over to the British Government one-half of the annual revenues of Cooch Behar for ever. The other half of the revenues he was to retain on condition of remaining firm in his allegiance to the British Government for ever, who on their side bound themselves to assist the Raja with a force whenever he might require it for the defence of the country, the Raja bearing the expense.

What was then called the Zamindari of Cooch Behar was conferred on Raja Dhairjendra Narayan by a Sanad dated the 13th February 1776, but he did not re-assume the Government of the State until the death of his son Darindar Narain which occurred in 1780. In 1780 the tribute payable by the State to the British Government was permanently fixed at Rs 67,700-15, and the arrangement is still in force.

In 1788 disturbances occurred, and a British Commissioner was appointed to manage the State, who was withdrawn in 1800, when the then Raja, Harendar Narain, came of age, but, as he could not manage the State, Commissioners were reappointed in 1802, 1805, 1813 and 1817.

The present Maharaja, Nripendra Narain, succeeded his father in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruling Chief. In 1873 it was decided that Cooch Behar should be designated as a State. In 1884 His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the title of Maharaja Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary, and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction.

In 1878 the Maharaja married the eldest daughter of Babu Keshub Chandra Sen of Calcutta, and shortly afterwards visited England. A son and heir was born in 1882; a daughter in 1885; a second son in 1886; a third son in 1888; a fourth son in 1890; two daughters in 1891 and 1894.

The eldest daughter was married in November 1899 to Mr. Jyotsna Ghosal, of the Indian Civil Service.

In 1887 His Highness again visited England with the Maharani, and was received by the late Queen Empress, and the decoration of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire was conferred on him. In the same year the Maharani was also appointed a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

The Maharaja is Honorary Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, and has been appointed Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In 1894 His Highness again visited England with his eldest son, Maharaj-Kumar Raj Rajendra Narain, to make arrangements for his education. Subsequently the other sons were sent to England to be educated.

His Highness served in the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98, for which he volunteered his services, on the personal staff of General Yeatman-Biggs, and was present at the

Average annual revenue*.	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24,58,110	24,45,635	67,700-15-0	...	6,74,491	...	...	13	181	...	...	13

are approximate.

action of Dargai and Samana. In recognition of his services, he was created a Companion of the Bath. His Highness also volunteered for service in South Africa, but Government were unable to avail themselves of the offer.

His Highness again visited England in 1900. In April 1901 Her Highness the Maharani proceeded to England, accompanied by Maharaj-Kumar Hitendra Narain and her two youngest daughters and returned to India on the 18th October 1902.

In April 1902 the Maharaja went to England as A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor to attend His Majesty's Coronation, and returned to India on the 29th November 1902. His Highness was invited to the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, which he attended with Her Highness the Maharani and two of his sons. A gold Delhi Durbar medal was awarded to His Highness and silver medals to his eldest son Maharaj-Kumar Raj Rajendra Narain and two of His Highness's sardars.

Maharaj-Kumar Raj Rajendra Narain was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army in 1902, and was for a few days attached for duty to the 2nd County of London Imperial Yeomanry Regiment. He was admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps in July 1903. His two brothers Maharaj-Kumar Jitendra Narain and Maharaj Kumar Victor Nitendra Narain also joined the corps in 1905 and 1906 but they have since resigned.

A land revenue settlement was concluded during the minority of the present Maharaja terminable in 1883-84 and extended by him to 1888-89, when a resettlement was made for a period of 30 years, by which an increase of more than 24 lakhs was obtained. A new palace and State offices were built after the assumption of the State by the Maharaja in 1883. This was extensively damaged by the earthquake of 1897 to a cost of about 2 lakhs.

The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. In 1894 a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway System at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State, and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri District.

In February 1892 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Cooch Behar.

The Dowager Maharani died in Calcutta on the 4th January 1904.

The State is managed by the Maharaja with the assistance of a Council, of which he is the President. The Superintendent of the State is Vice-President, and the Dewan and the Civil Judge are members. Of these officers the Superintendent of the State is a member of the Indian Civil Service whose services have been lent to the State, the Dewan is a retired Government officer, and the Civil and Sessions Judge is a member of the Cooch Behar Graded Service. Under orders passed by His Highness in March 1909 the State Council has been relieved of all legislative work which is now done by the newly created Legislative Council consisting of all the members of the State Council and five non-official members representing different classes of the community. The Commissioner of Rajshahi was *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State, in respect of extradition cases. Since the transfer of the Rajshahi Division to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Commissioner of Bhagalpur has been appointed to exercise those functions. The State maintains a local military force of 294 men, consisting of 13 cavalry, 174 infantry, 100 armed police, and 7 artillerymen with 4 field guns. The Maharaja receives a salute of 13 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold,

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kharsawan	Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th July 1892	6th Feb. 1902.	153	36,540	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
2	Seraikela.	Raja* Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur,* Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th January 1849.	25th November 1883.	449	104,539	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.

* Personal title.

KHARSAWAN.

This State pays no tribute to the British Government, but is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession. It is crossed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

2. The Ruling Chief (who ranks as a Thakur, and not as a Raja) is descended from a branch of the Porahat Raj family, who claim to be Kshatriyas of pure blood. The State first came under the notice of the British Government in 1793, when, in consequence of disturbances on the frontier, its Chief was compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. A portion of the Porahat estate was granted to the ancestor of the present Chief in recognition of services rendered during the Mutiny. The late Chief, Thakur Mohendra Narayan Singh Deo, died in 1902. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, who is only 18 years of age. During his minority the State has been placed under Government management. The Manager, Babu Himangshu Nath Chakrabatti, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, receives a net salary of Rs. 250 per month. The minor Chief joined the Raj Kumar Collegé at Raipur in July 1903 and is making good progress.

3. The late Chief endeavoured to effect a raiyatwari resettlement of his State a few years ago, but it was of a very unfair character, and would, in all probability, have led to a rebellion amongst the Kol raiyats. It was consequently disallowed, and a resettlement was ordered to be made at the expense of the State by Government agency. This has now been finished.

4. No military force is maintained in the State.

SERAIKELA.

This State does not pay tribute to the British Government, but is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession. It adjoins the Kharsawan State, and, like it, is crossed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Both these two States lie within the perimeter of the Singhbhum district, and are under the direct control, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, of the Deputy Commissioner of that district.

2. The ruling family is descended from the Porahat Raj family, and claims to be pure Kshatriya. In 1793 its Chief is said to have concluded with the British Government certain engagements relating to fugitive rebels. The present Chief, Raja Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur, is 60 years of age. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883 on the death of his father, Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo Bahadur. The latter received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1856. He gave valuable assistance during the Mutiny and during the Keonjhar disturbances in 1868. He was rewarded for his services during the Mutiny with a khillat and with a portion of the sequestered estate of the Raja of Porahat. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Chief in 1884 as a personal distinction.

Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40,981	39,596	...	...	5,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
97,621	1,05,266	...	...	42,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

• These figures are approximate.

3. The administration of the State is generally satisfactory. But the Chief's attempts to make a resettlement of the Kuchang Pir gave rise to serious discontent amongst the raiyats. It was therefore decided that the work of resettlement should be carried out by Government agency. The settlement commenced in 1904 under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, and has just been finished.

4. There is no separate military force in the State, but the subordinate tenures are of a feudal nature. The Chief is in possession of four serviceable guns.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Athgarh .	Raja Srikanan Bishwanath, Bebertá Patnādik Bahadur,* Kayasth (Hindu).	12th August 1851.	25th January 1896.	168	43,784	Chiefly Hindus.
2	Athmallik .	Raja Bibhudendra Deo, Samant, Kshatriya (Hindu).	25th May 1874.	2nd November 1901.	730	40,753	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Bamra .	Raja Tribhuwan Deo, Chandrabansi, Rajput (Hindu).	3rd May 1872.	16th November 1903.	1,988	123,378	Hindus, Animists.
4	Baramba .	Raja Biswambhar Beerbar, Mungraj Mahapatra, Kshatriya (Hindu).	12th April 1880.	15th July 1881.	134	38,260	Chiefly Hindus.
5	Boad .	Raja Jogendro Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	21st May 1857.	5th October 1879.	1,264	88,250	Chiefly Hindus.
6	Bonai .	Raja Indra Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	6th January 1884.	19th Feb. 1902.	1,296	38,277	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
7	Daspalla .	Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj, Kshatriya (Hindu).	8th August 1860.	19th April 1897.	568	51,987	Chiefly Hindus.
8	Dhenkanal .	Raja Sura Protap Mohendra Bahadur, Kshatriya (Hindu).	13th February 1885.	28th August 1885.	1,463	273,662	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
9	Gangpur .	Raja Raghunath Shikhar Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	1851	December 1865	2,492	238,896	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
10	Hindol .	Raja, Naba Kishore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb, Kshatriya (Hindu).	14th June 1891.	10th Feb. 1906.	312	47,180	Chiefly Hindus.
11	Karond (Kalahandi)	Raja Brijmohan Deo, Nagabansi, Kshatriya (Hindu).	14th May 1896.	20th October 1897.	3,745	350,529	Hindus, Animists.
12	Keonjhar .	† Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, Rajput (Hindu).	3rd February 1883.	27th October 1905.	3,096	285,758	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
13	Khandpara .	Raja Ram Chandra Samanta Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy, Rajput (Hindu).	19th June 1867.	3rd Sept. 1905.	244	69,450	Chiefly Hindus.
14	Moharbhanj .	Maharaja* Sriram, Chandra Bhunj Deo, Kshatriya (Hindu).	17th December 1871.	29th May 1882.	4,243	610,383	Chiefly Hindus, Mahammadans, Animists.
15	Narsingpur .	Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, Rajput (Hindu).	24th January 1883.	4th December 1884.	199	39,613	Chiefly Hindus.
16	Nayagarh .	Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, Rajput (Hindu).	About 1878	4th Sept. 1897.	588	140,779	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
17	Nilgiri .	Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chardan, Kshatriya (Hindu).	6th January 1877.	11th May 1893	278	66,460	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
18	Pal Lahera .	Raja Ganeswar Pal, Kshatriya (Hindu).	20th June 1884	30th August 1888.	452	22,351	Chiefly Hindus
19	Patna .	Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, Chauhan Rajput (Hindu).	1857	8th June 1895.	2,399	277,748	Hindus ; Animists.
20	Ranpur .	Raja Birabar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, Kshatriya (Hindu).	About 1877	12th July 1899.	203	46,075	Chiefly Hindus.
21	Rehra Khol .	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Jenamani Kadambansi, Rajput (Hindu).	1894	3rd July 1906.	833	26,888	Hindus ; Animists.
22	Sonpur .	Maharaja* Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, Chauhan Rajput (Hindu).	28th June 1874	8th August 1902.	906	169,877	Hindus ; Animists.
23	Talcher .	Raja Kishore Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, Rajput (Hindu).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.	399	60,432	Chiefly Hindus.
24	Tigiria .	Raja Bonomali Kshetriya Beerbur Chumtee Singh Mahapatra, Kshatriya (Hindu).	19th March 1857.	8th April 1886	46	22,625	Chiefly Hindus.

* Personal title. Hereditary title is Raja.

† Resigned in April 1907.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50,787	50,451	2,800	...	29,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
63,012	52,911	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,76,057	1,59,645	7,500	...	49,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
41,402	42,379	1,398	...	15,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
71,212	62,222	800	...	15,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
89,887	89,572	500	...	15,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
75,485	1,01,951	661	...	39,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,25,933	2,39,760	5,099	...	76,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,83,768	1,79,670	1,250	...	66,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
66,458	66,015	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,11,906	2,01,240	16,000	...	20,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3,05,070	3,07,833	1,710	...	1,82,133	...	...	11	118	...	...	Nil.
39,088	47,490	4,212	...	8,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,51,288	9,94,319	11,068	...	1,49,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
57,873	59,151	1,456	...	29,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,32,738	1,18,769	5,525	...	48,286	...	...	...	21	...	...	Nil.
1,45,261	1,31,265	3,900	...	33,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
32,227	31,396	...	267	13,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,06,216	2,11,280	13,000	...	39,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
52,219	53,210	1,401	...	33,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
65,170	58,827	2,000	...	14,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,39,492	1,27,994	12,000	...	61,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
84,894	81,230	1,040	...	32,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,634	10,118	882	...	6,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

ATHGARH.

The ruling family of Athgarh belongs to the Karan caste of Orissa, and its recognized title is "Srikaran (name) Bebertá Patnáik." The two immediate predecessors of the present Chief were anxious to drop this title and assume one which was indicative of Kshatriya origin, but this was disallowed.

The founder of the State was Srikaran Niládri Bebertá Patnáik. It is said that he was the Bebertá or Minister of the Puri Raja, who conferred on him the title of Raja, and gave him Athgarh as a reward for his services, or, according to another account, as a dowry for marrying the Raja's sister.

The State is one of the ten Tributary States which entered into treaty engagements in 1803, *i.e.*, soon after the British conquest of the Province. At one time it covered a much larger area than now, but gifts and encroachments have gradually reduced its size.

The present Chief, Srikaran Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik, is the 13th in descent. He is now 58 years old. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896 on the death of his elder brother after an interregnum of a few months during the pregnancy of the widow, who, however, gave birth to a daughter. The present Chief also having had no son adopted a boy about 3 years old, who was a distant relative of the Tigría Raj family and who died in October 1906. A revised *Sanad* was presented to the Chief in October 1908.

The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on the present Chief as a personal distinction in 1908.

The last two Chiefs managed the State indifferently, but there has been considerable improvement under the present Chief.

The State maintains a local military force of 23 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

ATHMALLIK.

52.

The origin of this State is obscure. The family claims descent from the well-known Rajput house of Jaipur. It is said that the founder of the family, Protap Deo, came to Puri and quarrelled with the Raja, who put to death two of his seven brothers. The survivors fled to Bonai, and established themselves there. Protap Deo next proceeded to Boad, and thence to Athmallik, where he killed the Dom Chief of that State and took possession of it. Official records, however, show that, till lately, the State had no separate existence, and in the treaty engagement of 1804 it is mentioned as a tributary of Boad. The Chief was officially styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, which title was also made hereditary, and in 1895, the late Chief, Raja Mohendra Deo Samant, was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889. Among the Orissa Garjat Chiefs the family is not looked upon as high-caste Kshatriya. Their names in fact show them to have been of the karan caste.

Boad and Athmallik belonged to what was formerly known as the South-Western Frontier Agency, from which they were transferred to the Cuttack Division in 1837.

The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but has been made permanent in the *sanad* of 1894, according to the terms of which the State is also liable to pay *nazarana*.

The State was well managed by the late Chief, who died on the 2nd November 1901. He was succeeded by his son, Bibhudendra Deo, who is about 35 years of age. For several years he practically managed the State under the supervision of his father, and bids fair to follow in his footsteps. He lost his wife on the 10th November 1904 but remarried in 1906. A revised *Sanad* was presented to the Chief in 1908.

The State maintains a militia of 6 armed police and is in possession of a serviceable gun.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa

only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My esteemed friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BAMRA.

The Bamra State was transferred from the Central Provinces, and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. It originally formed one of the Sambalpur and Patna or Gurhjat groups, whose Chiefs were at first independent, but were subsequently held in subordination to the Maharaja of Patna, the most powerful of their number.

In 1865, the Chief received an adoption *sanad*; and a *sanad* defining his status as a Feudatory Chief was granted to him subsequently. The latter *Sanad* was replaced by a new one in December 1905.

Tribhuvan Singh, Chief of Bamra, died in May 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, who was born in 1848. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K.C.I.E., died on the 19th November 1903, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Satchidanand Deo, under the style and title of Raja Tribhuvan Deo. The present Chief was born in 1872. The State is managed by its own Chief. Tikait Dibya Shankar Deo, aged 17 years, son of the Feudatory Chief, is the heir-apparent.

The administration of the State is generally maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads. The forests are the most valuable property possessed by the State.

The Chief has a military force in the State of 125 armed police.

In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BARAMBA.

Baramba is another petty State. It has a fairly connected record, commencing with the year 1305 A.D., when Hato Keshwar Ráut, a famous wrestler who served Kishor Narsing, the King of Orissa, was, in recognition of his valour, presented with two Khond villages Sankha (shell) and Mohuri (pipe). Hato Keshwar Ráut drove out the Khonds and extended his possessions, which received further accessions in the time of his successors.

The second Chief, Malakeswar Ráut, who ruled 18 years, extended the limits of the State to Ogálpore, about 3 miles west of Sankhámeri, and 5 miles south-west of Baramba. He discovered the Temple of the Goddess Vatáriká or Bruhadambá or Bodámá at Ogálpore and out of respect for this goddess named the State after her. Jambeshwar Ráut, the fourth Chief, who ruled from A.D. 1375 to 1416, conquered the Khond Chief of Kharod, 8 miles north-west of Baramba, and annexed his possession (about 20 square miles), thus raising the area of the State to about 36 square miles. The fifth Chief, Bholeswar Ráut, conquered the Khandáyat or Chief of Amotia, 6 miles west of Baramba, and extended the limit of the State to Ratápát, 8 miles west of the head-quarters, and the present boundary between the Baramba and Narsingpur States. It was during the reign of this Chief, who ruled for 43 years (from A.D. 1416 to 1459), that the farthest western limit of the State was reached. His successors increased their possession to the east of the head-quarters, but made no attempt to extend the State further on the west. Kánhu Ráut, the sixth Chief, ruled for 55 years (from A.D. 1459 to 1514), and extended the limit of the State to Mahulia, about 5 miles east of Baramba. Nobin Ráut, the ninth Chief, ruled for 23 years (from A.D. 1537 to 1560). During his reign the State attained its largest limit from Ratápát in the west to Bidharpore in the east, 18 miles, and from the range of hills separating Hindol from Baramba to the banks of the Mahanadi, about 8½ miles, and this is the present limit of the State. In the reign of the twelfth Chief, Krishna Chandra Mungraj, who ruled from A.D. 1635 to 1650, the Mahrattas invaded the country, but the Chief acknowledged their supremacy, and was required to pay a tribute of 6,335 kahans of cowries per annum. Padmanabha Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra, the seventeenth Chief of the State, was a very weak ruler, who ruled from A.D. 1748 to 1793. During the first

part of his reign, the Raja of Khondpara invaded the State, drove out the Chief, and remained in possession of it for nearly 13 months. Raja Pādmanābhā sought for and obtained the assistance of the Raja of Khurda, and recovered possession of the State. During the latter part of his reign, in the year 1775, the Raja of Narsingpur invaded the State and took possession of two of its important forts, Kharod and Ratapa. The Raja was powerless to expel the invaders, so he appealed to the Mahrattas, and with their assistance and intercession was able to regain possession of the forts.

The family is not reckoned a high-caste Kshatriya. The present Chief, Raja Biswambhur Beerbur Mungraj Mahāpātra, is the twenty-first in descent. He was born on 12th April 1880, and is 29 years of age. The Raja having lost his first wife, married again on the 20th January 1904, a sister of the zamindar of Khalikote in the Ganjam district in Madras. The family title was originally Rāut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of "Mungraj," and a few generations ago, the family assumed the title of Beerbur Mungraj Mahāpātra. The State was under Government management on account of the minority of the present Chief, which expired in April 1901. The Chief, however, was found unfit to take charge of his State, which continued to be under the direct control of Government till January 1908. It has now been released under certain conditions. A revised *Sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908.

The State maintains a militia of 2 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BOAD.

The State is one of the oldest in the Garhjats, and is said to have been originally founded by a Brahman named Gandha Mardan Deb, but being childless, he adopted a nephew of the then Raja of Keonjhar, named Ananga Bhanj, who is regarded as the founder of the present family. The Boad, Daspalla, Keonjhar, and Moharbhanj Raj families belong to one and the same stock, which claim descent from the Solar race and are generally regarded as high-caste Kshatriyas. The list of Chiefs contains 45 names who in succession are said to have ruled for about 1,400 years. The State was formerly of considerable extent, but from time to time portions were wrested from it by more powerful neighbours; and Athmallik, which was for centuries part of Boad and acknowledged its fealty, is now a separate State. The large tract known as the Khondmals, with an area of about 800 square miles, came under British influence in about 1855 and 1856, as the Chief of Boad had proved himself powerless to suppress the notorious practice of *maria* (human sacrifice) then prevailing among the hill tribes and to bring under subjection the refractory Khonds, who had taken the side of the famous Ghumsar rebel, Chakra Bisoi. It does not appear that the Khondmals were ever formally ceded to Government. They were, however, only under the nominal control of the Chief, and were occupied by British troops, as stated above, for the suppression of *maria* and for quelling the rebellion raised by Chakra Bisoi. As the Chief showed utter incapacity in dealing with both, it was proposed to get him to agree to a pension and to cede his territories, including Boad proper; but the proposal was not accepted by him, and was not pressed. The Khondmals, however, have ever since remained under our direct control. A request was recently made by the Chief for their restoration, but it was not complied with.

In the treaty engagement of 1804, the Chief of the State is mentioned as the Raja of Boad and Athmallik. The then Chief, Raja Biswambhur Deo, apparently tendered his submission later than those Chiefs with whom treaty engagements were entered into in the first instance in 1803. Boad forms the western extremity of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and it awaited the result of the resistance offered by the Mahrattas at the Barmul Pass, in the State of Daspalla, which is rightly called the key to the Central Provinces. On 2nd November 1803, Major Forbes forced the Pass, and routed and dispersed the Mahrattas. The Chief of Boad immediately submitted. A treaty engagement was

entered into with him on the 3rd March 1804, some of the terms of which differ from those stipulated with ten of the Chiefs in 1803. Till 1837, the State formed part of the then South Western Frontier Agency. It was liable to a readjustment of its tribute after every 20 years, the last of which was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 has fixed it permanently.

The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874. The present Chief Raja Jogendra Deo, is forty-fifth in descent. He is about 51 years of age. A son and heir was born on the 14th March 1904. He is a mild ruler, who leaves much to be done by his Dewan. His State is fairly well administered. The Chief has no distinct family title, but the surname of Deo is generally used. A revised *Sanad* was presented to the Chief in October 1908.

The State maintains a militia of 15 armed police and is liable to pay *nazarana*.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BONAI.

The State is accessible by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the northern border being only 8 miles by road from the Rourkela railway station.

The State was ceded to the British Government in 1803 by the treaty of Deogaon with Raghoji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur, to whom it was restored by a special engagement in 1806. It reverted to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla (Apa Sahib) in 1818, and was finally ceded by the treaty of 1826. The ruling family claims a mysterious and foreign origin. They say that they came from Sakuldip, or Ceylon, and that the founder of the family was abandoned by his mother under a *kadam* tree. Being thus on the point of falling into the hands of an enemy, the infant was rescued by a peacock, which swallowed him and kept him in its maw until the danger was passed. In gratitude for this service the peacock was adopted as the family crest. In reference to this early connection with the *kadam* tree they describe themselves as Kadam Bansi Rajputs.

The late Chief, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, leaving as successor his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhur Deo, now aged about 24, who has been recognized by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo and the State brought under Government management. Babu Basudeb Misra, a Sub-Deputy Collector, is the present Superintendent of the State on a net salary of Rs 225 a month. The present Chief is an intelligent lad, but badly trained and educated. He has been brought to Ranchi for education and placed under the guardianship of a special tutor-guardian appointed with the sanction of Government. A most serious charge in connection with the murder of one Brinda Keot was preferred against him in the year 1903, and from an enquiry held under Government orders by Mr. Officiating Commissioner W. Maude it appeared that two very gross outrages were committed on the persons of two of the subjects, *viz.*, Brinda and Madhab Keot; that there was no doubt that these outrages were committed with the knowledge of the minor Chief though perhaps the perpetrators went further than he would have desired to go; and that the minor Chief was aware of the efforts which had been made to hush up the case which ended in the death of Brinda Keot. However, as it was considered that the minor Chief was led into these evil courses by bad advisers, it was considered that it would suffice to require the minor Chief to remain at Ranchi under the charge of a suitable tutor for such period as may serve to satisfy His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that he is fit to exercise the responsible functions of a Ruling Chief.

The State was transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. It was not efficiently administered by the late Chief, who allowed the affairs of the State to lapse into a very chaotic condition, and the Manager appointed by Government had to work under extreme difficulties in bringing them to order. A new *Sanad* was granted to the Chief in December 1905.

The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to respectable timber merchants with the approval of Government. The late Raja caused some complications by entering into negotiations for certain forests without reference to the Commissioner in contravention of the Government order in this regard. The agreements made by the Raja were revised by the Commissioner in December 1901, and the revised proposals have been sanctioned by Government.

There is no separate military force in the State, but the Bhuiyan and Gond clans are liable to render feudal services to the Chief and form a sort of rural militia.

There is one peculiarity in this State—that the Ruling Chief always takes his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession.

DÁSPALLÁ.

Dáspallá is a corruption of Jaspallá, meaning a village or number of villages acquired by conquest. The State was founded some 500 years ago, by Sál Bhunj, a brother of the then Raja of Boad, and consisted originally of two small grants made by the Rajas of Nayágarh and Khondpára, but it was subsequently extended by the gradual absorption of Khond villages. The portion known as Jormuh was an acquisition from Angul. The Chief of this State is commonly known as the Raja of Jormuh Dáspallá, because Jormuh forms an altogether separate portion of the State situated on the north side of the Mahanadi river, while the main State lies on the south side. By virtue of a concession granted by the Maratha rulers, no tribute is paid for Jormuh in consideration of supplying free of all cost the timber annually required for the Jagannath Cars at Puri.

The Barmul Pass is situated at the north-western extremity of the State, and it was here that the Marathas made their last unsuccessful stand against the British in 1804. The Raja of Dáspallá, like his neighbour, the Chief of Boad, then hastened to make his submission, and a treaty was made with him in that year.

At the time of the death of the late Chief in 1897, the State was being managed by an officer of Government under the designation of Agent. The late Chief was succeeded by his younger brother, the present Chief, Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj. He is sixteenth in descent, and is about 49 years old. He has no male heir. A son and heir with a twin sister was born on the 5th June 1904. The mother, however, died on 6th June and the heir on the 22nd July 1904. The Chief has recently married again. The Chiefs have kept the original family title of Bhunj, but add Deo to it as a prefix. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Dewan, to whom the Chief has delegated full powers. A revised *Sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908.

The State has a militia of 12 armed police and 2 artillerymen, and is in possession of three serviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

DHENKANAL.

The State derives its name from an aboriginal of the Sabar caste, named Dhēnka Saura, who was in possession of a strip of land, about a couple of miles in area, upon which the present Rajbati stands. About the middle of the 17th century, one Sinha Bidyadhar, a scion of the then Khurda (Puri) Raj family, came and conquered Dhenka in a nala or hillstream and founded the Raj.

The State, which began so humbly, was soon extended by subsequent conquests from the neighbouring Chiefs. The largest acquisitions were made during the time of Trilochan Mohendro Bahadur (1756 to 1798 A.D.). He was a very powerful Chief, and received

the title of Mohendro Bahadur either from the Marathas or from the Puri Raja, his predecessors having been designated only as Samanta Sinha or Bhromorbur Roy.

The present Chief's grandfather, Bhagirathi Mohendra Bahadur, was a good and enlightened ruler, and was made a Maharaja in 1869. He made liberal donations for the benefit of the Uriyas, and founded several scholarships. He was heirless, and adopted the youngest brother of the present Chief of Boad, and thereby raised the family to the status of high caste Kshatriyas. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Dinabandhu Mohendra Bahadur, who died a minor in 1885. His son, the present Raja Sura Pratap Mohendra Bahadur, is the twentieth in descent. He was born on the 13th February 1885. He married the grand-daughter of the Chief of the Seraikela State in the Chota Nagpur Division on the 24th February 1902; a son and heir was born on the 15th November 1904. The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when the Chief attained the age of 21 years. A resettlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the forests in the State. The Chief has been vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of the new *Sanad* granted to him in October 1903, and also been permitted to delegate those powers to his Dewan.

The State has a militia of 28 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

GANGPUR.

This State is accessible by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which runs for a distance of over 100 miles through or close to its territory.

It was ceded to the British Government by the Treaty of Deogaon in 1803 with Raghoji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur, to whom it was restored by special agreement in 1806. It reverted to the British Government under the provisional engagement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818, and was finally ceded by the Treaty of 1826. The ruling family claim to have been descended from the Sikhar Family of Sikharbhum, or Pachete, in the district of Manbhum, but were believed by Colonel Dalton to have been of Bhuiyan origin.

The present Chief, Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, is aged about 59, and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1865, when he was a minor. Lal Gajraj Sikhar Deo, his uncle, was appointed Sarbarahkar during his minority, and held his office till January 1871, when the present Chief took over charge of the State.

Owing to the bad administration of the present Chief, there was a serious disturbance eight years ago among certain Gaontias and Naiks. The discontent had been smouldering for some years until in February 1897 it took the shape of open revolt by the malcontents which culminated in a series of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary to depute the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders. The general maladministration of the State, however, still continued to be the distinguishing feature of the present Chief's rule, and in order to put an end to this state of things the Government in 1900 appointed Babu Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate-Collector, as Dewan, with judicial and executive powers. The relations between the Chief and the Dewan were not harmonious. Accordingly, Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was appointed as Dewan of the State in June 1902. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Whiffin, Manager, Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. He has done useful service by trying cases in thanas contiguous to the railway line. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the Local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These are being levied from October 1903. The State was transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur

and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. This was followed by the grant to the Chief of a new *Sansad* in December 1905.

This State in everything except administration has made rapid steps in advance during the last thirteen years in consequence of its being effectually opened up by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is rich in forests and minerals; and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made with some of the principal European firms in Calcutta and other leading business men in India and England. There has also, as might have been expected, been a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders at the several stations along the railway line, with a corresponding need of a proper Police and Judicial administration. The Chief has recently been given extended criminal powers and also permitted to delegate those powers to his *Dewan* Mr. Craven.

The State maintains a militia of 45 armed police. The subordinate zamindaries are of a feudal nature.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession.

HINDOL.

Hindol is a corruption of Hindombok, the name of a semi-aboriginal Chief who was at one time its ruler. Tradition has it that two brothers, Lakshman Maratha and Bharat Maratha, scions of the Kemedi Raj family in the Gunjam district, conquered the country and established themselves there. The present Raj was founded by a descendant of theirs, named Urdhab Deb Jenamoni. The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Murdraj Jagadeb. The Chief, Raja Jonardan Murdraj Jagadeb, who was the 22nd in succession died on the 10th February 1906, and has been succeeded by the eldest son Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb, a minor aged about 18 years. Owing to the minority of the Chief the State has been placed under the management of Government. A revised *Sansad* has been granted for the Chief of this State which will be delivered to him after his installation on his attaining majority. The family is not reckoned as high caste Kshatriya, and has marriage connections with only one or two Raj families in the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The State has a militia of 20 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

KAROND OR KALAHANDI.

Karond or Kalahandi was formerly under the Marathas. The State paid a tribute of Rs. 5,336, but this amount was reduced to Rs. 4,500 under the last Raja of Nagpur. Subject to Karond is the petty Chiefship of Thuamal, held by a branch of the Karond family. The Thuamal family again is divided into an elder and a younger branch: the head of the former succeeding to the Chiefship with the title of Pat Raja, the head of the latter to the administration of the country with the title Tat Raja. Disputes arose between the two Rajas and between Karond and Jaipur, occasioned by claims of the latter to supremacy over the pargana of Kashipur, a part of Thuamal. The Nagpur Government therefore determined to separate Thuamal from Karond and to leave its administration in the hands of the Tat Raja. In 1866 it was found that the disputes between the Rajas still continued. Thuamal was therefore divided between them, the Tat Raja retaining Kashipur and paying a proportionate share of the tribute. Subsequently both the Rajas were placed under the feudal control of the Karond Chief.

Udit Pratab Deo, Feudatory Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, the adopted son of the Raja, was recognized by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with head-quarters at Bhawal Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the

Chhattishgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity.

The present Chief, Raja Brijmohan Deo, son of Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, is a minor having been born in 1896, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th October 1897, on the death of his father.

The State was transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. This was followed by the grant to the Chief of a new *Sanad* in December 1905. The State is managed by a Superintendent under the control of the Political Agent. Babu Jugal Kishore Tripoti, M.A. is the present Superintendent. The Police force has been fully reorganized with an Inspector from the British Police in charge. The financial position of the State is sound.

A militia of 68 armed police is maintained in the State. The Raja is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

KEONJHAR.

Keonjhar derives its name from Kendujhar, literally ebony forest, and it is said Jati Singh, the founder of the family, came there from a place called Jatipur, where he had first settled after his separation from his brother, Adi Singh, who was the Raja of Moharbanj.

The common founder of the two ruling families of Keonjhar and Moharbanj is said to have been Jay Singh, who was a scion of the Jaipur family in Rajputana. Jay Singh came on a visit to the shrine of Jagannath at Puri, and married a daughter of the then Gajapati, King of Orissa, and received Hariharpur as dowry. The annals of the Moharbanj Raj family, however, say that Jay Singh came to Puri with his two sons, Adi Singh and Jati Singh, the elder of whom was married to a daughter of the Puri King. Adi Singh ruled in Moharbanj and Jati Singh founded a State for himself, now known as Keonjhar. The two families are known as Bhanjas (literally breaker), a title which was assumed after the overthrow of a neighbouring Chief named Mayura Dhvaja, either by the two brothers jointly or by one of them. The same event was further commemorated by Adi Singh giving his State the appellation of Mayurabhanj (Moharbanj). Keonjhar, as founded by Jati Singh, was greatly extended by his successors, till it reached its present size of over 3,000 square miles.

Killa Athgarh, now better known as Anandpur, was added by Govind Singh, who got it as a reward for his services from the Gajapati, King of Orissa.

In 1794 A.D. Jonardan Bhanj married Krishnapriya, the daughter of Munipal and grand-daughter of Arnapurna, the Rani of Pal Lahera, and received as dowry the zamindari of Pal Lahera. On the death of Krishnapriya in 1825, the petty zamindars of Pal Lahera combined with the raiyats of that State, and opposed Jonardan Bhanj's possession of Pal Lahera; being defeated, they submitted a petition to the Political Agent, Colonel Gilbert. This officer kept the State under attachment until a final decision could be arrived at. Subsequently, in 1830, in accordance with the proposals of Captain Wilkinson, Government sanctioned an annual payment of sicca Rs. 250, equivalent to Company's Rs. 266-10-8, to the Keonjhar State by the Pal Lahera zamindars. From 1794 to 1826, the Raja of Keonjhar had full authority over Pal Lahera, which still pays its tribute through Keonjhar.

A treaty was concluded with the then Raja of Keonjhar in 1804, and the wording of the first clause differs slightly from that concluded with the other Chiefs of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976-11-11, but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's grand-father during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000. In recommending this reduction, the Government of Bengal made the following remarks regarding the Raja's loyalty :—

"This Raja, with perhaps one exception, is the most powerful of the Tributary Mahal Chiefs; and on the breaking out of the rebellion at Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Purulia frequent and strenuous efforts were made by the mutineers to induce him to join in the insurrection and assist in the overthrow of the Government. But he steadily refused to entertain any such proposals, unhesitatingly declared his intention to remain firm in his

allegiance to the Government, and has neglected no opportunity of testifying by his conduct the sincerity of his professions, his exertions having been active and exceedingly useful during the late disturbances" (*vide* Bengal Government letter No. 2375, dated 5th July 1858). The tribute fixed includes the amount payable by Pal Lahera.

Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Dewan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month. The present Chief's father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. His predecessor died childless, and he, a son of a Phulbai (concubine), succeeded him according to the custom of the family. His rule was not a peaceful one. He was a capable man, but there were more than one disturbance during his time. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and rebelled. This is known as the Bhuiyan Rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the resettlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his reign. He was created a Maharaja in 1877, and had three sons.

He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, now aged 26 years. A son and heir was born to the young Chief on the 26th December 1905. In order that the Chief might receive a thorough training in the details of administration, it was at first decided that he should be assisted for some time by a capable Dewan, and Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was appointed as Dewan. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government. The State is now administered by a European Superintendent (Mr. D. A. Macmillan) on a salary of Rs. 700 a month under the control of the Political Agent. The *Sanad* of this State has been revised in the same way as those of the other States, but it cannot be delivered until a new Chief is installed.

The State maintains a local military force of 239 men, consisting of 11 cavalry, 116 infantry, 110 armed police, and two artillerymen with two serviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:— "My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

KHANDPARA.

Khandpara was formerly part of Nayagarh, from which it was separated about 200 years ago by Jadunath Singh Mongraj, younger son of the then Chief of Nayagarh, Raja Raghunath Singh. The name of the State implies that it is made up of *khandas* or pieces and it consisted originally of four villages which Jadunath received from his father. Jadunath gradually extended his possessions, and became a ruler. The most powerful of his descendants was Bonomally Singh who took a prominent part in the creation of the Daspalla State. He was an esteemed ally of the King of Orissa, by whom he was given the title of Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy. The Nayagarh family was founded by Surjamoni Singh, son of a former Raja of Rewa, and claims to belong to the Baghel class of Kshetrias, as narrated in the account of the Nayagarh Raj family.

The Chief, Raja Notober Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy, died on the 3rd September 1905, and has been succeeded by his adopted son Raja Ram Chandra Samanta, aged about 41 years. The young Chief has some knowledge of Uriya classical literature and can compose Uriya verse. He is the twelfth in descent. The family title is "Bhromorbur Roy."

A revised *Sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908.

The State maintains a militia of 13 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:— "My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

MOHARBHANJ.

According to family tradition Moharbhhanj was founded some 1,300 years ago by Jay Singh, who was a relative of the Raja of Jaipur in Rajputana, as already stated, in connection with the history of Keonjhar. Of his two sons, the eldest, Adi Singh, ruled in Moharbhhanj. The family is held in high esteem among the Garjat Chiefs, and a connection with it by marriage deemed a great honour.

The tribute of the State was fixed in 1812 at Rs. 1,001 on the then Chief of the State agreeing to forego his claim to levy a tax on pilgrims who had to pass through his State on their journey to and from Jagannath. No treaty was concluded with this State in 1803 and 1804, as was done with the other States, and it was, therefore, not included in the list of States mentioned in section 36 of Regulation XII of 1805. When the British conquest of Orissa took place in 1803, Moharbhhanj presented the unique spectacle of a female ruler on the *gadi* in the person of Rani Sumitra Dei Bhanj, about whom the Collector of Cuttack thus wrote in a letter, dated 22nd August 1811, to the address of R. Thackeray, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

“In answer to your letter of the 1st instant, directing me to inquire by what means the late Rani of Moharbhhanj acquired the proprietary right of the *kill*, I have the honour to acquaint you that she did so under the Maratha Government, and she was acknowledged such by the British Government upon the conquest of the province.”

On her death in April 1811, the succession devolved on Tribikram Bhunj, an adopted son taken from the Keonjhar family. He executed two *ekrarnamas* or agreements—one in 1812 and the other in 1815. On his demise, he was succeeded by his son Jadunath Bhunj, with whom a treaty engagement was entered into in 1829.

In 1866 the subdivision of Bamunghati was taken under the direct control of Government on account of the then Chief's mismanagement, but it was restored in 1878 to the present Chief's father, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhunj Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler. He was created a Maharaja in 1877 for his efficient administration of the State and for his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs. 27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a College.

After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, the present Chief, Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He has received a liberal education, and is the most enlightened of the Garjat Chiefs. The administration of his State is carried on on British lines under his personal supervision, and has merited the commendation of successive Superintendents. He has been vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of the new *Sanad* granted to him in October 1908.

The present Chief was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903. The title of Maharaja was on the same occasion conferred on him as a personal distinction. The hereditary title is Raja. A gold Delhi Durbar medal was awarded to the Maharaja and a silver medal to one of his sardars.

• A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the head-quarters of the State, with the Baripada Road station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The police is under the supervision of a European officer, Mr. H. B. Kiddell, who was the Chief's tutor during his minority. The State also has four Eurasian officers.

The Chief is 43rd in descent, and is now in his 39th year, having been born on the 17th December 1871. He has two sons.

The State militia consists of 129 armed police.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession in accordance with the general rules on the subject.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as the Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows—“My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend.”

NARSINGPUR.

This State does not occupy a high place, either politically or socially, among the Garjat States of Orissa. It is said to have been originally the possession of two Khonds, Narsingha and Para, from whom the name is derived. Some 609 years ago the Khonds were conquered by a Rajput, by name Dharma Singh. The family title of "Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra" was obtained from the Puri Raja by the fifteenth Chief Daya Nidhi Singh. The present Chief, Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, is the 24th in descent. He is now in his 27th year, having been born on the 24th January 1883. He was married in February 1901, but having lost his wife married again on the 25th February 1904 a daughter of the Chief of the Gangpur State. The Chief attained his majority in January 1904, but the State under special orders was administered for some time by a Dewan appointed by Government. The installation of the Chief under certain conditions was sanctioned in January 1908. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 16th May 1906. A revised *sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908.

The State has a militia of six armed police, and is in possession of six serviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

NAYAGARH.

The founder of the family was Surjamoni Singh, of Rewa in the Central Provinces. He visited Orissa, accompanied by his younger brother, Chandramoni Singh, and came to Ralaba in Nayagarh. There is a tradition that the two brothers succeeded in killing a man-eating tiger which had been committing great depredations, and the overjoyed inhabitants made Surjamoni their Chief, and gave to him in marriage a daughter of a *mali*, i.e., a gardener, who was the priest of the village goddess. On her death he married again, this time a Kshatriya bride, whose descendants have since ruled in the two States of Nayagarh and Khondpara. According to the genealogical tree of the family Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandlata, the twenty-third Chief, was the last of the lineal descendants of Surjamoni Singh. He ruled for 12 months, and was succeeded by Raja Raghu-nath Singh, a blood relation, who, dying without heirs in 1897, on his death-bed authorized his younger Rani to adopt. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, was accordingly adopted almost immediately after from a family related by marriage. He had received no education, and was too old to learn at the time of his sudden and unexpected elevation.

On account of the present Chief's incapacity, the State is now administered by a Government Agent. The Raja, who is 31 years of age, was married in May 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Hindol. A son and heir was born on the 17th October 1904, but died on the 22nd idem. A most serious rumour was current two years ago about alleged offering of human sacrifices in the State. The matter was enquired into and it was found that some people had met their death under suspicious circumstances, but there was no proof that they had been offered as sacrifices. The Raja has been removed from Nayagarh and brought to Cuttack with his wife. Babu Gour Syam Mahanti, a Sub-Deputy Collector, is Superintendent of the State. He has recently been given extended criminal powers. The State is a fine property and capable of great development, but on account of past mismanagement it is heavily encumbered. The debts are being cleared off. A revised *sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908.

The State militia consists of 21 armed police; it has also a local military force of 21 infantry and 3 serviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

NILGIRI.

The origin of the family is obscure. According to tradition, two brothers, Ram Chandra Bhujang and Jonardan Bhujang, came from Chota Nagpur, and a grandson of one of them founded Nilgiri. The family is not reckoned as high-caste Kshatriya. The thirteenth Chief, Narayan Basant, was rewarded with the title of "Hari Chandan" for the successful resistance he had offered to Kalapahar; and the fourteenth Chief Uttaresvar, received from the Emperor Akbar the high-sounding title of Sutuda Behuda Bhuyán Mahá-pátra for assisting the Imperial General Mánsingh in subduing the Pathans, and his successor, Ram Krishna, also obtained the title of Murdraj for similar services. The late Raja Krishna Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan was the 38th in descent according to a genealogical list supplied by him in 1892, but the list is full of obvious mistakes. The treaty engagement of 1803 was concluded with Raja Ram Krishna Dass.

By the adoption of the present Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, a brother of the present Moharbhanj Chief, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj, the Nilgiri Raj family has gained in social status. The late Raja died in 1893, and the present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. The State was released from Government control in 1899. The young Chief has received a fair English education and was married in February 1902. He was born on 6th January 1877 and is now 32 years of age. A son and heir was born on the 2nd February 1904. The Raja, who was deprived temporarily of his powers, has recently been restored to the administration of his State under certain conditions.

A revised *Sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908.

The State maintains a militia of 13 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:— "My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

PAL LAHERA.

This is one of the remote States, and borders on the Central Provinces. Its original limits were more extensive, but were greatly reduced by the encroachments of the neighbouring Chiefs before the British conquest of the Province. Keonjhar always claimed suzerainty over this State, and in 1830 the claim was formally admitted, the Chief of Pal Lahera being styled only a zamindar. It was at the same time decided that Pal Lahera was to pay a quit-rent of Rs. 266-10-8 (Rs. 250 sicca) to Keonjhar, which was no longer to interfere with its internal affairs. The then Chief of Pal Lahera was not satisfied with this arrangement, and always resented it. The Chief of Keonjhar on his part was persistent in his demand for the payment of the quit-rent and the attendance of the Pal Lahera Chief in his Court personally to do him homage. The following extract from a letter No. 320, dated 26th February 1839, from Mr. (afterwards Sir) Frederick Halliday, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to Mr. A. J. M. Mills, Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, shows the nature of the Keonjhar Chief's demand and the Pal Lahera Chief's objection to it:—

"His Honour has been informed that the Raja of Keonjhar demands the attendance of the zamindar of Lera Pal in a dress and with ceremonies manifestly degrading and unnecessary, and it is on that account chiefly that the zamindar is unwilling to perform his part in execution of the orders of Government of 18th June 1830."

In 1840, Government decided this dispute in favour of Pal Lahera, and the zamindar was permitted to pay his quit-rent to the Keonjhar Chief through the office of the Superintendent—an arrangement which has been in force ever since.

In 1880, the present Chief of Keonjhar made an attempt to increase the quit-rent, but his request was rejected by Government.

The Pal Lahera family is known to be a good Kshatriya family of Pal Rajputs. The founder of the family was Sontosh Pal.

From the official enquiries that were made during the settlement of the dispute that arose between the Maharaja of Keonjhar and the zamindar of Pal Lahera regarding the supremacy of the former, it was ascertained that 52 generations had already ruled in Pal Lahera up to A.D. 1778. During that year the Ruling Chief, Muni Pal, died without

male issue. After his death, the management of the State remained for about 47 years in the hands of his mother, Arna Purna, and of his illegitimate brother, Nanda Pal. Arna Purna died in 1815. Nanda Pal acknowledged the supremacy of Keonjhar, and remained in charge of the management of the State till he died in 1825. The people of Pal Lahera, after his death, resisted the claim of Keonjhar, but being defeated, submitted a petition to Colonel Gilbert, the then Political Agent of the South-Western Frontier. Colonel Gilbert ordered the withdrawal of the Keonjhar force from Pal Lahera, and allowed its people to select their own Chief. They chose one Badyanath Pal, a son of the late Raja Muni Pal's grand-father's brother, whose family has since reigned for three generations, *vis.* :—

Badyanath Pal.

Chakradhar Pal (the late Raja Bahadur).

Duti Krishna Pal (the present minor Chief).

Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the present Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The titles of the family "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*.

By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja has been made hereditary. No treaty engagement appears to have been concluded with this State in 1803. The *sanad* of 1898 defines the Chief's status. A revised *sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908. The present Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, was born on the 20th June 1884, and he is 35th in descent. He succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He was married in February 1901. The Chief has completed his 25th year and has, subject to certain conditions, been placed in charge of his State which was under Government management during his long minority. The State was heavily involved in debt, amounting to Rs. 92,000, which has all been paid off.

The State has a militia of 10 armed police.

The State is liable to pay *nasarana* on succession according to the general rules on the subject.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :— "My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

PATNA.

Patna was originally under the rule of Maharaja Hira Vajra Deo, a Chauhan Rajput. He died in August 1866, and was succeeded by Sur Pratap Deo. In 1869 the tyranny of the Chief and of his brother, Lal Bishnath Singh, caused a rising among the Khonds of Patna. They were speedily reduced, but not until Lal Bishnath Singh and his followers had committed many atrocities in cold blood. For these crimes Lal Bishnath Singh was removed from Patna, and an enquiry into the causes of the outbreak led to the deposition of the Chief and the assumption of the management of the State by the British Government. This occurred in 1871.

Maharaja Sur Pratap Deo, who was a Chauhan Rajput, and the twenty-sixth representative of the family, died in 1878, leaving no male issue. He was succeeded by his nephew Ramchandra Singh Deo, the son of Lal Bishnath Singh. Maharaja Ramchandra Singh Deo, who was reported to be of unsound mind, shot himself on the 8th June 1895.

The present Chief, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, who was born in 1857, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his nephew, Maharaja Ramchandra Singh Deo. His son, Lal Prithiraj Singh Deo, aged 26 years, is the heir-apparent.

The State was transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. This was followed by the grant to the Chief of a new *Sanad* in December 1905. The State is at present managed by its own Chief, assisted by a Dewan selected by the Chief but approved by the Political Agent. The administration of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh has not been satisfactory, and it has been found necessary to place the control of the police, the disposal of judicial business, and the management of finance almost entirely in the hands of the Dewan. The State

suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak. There has since been a marked improvement in the several branches of the administration of the State. The Police Department has been reformed and brought to a state of efficiency, and the progress of education has been specially satisfactory.

The State maintains a militia of 122 armed police; the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

RANPUR.

The State of Ranpur claims to be the most ancient of all the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and a list of the Chiefs covers a period of over 3,600 years. The family records are most interesting, and besides noticing the usual exploits and marvellous deeds of individual Chiefs contain references to the various paramount powers of Orissa from the early Hindu Kings to the Muhammadans and Marathas, but it is difficult to say how much of it is authentic. Tradition has stigmatized the family with being the descendants of Khonds, a fact which was accentuated in 1814 by the then Chief, who, in answer to the 25 questions then put to all the Garjat Chiefs, stated in answer to question 7 regarding caste and inter-marriage, that his family married from among the Khonds. The family is not reckoned Kshetriya, and is not allowed to inter-marry with any other Garjat houses. It is said that the title of "Narindra" was given to the then Chief of Ranpur in the 12th century by Anang Bhim Deb, the King of Orissa, in recognition of his beauty and manliness, and that the title of Bajradhar was conferred on Sarangdhar Narindra for his great prowess by the Maratha ruler Raghuji in the 18th century. The family title is "Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra." The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, is 98th in descent and is 31 years of age. During the time of the late Chief, who was an imbecile, the State was badly administered, necessitating the interference of Government more than once, and a Government officer selected by the Superintendent was lent as Dewan. The present Chief succeeded in July 1899, and promises well. The State is now fairly well managed. A revised *sanad* was granted to the Chief in October 1908.

2. There is no separate military force in the State.

3. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend,"

REHRA KHOL.

The Chief of the State was not at first included in the list of Feudatories of the Central Provinces on the ground of his maladministration. This was subsequently ascertained to have been due to the acts of one of the Chief's brothers, who managed the State for him during his illness, and as the Chief had shown conspicuous loyalty in 1857, he was recognized as a Feudatory, and in 1866 received a *sanad* of adoption accordingly.

2. The late Chief, Raja Gauro Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906. Before his death he adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The Minor Chief who is about 15 years of age has been sent to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, for education, and the State is under Government management. The State was transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. This was followed by the grant to the Chief of a new *Sanad* in December 1905.

3. The State has a militia of 10 armed police:

4. In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

SONPUR.

This family is an off-shoot from the former ruling house of Sambalpur. The State is populous and the best cultivated of the States which were transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. A new *Sanad* was granted to the Chief in December 1905. The late Chief, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, was born in 1853 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, on the 11th September 1891. The excellent manner in which the administration was conducted by him was recognized by Government in the bestowal upon him in 1898 of the title of Raja Bahadur.

2. The present Chief, Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, was born in 1874 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903, and subsequently received a Gold Delhi Durbar Medal. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction. His son Somabhushan Singh Deo, aged 13 years, is the heir-apparent.

3. The administration of justice, both criminal and civil, is fairly efficient. The financial position of the State is generally satisfactory.

4. The State militia consists of 30 armed police.

5. In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

TALCHER.

The State is situated on the left bank of the Brahmani. The family claims a Rajpūt descent from the Jaipur ruling race. It is stated that the ancestors of the family settled for a time at Nadhra in Dhenkanal, and after 11 generations the then Chief was driven out by the Raja of Dhenkanal, and fled to a plain, where a presiding goddess was known as Debi Teleswari, and there founded a State, naming it Talcher, after her. The family title is "Beerbur Hurree Chandan." The present Chief, Raja Kishore Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, is the 22nd in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891. He was the son of the late Raja's first cousin. He was born on the 9th June 1880 and is now in his 30th year. His minority having expired on the 9th June 1901, he was allowed to take charge of his State. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902. The State is well administered, and the young Chief promises well.

Coal has been found in the State, but it has been declared to be inferior in quality to Raniganj coal. Explorations were made once in 1841, again in 1855, and lastly in 1875 with the same unfavourable result. The coal-bearing area covers about thirty miles.

The State militia consists of 12 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

TIGIRIA.

This is the smallest of all the tributary States of Orissa. The family belongs to the Tunga class of Kshatriyas. The founder, by name Nityanund Tunga, is said to have come from the west on a pilgrimage to Puri, and to have been directed to the spot by a dream. The name "Tigiria" apparently is a corruption of *trigiri* or "three hills." Fourteen Chiefs have ruled, including the present one, Raja Bonomali, who is 51 years of age. He bears the family title "Kshatriya Beerbur Chumtee Singh Mahápātra." He has adopted a boy from a relation of the Boad Raja. The State is fairly well administered.

2. No military force is maintained in the State.

3. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, now known as Commissioner of Orissa only. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

**STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.**

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Daphlapur	Ranibai Saheb Daphle, Deshmukh of, Maratha (Hindu).	4th November 1834.	16th December 1885.	97	8,343	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Jath	Ramrav Amritrav alias Aba Saheb Daphle, Chief of, Maratha (Hindu).	11th January 1886.	13th January 1893.	884	61,868	Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.

* These figures are

JATH (INCLUDING DAPHLAPUR).

Jath is one of the Sâtara *jaghirs* and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satwajirao Chawan Patil of Daphlapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, in 1680. The same person acquired *jaghirs* of two Mahals, Jath and Karajgee, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A. D. 1700.

The late Chief, Amrutrao Saheb Daphle, died without male issue on 12th January 1892. The present Chief, Ramrao Abasaheb Daphle, succeeded to the *jaghir* on 13th January 1893, and was adopted by the senior widow of the late Chief, Laxmibai Saheb Daphle. He was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. His natural brother Balasaheb Daphle having already completed a three years' course in the Imperial Cadet Corps is now a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Native Indian Land Forces.

The administration of the State is conducted by the Chief with the assistance of the Karbhari appointed by him with the approval of the Bombay Government. The State has been under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Bijapur, from the 6th September 1901, before which it was under the Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Maratha Country. Owing to successive famines the State is in debt to the extent of seven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21,300	18,200	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,86,123	2,41,324	11,247	958	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Cutch	His Highness Maharav Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Rao of, Jadeja, Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd August 1866.	1st January 1876.	† 7,616	488,022	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.

* These figures are
† Exclusive of the

CUTCH.

Cutch is an important Native State in the Bombay Presidency with an extensive sea-board. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jara, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A. D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste nor tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present Chief, His Highness Maharav Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876, and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Sawai Bahadur." He was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government and pays annually two lakhs of Ahmedabad Sicca rupees (equal to British Rs. 1,86,949-14), partly on account of maintenance of British troops at Bhuj, and partly as compensation for the restitution of the Taluka of Anjar by the British Government.

The administration of the State was described by the Government of Bombay in their resolution on the annual report for 1899-1900 as having been "satisfactory," and His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the same time, congratulated His Highness the Rao on the results of the measures taken with unstinted liberality for famine relief.

The State maintains no troops for Imperial service, but has a local force of 254 mounted and 572 foot police with two guns.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern- ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23,45,162	22,57,524	1,86,949-14	...	2,55,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

approximate.
Rupee of Cutch.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sávanur .	Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of, Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	7th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	70	18,446	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

• These figures

NOTE.—The excess expenditure over income is due to extraordinary non-recurring

SÁVANUR.

Sávanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the Dhárwár sub-divisions of Bankápur and Karajgi. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. Twenty generations passed between Abdul Karim Khan, the first Malik in Kabul, and Bahlolu Khan, the founder of the family in the Deccan. Malik Awatan Khan the fifteenth in the line, entered Hindustan in the train of Timur's army and Dodkhan, the seventeenth in descent, first changed the title of Malik for that of Nawab and rose in importance at the Imperial Court at Delhi. Abdul Bahlolu Khan (1626) entered the service of the Bijápur Court. In 1686 Abdul Raufkhan entered Aurangzeb's service, receiving the title of Dilavarkhan Bahadur Dilavarjung and an assignment of the twenty-two Maháls or petty divisions of Bankápur, Torgal and Azumnagar or Belgaum, yielding a revenue of 24 lakhs. At first he made Bankápur his head-quarters, but afterwards founded the town of Sávanur. Nawab Abdul Majidkhan (1721 to 1751) was a man of considerable talents and his memory is still held in esteem in the southern districts as the founder of the large and flourishing town of new Hubli. Nawab Abdul Hakimkhan was led into wars with the Peshwa and Tippu and ultimately went to Poona (1787) where he subsisted on a monthly pension of Rs 10,000 allowed him by the Peshwa. Abdul Khairkhan, the eldest son of Abdul Hakimkhan, received from the Peshwa the Sávanur *jaghír* yielding a yearly revenue of Rs. 48,000, which was, in 1818, confirmed by the British Government on the termination of the Marátha wars. In 1835 Abdul Dalekhan, a man of high education and remarkably elegant manners, became Nawab and received several gratifying tokens of the confidence of Government in recognition of his loyalty at the time of the Mutiny and was in January 1862 appointed a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majidkhan, a boy two years old, was placed under the guardianship of his maternal grandfather at Dharwár, and the administration of the State was again entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent at Dhárwár. The guardianship of the maternal grandfather soon terminated, and a Lady Superintendent was appointed. On 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. The Nawab left Rájkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Kumaon, Bareilly, and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Aligarh. He is at present undergoing training at the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun which he joined in April 1909.

The State having been under British management almost continuously since 1868, with the exception of two brief periods, the administration has been conducted on lines practically similar to those on which administration is conducted in the adjoining British territory.

The State maintains no local force, but has a police force consisting of 43 foot, of whom 28 are armed.

The Nawab enjoys no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend—Yours sincerely."

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,13,227-5-4	1,20,806-9-10	...	...	28,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

expenses in 1904-1905. The financial condition of the State is sound.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Cambay, .	His Highness Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Hussein Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Mogal (<i>Shiah Muhammadan</i>).	26th August 1848.	25th April 1880	350	75,225	Hindus; Muhám- madan.

* These figures are

CAMBAY.

Cambay is a first class State under the political supervision of the Collector of the Kaira District. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Mogal of the Najumisani family of Persia. Cambay formed part of the Muhammadan kingdom and province of Gujarat. But it became independent about the year 1730. The founder of the family was Mirza Jafar Najum-ud-Daulah Momin Khan Bahadur, who was for some time Viceroy at Ahmedabad. He was appointed Nawab of Cambay by the Emperor at Delhi for good service. The present Nawab, His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, whose hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilaver Jang, was born in August 1848, and succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on the 25th April 1880, on the death of his father, His Highness Husein Yaverali Khan Saheb Bahadur. He is quiet, good-natured and very kind to his subjects.

The administration has been reported on favourably by all Political Officers.

The State maintains a local force of 25 cavalry, 211 infantry and artillerymen, and has 9 serviceable guns.

The Nawab Saheb enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
“Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness’s sincere friend.”

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.*	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5,43,618	4,09,631	21,924	...	1,41,821	...	...	25	211	...	...	11

approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Akadia .	Four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	102	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Alampar (Devani).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	497	Ditto .
3	Amrapur .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	...	...	8	1,240	Malik Muhammadans.
4	Anandpur .	Six share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	130	5,061	Chiefly Hindus .
5	Ankevalia .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	..	...	17	1,437	Ditto .
6	Babra .	Six share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	10	7,414	Ditto .
7	Bagasra .	Five share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	56	12,369	Ditto .
8	Bajana .	Malek Jivankhanji Nasib Khanji (<i>Muhammadan</i>)	13th November 1847.	20th December 1902.	183.12	10,279	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
9	Bamanbor .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th December 1869.	2nd August 1906.	12	847	Chiefly Hindus .
10	Bantwa { Manavadar. Sardargadh. Two other divisions.	{ Babi Fatehdinkhan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>). Husain Yarwan Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	22nd June 1885. 14th June 1880.	28th March 1888. 6th March 1903.	221.8	{ 14,478 8,487 15,887 }	{ Ditto .
11	Bhadli .	Five share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	15	2,485	Ditto .
12	Bhadwa .	Jadeja Balsinghji Partap-singhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd November 1893.	12th March 1901.	7	1,051	Ditto .
13	Bhadvana .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	15	453	Ditto .
14	Bhalala .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	265	Ditto .
15	Bhalgam Bhaldoi	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	617	Ditto .
16	Bhalgamda .	Three share-holders, (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	19	1,588	Ditto .
17	Bhandaria .	Four share-holders, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	449	Ditto .
18	Bharejda .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	421	Ditto .
19	Bhathan .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	405	Ditto .
20	Bhavnagar .	His Highness† Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji Takht-singhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th April 1875.	10th February 1896.	2,860	412,664	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
21	Bhimora .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	36	1,204	Chiefly Hindus .
22	Bholka .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	30	3,013	Ditto .

† Personal title. Hereditary title is Thakur Sahib.

*These figures

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government	To other States		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,000	1,600	129	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	3,000	...	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8,000	7,900	511	...	5,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
30,882	30,259	920	205	4,985	...	..	.	...	...	...	Nil.
22,500	21,000	1,300	226	2,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
75,000	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
99,010	...	...	4,998	34,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
48,815	52,032	8,037	...	15,823	...	...	5	31	...	...	Nil.
3,914	2,100	76	...	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,55,791	2,17,407	14,821	...	69,000	...	..	11	37	...	...	} Nil.
96,536	81,919	7,410	...	27,277	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,12,591	92,596	7,410	...	18,702	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,000	20,000	1,101	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,927	12,030	1,394	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,900	1,379	998	83	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
992	992	474	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,400	6,140	204	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,000	8,000	1,400	105	1,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	2,500	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,500	2,000	94	3112	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,200	2,200	641	60	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
42,95,133	37,85,692	1,28,060	26,439	3,61,827	51	285	...	...	300	...	11
6,787	8,192	308	63	194	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
24,000	27,000	1,759	373	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Bhojwadar .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	764	Chiefly Hindus .
24	Bildi .	Banubai, Sindhi .	...	...	3	388	Ditto .
25	Boda-no-ness .	One share-holder, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	88	136	Ditto .
26	Chachana .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	459	Ditto .
27	Chamardi (Vachhani).	Twenty-four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	7	2,168	Ditto .
28	Charkha .	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	10	1,519	Ditto .
29	Chhalala .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	400	Ditto .
30	Chiroda .	Devisingh Harisingh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	72	247	Ditto .
31	Chitravav (Devani).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	246	Ditto .
32	Chobari .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	13	280	Ditto .
33	Chok .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	1,121	Ditto .
34	Chotila .	Eight share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	108	5,955	Ditto .
35	Chuda .	Thakur Jorawarsinghji Madhavsinghji, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th April 1886.	22nd February 1908.	78.2	12,005	Ditto .
36	Dahida .	Six share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	925	Ditto .
37	Darod .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	200	Ditto .
38	Dasada .	Six share-holders, Malik (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	...	...	119.76	9,702	Chiefly Muham-madans.
39	Datha .	Two main share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	68.9	9,453	Chiefly Hindus .
40	Defan .	Four share-holders, Kotila (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	49.5	4,394	Ditto .
41	Dedarda .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	783	Ditto .
42	Derdi Janbai .	Three share-holders, Cnarani (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	492	Ditto .
43	Devlia .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	11	494	Ditto .
44	Dhola (Devani).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	261	Ditto .
45	Dholarva .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	460	Ditto .
46	Dhrafa .	Nine share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	44	8,456	Ditto .

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,500	7,500	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
900	700	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,500	2,500	318	...	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,563	13,563	...	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
17,000	17,340	...	541	12,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	700	971	151	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,500	1,220	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,125	2,125	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,509	2,514	154	45	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,100	4,000	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
32,851	28,647	652	246	5,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
97,482	92,815	6,324	820	7,200	...	...	9	28	...	...	Nil.
8,400	8,900	...	...	6,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
700	700	366	50	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
17,721	18,021	1,945	2	10,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
28,000	32,017	...	5,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
† 37,681	39,238	...	4,157	10,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,400	3,000	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,121	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	6,000	467	56	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
930	930	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,500	5,700	...	126	3,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
40,371	58,948	3,706	1,165	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

†Average of five years.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	Dhrangadhra .	His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ajitsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., Jhala Raj. ut (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th January 1872	3rd December 1900.	1,156'5	70,880	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
48	Dhrol .	Thakor Sahib Harisinhji Jaisinghji Jadeja, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th June 1845	26th October 1886.	282'7	21,906	Ditto
49	Dhudhraj .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	12	2,026	Chiefly Hindus
50	Gadhali .	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	5	1,537	Ditto
51	Gadhia .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	11	442	Ditto
52	Gadhka .	Jadeja Sivsindhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th November 1868.	26th November 1870.	23'1	1,636	Ditto
53	Gadhula .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	366	Ditto
54	Gandhol .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	53	137	Ditto
55	Garmali Moti .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	385	Ditto
56	Garmali Nani .	Ditto ditto	...	...	2	341	Ditto
57	Gavridad .	Jadeja Pratapsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th January 1838.	27th November 1855.	27'4	1,916	Ditto
58	Gedi .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	11	574	Ditto
59	Gigasaran .	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>), one share-holder (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	...	...	6	582	Ditto
60	Gondal .	His Highness Thakor Sahib Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., Jadeja, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th October 1865.	14th December 1869.	1,023'74	161,882	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
61	Gundiala .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	15	1,465	Chiefly Hindus
62	Halaria .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	1,268	Ditto
63	Iavej .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	947	Ditto
64	Itaria .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	506	Ditto
65	Jafabad .	Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira.	...	...	42'3	12,097	Ditto
66	Jakhan .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	441	Ditto
67	Jalia-Devani .	Jadeja Sursinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd July 1866	1st August 1893.	35'9	2,444	Ditto
68	Jalia Kayaji .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	404	Ditto
69	Jalia Manaji .	Ditto ditto	...	...	1	236	Ditto
70	Jisdan .	Khachar Odha Ala, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th August 1852.	29th January 1904.	283	25,727	Ditto

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6,00,000	6,00,000	44,677	...	1,94,500	75	287	...	...	...	...	11
1,49,630	1,36,225	...	10,231	42,192	...	...	11	...	...	...	9
13,452	13,452	1,102	97	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,000	9,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	3,000	...	295	2,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,726	13,861	643	202	6,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	3,000	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,500	1,000	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,800	2,800	...	220	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,400	1,400	...	194	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,029	11,365	1,011	610	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	4,500	1,200	139	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,780	3,900	...	...	2,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14,06,000	11,76,000	49,096	61,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
16,000	16,000	445	114	1,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,600	9,720	...	179	4,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	3,000	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,000	12,000	252	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
58,202	39,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,100	900	242	46	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
17,961	11,819	...	1,551-12-1	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	1,500	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,700	1,200	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,70,000	1,46,000	7,950	3,043	93,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

art approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	Jetpur	Fourteen share-holders, Vala Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	733.8	107,049	Chiefly Hindus
72	Jhamar	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	289	Ditto
73	Jhamka (Velani)	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	7	601	Ditto
74	Jhampodad	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	451	Ditto
75	Jhinjhuvada	Nine share-holders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	164.6	11,732	Ditto
76	Junagadh (Junagarh)	His Highness Sir Rasul-khanji Mahabat Khanji, G.C.S.I., Babi Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	30th July 1858	21st January 1892.	3,283.7	395,428	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
77	Junapadar	One share-holder, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	31	177	Chiefly Hindus
78	Kamadhia	Mir Zulfikar Ali (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	...	...	4	496	Ditto
79	Kamalpur	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	670	Ditto
80	Kaner	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	261	Ditto
81	Kanjharda	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	98	313	Ditto
82	Kankasiali	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	76	224	Ditto
83	Kanpur-Ishwaria	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	1,365	Ditto
84	Kantharia	Five main share-holders; Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	14	1,573	Ditto
85	Kariana	Five share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	10	2,348	Ditto
86	Karmad	Gagubha Jaswatsinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1894	1894	3	465	Ditto
87	Karol	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	11	981	Ditto
88	Kathodia (Vachhani).	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	347	Ditto
89	Kathrota	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	138	Ditto
90	Kesaria	Two main share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	146	Ditto
91	Khambhala	One share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	947	Ditto
92	Khambhlav	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	10	852	Ditto
93	Khandia	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	5	627	Ditto
94	Kherali	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	11	1,638	Ditto
95	Khijadia-Najani (Lakhapadar Thana).	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	156	Ditto

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10,09,800	8,12,071	50,262	8,960	2,43,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,590	2,590	464	...	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,081	4,136	...	185	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,698	2,698	138	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,01,777	77,860	11,073	653	18,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
26,38,409* (gross)	25,98,458	28,394	37,210	...	...	...	206	1,606†	102	...	11‡
700	500	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,500	5,500	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,000	7,000	776	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	2,000	...	195	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,200	900	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,920	1,960	84	27	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,980	11,850	230	117	9,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12,000	11,000	1,491	297-1-9	1,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,010	11,700	510	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,709	5,230	140	91-6-7	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12,000	8,000	703	93	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,541	3,541	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,050	796	...	52	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,125	1,125	278	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...
1,000	9,000	730	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,000	4,000	806	94	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16,560	16,560	678	...	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,300	2,300	...	52	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

‡ (The present Chief has a personal salute of 15 guns.

† Includes armed police.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
96	Khijadia (Babra Thana).	One share-holder (Saiyid Muhammadan.)	...	...	2	240	Chiefly Hindus
97	Khijadia (Dosaji) (Songadh Thana).	Two share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	1	361	Ditto
98	Khirsara	Jadeja Balsinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	27th March 1871.	20th February 1905.	13	3,117	Ditto
99	Kotda Nayani	Four share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	3	1,000	Ditto
100	Kotda Pitha	Five share-holders, Kathi (Hindu).	...	...	25	6,923	Ditto
101	Kotda-Sangani.	Thakor Mulvaji Togaji Jadeja, Rajput (Hindu).	5th November 1872.	23rd November 1878.	90	8,835	Ditto
102	Kotharia	Jadeja Pratapsinhji Rajput (Hindu).	15th August 1876.	23rd January 1908.	27	2,156	Ditto
103	Kuba	Three share-holders, Nagar Brahman (Hindu).	...	...	2.5	396	Ditto
104	Lakhpadar	One share-holder, Kathi (Hindu).	...	...	5	4	Ditto
105	Lakhtar (Than Lakhtar).	Thakor Karansinhji Vajeraji Jhala, Rajput (Hindu).	10th January 1846.	15th June 1846.	247.43	15,114	Ditto
106	Laliad	Two share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	4	755	Ditto
107	Lathi	Thakor Pratapsinhji Sursinhji, Gohil Rajput (Hindu).	21st April 1891.	June 1900	41.8	8,816	Ditto
108	Limbda	Six share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	7	2,194	Ditto
109	Limbdi (Limri)	Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji Jhala, Rajput (Hindu).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	343.96	31,287	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
110	Lodhika	Two Talukdars, Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	15	4,554	Chiefly Hindus
111	Malia	Thakor Raisinhji Modji Jadeja, Rajput (Hindu).	14th February 1868.	20th October 1907.	103	9,075	Ditto
112	Manavav	One share-holder, Kathi (Hindu).	...	...	5	400	Ditto
113	Matra Timba	Kachar Devca Pitha, Kathi (Hindu). Kachar Bokra Pitha, Kathi (Hindu).	17th February 1859. 9th September 1864.	30th August 1900.	6	352	Ditto
114	Mengni	Jadeja Raghavsinhji Narsinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	23rd August 1888.	...	34.5	3,354	Ditto
115	Mevasa	Two share-holders, Kathi (Hindu).	...	...	24	619	Ditto
116	Monvel	Ditto	...	...	31	2,731	Ditto

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,000	3,500	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,019	19,721	2,366	350	5,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,000	8,785	...	687	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8,000	6,000	4,850	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
96,030	96,854	10,189	1,427	6,300	...	..	7	...	...	...	Nil.
22,116	15,738	948	298	4,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,343	2,610	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,100	2,120	...	178	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
85,000	80,000	6,763	588	19,538	...	...	16	25	...	...	Nil.
5,634	5,634	362	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
98,000	80,000	4,850	2,007	15,698	...	...	8	...	...	...	Nil.
28,500	28,500	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,38,020	2,47,330	44,128	1,300	60,000	...	...	27	50	...	...	9
{ 17,529	13,816	643	202	7,393	}	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
17,298	19,443	643	202	3,000		...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
91,629	72,047	...	1,367	1,725		...	...	12	...	...	Nil.
2,600	2,610	...	172	2,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,550	1,500	290	72	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
23,177	21,538	3,412	457	6,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,564	5,981	445	114	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
21,800	22,500	...	313	14,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

*These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
117	Morchopna .	One share-holder, Ahir (Hindu).	...	...	88	375	Chiefly Hindus .
118	Norvi .	His Highness Thakor Sahab Sir Waghji Ravaji, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput (Hindu).	17th February 1858.	17th February 1870.	821.68	87,496	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans.
119	M o w a (M a-huva).	Three share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	..	...	76	247	Chiefly Hindus .
120	Muli .	Thakor Dadobha Saheb alias Harischandra Sinhji Parmar, Rajput (Hindu).	10th July 1899	3rd December 1905.	133.2	15,136	Ditto .
121	Mulila—Deri .	Two share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	..	...	15	2,350	Ditto .
122	Munjpur .	Three share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	3	436	Ditto .
123	Navanagar (Nawanagar).	His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Jadeja Rajput (Hindu).	6th September 1872.	11th March 1907.	3,791.3	336,779	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans.
124	Nilvala .	One share-holder, Kathi (Hindu).	..	...	2	467	Chiefly Hindus .
125	Noghanvadat .	Two share-holders, Kathi Deri (Hindu).	..	...	1	313	Ditto .
126	Pachhégam (Devani).	Two share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	..	...	10	3,655	Ditto .
127	Pah .	Ditto .	..	...	1	273	Ditto .
128	Pal .	Jadeja Ladhubha Ratan-sinh, Rajput (Hindu).	6th September 1868.	28th November 1892.	21.2	1,359	Ditto .
129	Palali .	Two share-holders, Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	4	320	Ditto .
130	Paliad .	Seven share-holders, Kathi (Hindu).	..	...	185	6,917	Ditto .
131	Palitana .	Thakor Saheb Bahadur-singhji Mansinhji, Gohel Rajput (Hindu).	1960.	29th August 1905.	288.8	52,856	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans.
132	Panchavda (Vachhani).	One share-holder, Rajput (Hindu).	..	...	78	287	Ditto .
133	Patdi .	Desai Surajmalji Zorawarsinhji, Kunbi (Hindu).	30th January 1848.	10th July 1884	39.4	2,190	Ditto .
134	Porbandar .	His Highness Rana Shri Natwarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Jethwa Rajput (Hindu).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	642.25	82,090	Ditto .
135	Rai Sankli .	One share holder, Kunbi (Hindu).	...	...	6	427	Chiefly Hindus .
136	Rajkot .	Thakor Saheb Lakhaji Raja Bavaji, Jadeja Rajput (Hindu).	17th December 1885.	16th April 1890.	282.14	49,795	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans.
137	Rajpara (Chok Thara).	Two share-holders, Gohel Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	1	552	Ditto .
138	Rajpur .	Two share-holders Thala Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	22.8	1,718	Chiefly Hindus .
139	Rajpura (Halar).	Jadeja Lakhaji Ashaji, Rajput (Hindu).	9th August 1868.	20th December 1903.	15	1,862	Ditto .
140	Ramparda .	Two share holders Kathi (Hindu).	...	...	5	299	Ditto .

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
		To Government	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,200	890	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,68,000	10,11,297	9,263	52,296	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	II
2,306	2,095	120	38	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
65,925	62,762	7,501	1,853	18,048	...	...	6	29	...	...	Nil.
15,612	18,000	1,279	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,365	2,365	603	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
22,62,695	21,53,168	50,312	69,781	...	31	1,099†	92	659	149	...	II
3,000	2,500	511	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
23,600	23,600	...	2,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	1,800	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,700	15,400	1,253	394	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12,719	12,327	357	46	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
40,000	35,000	907	306	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,98,779	4,04,036	...	10,364	15,123	...	...	33	2	...	...	9
1,500	1,500	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
23,694	25,697	7,916†	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,64,000	7,50,000	36,202	12,302	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	II
4,083	3,997	556	...	1,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,69,291	3,21,521	18,991	2,330	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	9
1,500	1,250	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
27,560	26,944	2,412	186	7,600	...	...	2	17	...	...	Nil.
19,223	15,074	2,922	541	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
523	559	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

*These figures are approximate.

†Includes 504 Police.

‡Includes Rs. 2,681 paid in Virangam Treasury for Zilla villages.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141	Randhia .	Ghulam Haidar (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	... ..	...	3	692	Chiefly Hindus .
142	Ranigam .	Two share-holders, Rajput and Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	... ..	...	3	798	Ditto .
143	Ranparda (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	5	459	Ditto .
144	Ratanpur Dhankank.	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	651	Ditto .
145	Rohisala .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	411	Ditto .
146	Sahuka .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	801	Ditto .
147	Samadhiala (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	617	Ditto .
148	Samadhiala Chhamardi Thana).	Two share-holders, Charan (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	195	Ditto .
149	Samadhiala Chhabhadia.	Five share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	62	1,273	Ditto .
150	Samla .	Four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	13	916	Ditto .
151	Sanala .	Two share-holders, Sarvarya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	51	416	Ditto .
152	Sanosra .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	13	667	Ditto .
153	Sata-no-ness .	One share-holder, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	67	240	Ditto .
154	Satudad-Vavdi.	Four share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	13	2,790	Ditto .
155	Sayla .	Thakor Saheb* Vakhat-sinhji Kesrisinhji, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th July 1845	5th October 1881.	222 ¹	11,661	Ditto .
156	Sejakpur .	Three share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	20	864	Ditto .
157	Sevdivadar .	Two share-holders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	1	143	Ditto .
158	Shapur .	Jadeja Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	10	1,156	Ditto .
159	Si'ana .	Two share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	774	Ditto .
160	Sisang-Chandli.	Five share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	1,756	Ditto .
161	Songadh (Vachhani).	Three share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	2,031	Ditto .
162	Sudamda Dhan-dhalpur.	Four share-holders, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	135	5,359	Ditto .
163	Talsana .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	43	1,691	Ditto .
164	Tavi .	Ditto .	...	...	12	509	Ditto .
165	Toda (Vachhani).	Ditto .	...	...	1	380	Ditto .
166	Untdi .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6	240	Ditto .
167	Vadal Bhandaria	Two share-holders, Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	2	320	Ditto .

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Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7 000	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	5,000	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
523	559	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	4,000	...	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	1,800	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12,000	6,000	519	65	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	2,000	...	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	7,000	1,890	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,000	10,000	959	104	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,500	1,200	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,220	3,613	186	51	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
900	700	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,140	17,042	1,466	461	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
80,000	64,000	15,001	510	12,000	...	...	8	18	...	...	Nil.
5,400	5,000	3,16-8	116	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
850	700	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14,000	13,000	464	146	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,900	3,910	...	102	2,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,605	9,465	722	298	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	3,000	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
39,300	35,000	2,381	743	7,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,450	9,450	913	139	2,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,720	4 720	310	25	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,600	4,600	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	1,500	493	46	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	1,600	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
168	Vadali . .	Jadeja Bawaji Virabhai, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th November 1874.	4th December 1900.	2	409	Chiefly Hindus
169	Vadod (Jhalawar).	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	14	1,264	Ditto . .
170	Vadod (Devani)	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	2	814	Ditto . .
171	Vaghvadi (Vaghvori).	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3.	109	Ditto . .
172	Vala . .	Thakor Vakhtsinghji Meghrajji, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	109.3	13,285	Ditto . .
173	Vana . .	Six share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	24	2,749	Ditto . .
174	Vanala . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	311	Ditto . .
175	Vangadhra .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	.62	582	Ditto . .
176	Vankaner (Wankaner).	Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1881	415	27,383	Ditto . .
177	Vanod . .	Hussain Muhammad Khan, Kamaluddin Khan, Jath Malik (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57.37	3,911	Ditto . .
178	Vasavad . .	Eleven share-holders, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	16.8	5,137	Ditto . .
179	Vavdi-Dharvala .	Five share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4	2,007	Ditto . .
180	Vavdi (Vachhani)	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	8	490	Ditto . .
181	Vekaria . .	One share-holder, Kathi (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	8	595	Ditto . .
182	Veja-no-ness .	One share-holder, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	.29	183	Ditto . .
183	Vicchavad . .	Two share-holders, Nagar Brahmans (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3.7	414	Ditto . .
184	Virpur . .	Thakor Suraji Surtanji, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th July 1846	30th November 1851.	66.9	6,152	Chiefly Animists
185	Virva . .	One share-holder, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	18th March 1903.	.76	193	Chiefly Hindus
186	Vithalgadh *	One share-holder, Kayasth, Prabhu (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st September 1900.	11th September 1900.	49.7	3,453	Ditto . .
187	Wadiwan (Vadwar).	Thakor Saheb Balsinhji Chandrasinhji, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th January 1863.	20th May 1885	236.16	34,851	Ditto . .

* Includes villages in Halar and Gohilwad.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,781	1,899	246	78	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16,200	16,200	1,252	278	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,900	1,900	...	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
800	800	154	...	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,50,000	1,50,000	3,307	9,202	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
21,110	21,110	3,715	278	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,500	2,000	396	...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,800	2,800	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,95,000	2,65,000	19,422	1,457	41,375	...	...	11	...	...	...	9
36,000	25,127	1,953	773	3,727	...	...	3	10	...	...	Nil.
18,000	18,000	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,000	11,000	...	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	3,000	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,800	3,800	...	55	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
550	400	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,500	2,500	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
50,000	35,000	3,418	696	18 000	...	...	7	...	...	...	Nil.
1,400	1,380	149	44	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
43,352	28,052	...	...	6,500	...	...	...	3	...	...	Nil.
3,81,629	3,47,694	38,148	...	156000	...	...	39	124	...	...	9

* These figures are approximate.

BAJANA—4TH CLASS.

Malek Jivankhánji, the present Chief, ascended the *gadi* on 1st June 1903. His estate, which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedábád Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Mahomedans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji on whom the Táluka was bestowed by the Sultán of Ahmedabád.

The State maintains a local force of 5 Cavalry and 31 Infantry and 29 Armed Police. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with the 4th class Chiefs.

BHÁVNAGAR—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Maharaja Śir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinghji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhávnagar, is a Gohil Rajput. He received his education in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and under Mr. Fraser, I.C.S. He takes personal interest in the administration of his State.

The State possesses an extended seaboard on which are the ports of Bhávnagar, Mahuva and Port Albert Victor, Talaja, Pipavad and a few subordinate ports. Bhávnagar is an important centre of trade, as the greater part of the import and export trade of the Province passes through the port. The ports of Bhávnagar have been granted by Government the privileges of British ports. There are many cotton presses and several gins.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbár at Rájkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Darbár on 1st January 1903.

The State maintains a force of 300 Imperial Service Lancers, 285 Infantry, 51 Cavalry and 6 serviceable but obsolete guns. The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He received the Insignia of K.C.S.I. on 4th March 1905, and the personal title of Maharaja on 1st January 1909.

The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Káthiáwár about A.D. 1200 under their Chief Sejakji, whose descendant Bhávsinhji founded Bhávnagar in A.D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Láthi States.

The Vala State is an offshoot from Bhávnagar. Thákor Bhávsinhji, who founded Bhávnagar, and his grandson Thákor Vakhatsinhji raised the Bhávnagar State to its present position. The Chief of this State entered into friendly relations with the British Government for the prevention of piracy about A.D. 1771. He also possesses the *sanad* of adoption.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
“Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.”

CHUDA—3RD CLASS.

Thakor Jorawarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. His grandfather Thakor Becharsinhji died on the 13th January 1908, and he was installed on the *gadi* on the 22nd February 1908.

The State maintains a local force of 2 Cavalry and 28 Infantry, 18 Armed Police and 2 serviceable but obsolete guns. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The founder of this State was Abhesinhji, brother of Arjunsingh, Thákor of Wadhván. This Táluka was acquired by him in 1706-07 A.D.

DHRÁNGADHRA—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Ajitsinhji, the present Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadhra, is the principal Chief in Jháláwád, the northern district of Káthiáwár, and is the head of the Jhala clan of Rájputs. He was installed on the *gadi* on 3rd December 1900 in the place of his grandfather, His Highness Sir Mánsinhji, who died on 19th November 1900. The title of K.C.S.I. was conferred on him on January 1st, 1909.

The Jhála family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Káthiáwár in about A.D. 1100 from the north and to have established itself first about Pátdi, whence it moved to Halwad and then to Dhrángadhra. Its territory seems to have been to a great extent subdued by the Mahomedan rulers, as it bordered on the crown districts under Ahmedábád; but Táluka Halwad, then called Mahomednagar, was re-granted by Aurangzeb to the Zamindar Jhála Jasvatsinh.

The State maintains a local force of 75 Cavalry, 260 Infantry, 229 Armed Police, 27 Artillery men and 6 obsolete guns. The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He possesses the *sanad* of adoption.

The Chiefs of Limbdi, Wadhwán, Chuda, Sáyla and Thán-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrángadhra.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

DHROL—2ND CLASS.

The Thákor Saheb Harisinhji is a Jádeja Rájput. This is a small inland State regarding which there is nothing special to note. The founder of this State was Jádeja Hardholji, brother of Jám Rával who founded Navánagar.

The State maintains a local force of 11 Cavalry and 23 Armed Police. He enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief also possesses the *sanad* of adoption.

He attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rájkot in November 1900.

Communications to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

GONDAL—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Shri Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Grasias or land-holders. He has established the only Girls' High School in the province of Kathiawar and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

The State was, "on account of its importance and advanced administration" (Administration Report for 1887-1888, Chapter I, page 11), raised from 2nd to 1st class in 1887. The Chief who holds a *sanad* of adoption, was appointed K.C.I.E., in the same year and G.C.I. E., in 1897.

It was originally a small State and an offshoot from Rajkot. It was much enlarged by Thakor Kumbháji and now includes some of the best land in the Province in the valley of the Bhádar and some of the most flourishing towns in Dhoráji, Upleta and others.

The State is singular in being practically free from taxation, customs and octroi duties and some 40 taxes having been abolished during the regime of the present Chief.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900, as also the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903. He enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The State maintains a local force of 1,375 Armed Police, including Mounted Police, Body Guard Sowars and Pasaitas, and 3 serviceable but obsolete guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

JAFRABAD—1ST CLASS.

This small property, consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kāthiāwār and the port of Jāfrābād, belongs to the Sidi Chief of Janjira.

The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira house. He conquered Jāfrābād from the Mahomedan Thānadār in about the middle of the 18th century.

The State maintains a local force of 12 Armed Police and 7 serviceable but obsolete guns.

JASDAN—3RD CLASS.

Khāchar Āla Chela of Jasdan died on 29th January 1904, and his eldest son, Khāchar Odha, has been recognized by the Government of India as his successor. He was installed on 29th June 1904. This recognition is the first instance in which Government have enforced the principle of primogeniture, the Kāthi custom hitherto having been that of equal division.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. Viko Khāchar, the ancestor of the Chief, conquered Jasdan in about A.D. 1665.

The State possesses 2 serviceable but obsolete guns.

JETPUR.

The Jetpur Tāluka is owned by 14 jurisdictional shareholders belonging to the Vāla tribe of Kāthis who all have shares in the joint town of Jetpur besides exclusive villages and rights in other joint villages. The following shareholders are sufficiently important to be placed in the 3rd and 4th classes :—

		Rs.	
Vāla Lakshman Merām, 3rd Class, of Thanā-Devli.	{ Income	1,25,000	
	{ Tribute	6,418	
Vāla Bāva Jivna, 3rd Class, of Vadia.	{ Income	1,53,000	
	{ Tribute	7,867	
Vāla Mālu Surag, 4th Class . .	{ Income	60,000	
	{ Tribute	7,070	
Under Agency management. } Vāla Kanthad Naja, 4th Class, of Bilkha.	{ Income	1,68,000	
	{ Tribute	8,218	

These four Chiefs attended the Viceroy's Darbar in November 1900. The Chiefs of Thanā-Devli and Vadia are entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay, while the remaining two are entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor collectively with other Chiefs of the 4th Class. Vāla Lāshman Merām of Thanā-Devli has been granted permission by the Government of India to adopt an heir as a special case. The rule of primogeniture has been applied to his Estate and to those of Vadia, and of the deceased Vāla Khoda Jasn. The Tāluka maintains a local force of 34 mounted and 289 unmounted Armed Police and 1 serviceable but obsolete gun.

JUNAGADH—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Sir Rasulkhānji, G.C.S.I., Nawab of Junāgadh, belongs to a Bābi family. His eldest son Nawabzada Sher Zamankhanji, who had been educated at the Rāj Kumār College, died on the 15th August 1908, and the heir is now the younger son of the Nawab, Mohabatkhanji Rasulkhanji, who is 8 years of age.

Immediately above the modern town is the ancient town and citadel, now known as the Uparkot, behind which rise the precipitous sides of the sacred Gīrnār Hill crowned by Jain temples. Near the port of Verāval, belonging to this State, are the ruins of the ancient temple of Somnāth.

Junāgadh was a Rājput State under a Chudāsamā dynasty until A.D. 1476 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomad Begda of Ahmedābād. Under Emperor Akbar, it

became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subáh of Ahmedábád. About 1735, when the Mahomedan Government had fallen into confusion Sherkhán Bábi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subáh, expelled the Mogal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junágadh. His son Salabátkán assigned to his younger sons Bántva, which is now a separate State. The present Nawáb is a descendant of Bábi Sherkhán.

The Nawáb of Junágadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár a tribute termed "Zortalbí" which is collected like the Gáekwár tribute by the Agency. This levy is a remnant of the Mahomedan revenue from Káthiáwár and gives the Nawab a certain superiority over the other Chiefs of Káthiáwár.

The present Nawab received the distinction of being made Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1900, and was advanced to the rank of Grand Commander of that Order on 1st January 1909. He attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903.

This State contains the Gir forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

Lord Curzon paid a visit to his capital on 3rd November 1900.

The State maintains a force of 102 Imperial Service Lancers. It has a local force of 206 Mounted men and 1,606 Infantry and Armed Police combined and 13 serviceable but obsolete guns.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, of which 4 guns are personal, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds the *sanad* of adoption.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

KÁTHIAWAR.

Káthiáwár is a Peninsula lying between Cutch and Gujarát containing the Amreli Maháls and Okámandal, belonging to the Gáekwár of Baroda, the British districts of Gogo and Dhandhuka and the territories of the Native Chiefs under the Political Agency. The area of the last is 20,882 square miles with a population of 2,329,196. The northern part of the Province is flat and ugly, but the south is diversified by hills among which the granite peak of Gírnár above Junágadh is 3,566 feet high. The north half of the Province produces a fine sandstone and the south half the excellent limestone known commonly as Porbandar stone. Káthiáwár is well watered by rivers running to the four quarters from the central plateau. The east side of the Province is formed by the alluvium of the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Cambay, and here and in the upper valley of Bhádar cotton is grown in large quantities. Káthiáwár has also long been famous for its horses. These have fallen off of late both in quality and quantity owing to the reduced demand caused by the competition of foreign markets.

The Chiefs are mostly Rajputs of the *Jádeja*, *Jhála*, *Gohil*, *Jethwa* and *Vála* tribes. *Junágadh* is the only important Mahomedan power. There are also several estates of *Káthis* from whom the province takes its modern name. Káthiáwár is divided into four Pránts or administrative divisions, *Jhálávád*, *Sorath*, *Hálár* and *Gohilvád*. Gohilvád was abolished but has been reconstituted as a separate Pránt from 7th December 1904. There are 187 Tálukás or distinct Estates, but only 84 Tálukdárs actually exercise jurisdiction, of whom there are in some cases several in one Táluka. The smaller Estates are grouped under thánas, and their jurisdiction having been surrendered or resumed, is exercised by Thánadárs, who are Magistrates subordinate to the Political Agent.

The following historical outline was given in 1877 by the Honourable J. B. Peile, formerly Political Agent of this Province:—

At the earliest date, of which we have any historical knowledge, Sauráshtra was probably governed by the lieutenants of the *Maurya* kings from the ancient citadel of Junágadh. On a granite boulder in the gorge between Junágadh and the Gírnár mountain are inscribed

fourteen edicts of *Ashok* (B. C. 265-229) exhorting to temperance, charity, piety and the sparing of animal life. A later Sáh inscription on the same rock testifies that *Rudra Dáma* rebuilt the dam which pent up the waters of a lake in the valley below Gírnár, and which Chandragupta had before repaired and Ashok embellished. On the western side of the rock is a third inscription of *Skandagupta* (A.D. 455 ?) which records that the lake having again burst the dam, he also repaired it. The local dýnasty of Sáh kings of Sauráshtra appears to have ruled from the 1st century B.C. to about the end of the third A. D. To the Sáh succeeded the Senapatis or Viceroys of the Imperial line of *Guptas* of Kanouj, who governed from *Wantháli* near Junágadh (A.D. 400). The later Senápatis became kings of Sauráshtra, who placed their lieutenants at Wantháli and established themselves at *Walabhi-nagar*, the modern *Wala* (A.D. 480 ?). When the *Guptas* were dethroned the *Walabhi* dynasty extended itself over Cutch, Lát-desa (eastern Gujarát) and Málwa. Their grants inscribed on plates of copper have been dug up in such numbers at *Wala* as to furnish materials for a family tree of the dynasty comprising 17 kings. The latest plate yet found gives the date A.D. 722. In their time (A.D. 632-640) the Buddhist pilgrim *Hsuan Thsang* visited the kingdom of "Falapi" and found 100 convents occupied by 6,000 devotees. He went on to Sauráshtra, then subject to *Walabhi*, and visited the monastery with chambers and galleries in the rock on the mountain *Ujjaynta* (Gírnár). The inhabitants he describes as a maritime trading people, cold in manner, superficial and not given to learning; the soil as impregnated with salt and the flowers and fruits scanty.

How *Walabhi* fell is not clearly known. Perhaps it was subverted by Mahomedan invaders from Sind (A.D. 720 ?). After *Walabhi* the seat of Government in Gujarát was moved further north beyond the borders of Káthiáwár and remained at *Anhilwád* from A.D. 746 to A.D. 1297. The Governor of Wanthali made himself independent, and from his line sprung the *Chudásama* dynasty of Junágadh. Tradition connects the *Chudásamás* with the *Samma* tribe in Sind, to which the *Jádejás* also belong. Besides the *Chudásamá Rás* of Junágadh-Wanthali, other petty kingdoms were established at Dhánk, Dev-Páttan and elsewhere. And the *Jethwás* became a powerful tribe in the west of Sauráshtra. The *Chávdás* and *Solankis* of *Anhilwád* sometimes invaded the Province to attack these Chiefs, but the *Jethwás* and *Chudásamás* remained unsubdued.

Anhilwád was sacked by the Mahomedans in A.D. 1194 and finally conquered by them A.D. 1297.

The *Jhálás* are said to have been settled in northern Káthiáwár by the *Anhilwád* Kings. The *Gohils* (now in eastern Káthiáwár) came from the north in the 13th century retreating before the tide of Mahomedan conquest, and conquering for themselves new seats in the decadence of *Anhilwád*.

The *Jádejás* and the *Káthís* came into Káthiáwár from the west through Cutch.

The story runs that *Jám Unad* from Sind invaded *Barda*, the land of the *Jethwás*, and besieged *Ghumli*, their capital, in the latter half of the 13th century. *Jám Unad's* attack failed, but his son, *Bámni*, stung with this disgrace, returned and destroyed *Ghumli*, whereupon the *Jethwás* retreated to *Chháya* near their present capital *Porbandar*. The ruins of *Ghumli* still stand at the mouth of a ravine between two summits of the *Barda* hills. *Bámni*, it is said, returned not to Sind but to Cutch, and there established himself. The earliest *Jáms* appear to have been petty Chiefs of the *Sammá* tribe in Sind early in the 13th century. They invaded Cutch and drove out the *Chávdás* and *Wághelás* there established and made themselves rulers. The *Sammás* were divided into various branches, one of which was called *Hála* from their heros eponymos *Jám Hála*. *Jám Réval Hála* in A.D. 1537-39 murdered *Jám Hamirji* of the senior branch and tried to usurp his place, but was driven out and retired to Káthiáwár, where he founded *Navánagar*, now the first *Jádeja* State in the Peninsula (A.D. 1539). *Ráo Shri Khengár*, son of the murdered *Hamirji*, founded *Bhuj*, and is the ancestor of the *Ráos* of Cutch. In 1697 the heir of the *Bhuj* line *Raváji* was slain by his brother *Prágmalji* who usurped the throne, while *Raváji's* heirs were allowed to acquire *Morvi*, the second *Jádeja* Táluka in Káthiáwár, and there became independent. The other *Jádeja* Tálukás are off-shoots from *Navánagar*, and the Province which is ruled by the *Jádejas* is known as *Hálár*, the western district of Káthiáwár.

The Káthis are probably the earliest known occupants of Cutch. They were driven thence before the Sammās under Jám Abda in the 15th century, and migrated to *Thán* in Káthiáwár. From *Thán* they drove out the *Parmárs*, who had been settled there by the Wághela Kings of Wadhwan, then the chief city of Jhálávád. The Káthis there rebuilt the ancient temple of the Sun on the Kándola hill and remained at *Thán* until they were dispersed by the Viceroy Suját Khan, A.D. 1690, when the Jhálás advanced into their place. *Thán* is now part of the Jhálá Táluka of *Lakhtar*. The Káthis migrated to their present seats, the *Kháchars* to Chotila, the *Khavads* to Sayla, the *Wálás* to Chital, and the *Khumáns* to Sávar-Kundla now under Bhávnagar. With these and later acquisitions, they occupy a large tract of territory down the east centre of Káthiáwár between Gohilvád and Sorath.

The sack of Somnáth by Mahomed of Ghazni (A. D. 1024) and the capture of Anhilwád (A. D. 1194) were the prelude to a more lasting Mahomedan Governors, 1297-1403. conquest of Gujarát under the houses of Khilji and Taghlakh. Alaf-Khán, general of Ala-ud-din Khilji, drove the last *Wághela* from Anhilwád in A. D. 1297. But Káthiáwár in that period was occasionally invaded rather than permanently occupied. In A. D. 1347 Mahomed Taghlakh himself attacked the Gohil Chief Mokhráji in *Perim*, drove him from the island, and landing, defeated him on the Gogo coast. A few years later he exacted tribute from the Chudásáma Rá of Girnár. In 1394 Záfár Khán, the Governor of Gujarát, again subjected the Rá of Junágadh to tribute and destroyed the temple of Somnáth. Záfár Khán was the father of the first Mahomedan King of Gujarát.

These Kings, the third of whom built Ahmedábád, reigned from A.D. 1403 to A.D. 1535 in great prosperity, and in decadence from Ahmedabad Kings, 1403-1573. A. D. 1535, when Báhádur Sháh was defeated by Humáyun, to A. D. 1573, when Gujarát was conquered by Akbar. The Ahmedábád Kings further subjected the tributary Chiefs of Káthiáwár, especially those of Jhálávád and Gohilvád, yet an armed force never ceased to be necessary to collect the Kings' dues. In A. D. 1414 Ahmed Sháh defeated the Rá of Girnár in the field, and stormed the lower fort of Junágadh. In A. D. 1467 Mahomed Sháh Begda attacked the fort of Junágadh, and after receiving the submission of Rá Mandlik, retired for that time, but only to return bent on the final overthrow of the Chudásama. The King ordered the Rá to embrace the faith of Islám. The Rá fled by night to his fort, which after a long siege he quitted and gave the keys to the King. Sorath (A. D. 1472) became a crown Province, and was henceforth governed by royal lieutenants posted at Junágadh. The Chudásamás were scattered abroad, and are now found only in a few petty Tálukás and isolated villages of Káthiáwár. Junágadh was re-named *Mustafábád*. Shortly afterwards Mahomed Begda subdued *Dwárka* and *Cutch*.

The Ahmedábád Kings carefully fostered commerce and developed the ports of *Mángrol*, *Verával*, *Diu*, *Gogo* and *Cambay*. About 1528 the coast was threatened by the Portuguese, and after Báhádur was defeated by Humáyun and sought safety in Diu, he admitted the Portuguese adventurers to build a factory, which they turned into a fort, and treacherously killed Báhádur in his barge, as he returned from visiting the admiral in his ship (A. D. 1536). The island and fort are still a Portuguese possession.

Gujarát, after its conquest by Akbar (A. D. 1573), was ruled by Viceroys from the Court of Delhi until the Márathás supplanted the Viceroys of the Mogal, 1573-1757. Imperial power (A. D. 1757). The Musalmán Governor of Junágadh first appears in this era (1577) as successfully opposing the Mogal Viceroy with the help of the Jám of Navánagar. The Governor of Sorath and the Jám were the principal powers in the peninsula, and they combined (A. D. 1584—A. D. 1590) to uphold the fugitive ex-King of Gujarát, Muzaffar III, against the Viceroy or the Emperor. In A. D. 1590 there was a battle at *Dhrol* where the son and the minister of the Jám were killed; and Muzaffar, the Jám and Dowlat Khán of Sorath were defeated and driven into Junágadh. The fort surrendered, Dowlat Khán died of his wounds, the Jám submitted, Muzaffar killed himself, and the Viceroy's son became Governor in Sorath. In 1616 the Jám went to do homage to the Emperor Jehángir on the Mahi, but in 1632, taking advantage of disorders in the Government, the Jám withheld his tribute and in 1640 set up a mint

and coined Koris. But thereupon he was reduced by Azim Khán, the Viceroy. A greater reverse was at hand. In A. D. 1663 Jám Ranmalji died, leaving a spurious child Lákha, who was set aside by his uncle Ráisinh. The aid of the Viceroy was invoked for Lákha, and he marched on Navánagar, took it and changed its name to Islámnagar. In 1668 the Governor of Sorath was put in charge of Islámnagar also, and until A. D. 1673 Navánagar was a district of the Empire, but in A. D. 1673 Jám Tamáchi, son of Ráisinh, was restored to the *gadi* under conditions and 25 small Jádeja Tálukás of Hálár were placed under his control. The city, however, of Islámnagar was held by a Musalmán officer, the Jám residing at *Khambhália* until the death of Aurangzeb.

In 1692, as has been said, Viceroy Shuját Khán stormed Thán and dispersed the Káthis.

In A. D. 1705 the Maráthás entered Gujarát. Advancing by degrees on the Mahomedan Governors and nobles, by A. D. 1735 they were levying tribute in Sorath. Henceforward

the Province endured twofold *Mulkgiri* circuits, of the Viceroy and of Dámáji or Khande-ráo. In the confusion which daily increased, the bravest of the Musalmán nobles turned to making Tálukás for themselves. Among others Sher Khán Bábi, one of a house well known in these struggles, had been more than once in office at Gogo and Junágadh, and was finally in 1756 confirmed as Deputy Governor of Sorath by Sadáshiv Rámchandra and Shíáji-rao Gáekwár. His descendants are the Nawábs of Junágadh. The Gáekwárs too, where they could, established their direct rule in the Province: the Amreli Maháls were thus acquired between A. D. 1742 and 1765 and are now possessions of the Baroda Darbár.

By A. D. 1760 the Maráthá rule in Gujarát was firmly established. The following half century was a time of little ease for the tributaries in Káthiáwár. Every year they were visited by a Mulkgiri army under Shivrám Gárdi or Bábáji Ápáji. When a Chief was strong, he resisted, when he was beaten, he paid. But they also waged petty wars among themselves. Some *Dhrángdhra* and *Wadhwan* horsemen fell out about agout and the Jhála States fought until every Wadhwan village but four was waste. Vakhatsinh, the enterprising Raval of *Bhánagar*, carried desolation among the Wála Káthis of *Chital*. The Jám and the Nawáb levied new imposts from *Felpur* and *Mendarda*. At length in 1803 some of the weaker Tálukadárs applied to the British Resident at Baroda for protection offering to cede their territory to the Honourable English Company. The Resident writes of this proposal: "With the reservation of their acknowledged tributary payments, the Káthiáwár State are independent and at liberty to form connections with other powers. They are under no obligations of service; and neither the Peshwá nor the Gáekwár pretend to exercise an authority in Káthiáwár, beyond the demand of their respective contributions."

Walker's reports, page 72.

The Government was interested in the stability of the Gáekwár's revenues and listened favourably to three advices. In 1807 British mediation, A. D. 1807. the forces of the Honourable Company and of the Gáekwár, with the Resident, Colonel Walker, advanced into Káthiáwár with the object of relieving the Province of the double scourge of foreign invasion and domestic war. This was effected by taking engagements from the Chiefs, who bound themselves (1) to pay voluntarily a fixed and settled tribute thenceforward for ever; (2) to keep the peace towards each other and maintain order within their own limits. In return they were secured from the visitations of the Mulkgiri force. In A. D. 1817 the Peshwa ceded to the British Government his share of the Káthiáwár tribute, and in A. D. 1820 the Gáekwár agreed to have his share collected and paid by the British Government, and to send no troops into Káthiáwár nor make any demand on its Chiefs except through the British Government. The sole supreme power has since A. D. 1822 been vested in the Political Agent (now Agent to the Governor) subordinate to the Government of Bombay.

The tribute, it will be seen, is fixed under a permanent settlement. As to general administration, the authority exercised has been such as a paramount power exerts for the public good in a Province not under British laws. The independence of the Chiefs

within their own territory has been carefully maintained. But when it became apparent (A. D. 1831) that many of the petty Tálukdárs were incompetent to punish crime, a chief criminal court was established with a British officer as president and Native assessors, to try criminals whom the local authorities could not deal with themselves. Still something was wanting. The community did not settle down into peaceful and orderly life. Municipal institutions did not develop. The machinery of justice was not established. The country was full of outlaws and armed mercenaries. Among so many petty States there was no model of administration or recognized policy. The jurisdiction of the pettyest Zamindár was undistinguishable by any precise grade or limitation from that of the greater Chiefs. The only restriction was as to the right of inflicting capital punishment which was confined (A. D. 1857) to Chiefs of the 1st and 2nd classes. There was no magisterial control over the numerous petty Tálukás. None of the States had regular courts or codes. In civil disputes about land the Political Agent mediated diplomatically between Chief and Chief and even between Chief and subject landholder, but cases were very seldom decided. In A. D. 1860 Mr. Kinloch Forbes, Acting Political Agent, expressed his opinion that Káthiáwár was standing still or even retrograding, and that unless new life could be infused into the Native administrations, the increase of British interference was inevitable.

KOTDA-SÁNGÁNI—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Mulvájí belongs to the Jádeja clan, and was educated at the Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot. He attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th Class Chiefs. The State maintains a local force of 7 Cavalry and 18 Armed Police. This State is an offshoot of Gondal. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since A.D. 1750.

LAKHTAR—3RD CLASS.

Thákor Karansinhji of Lakhtar is a Jhála Rájput. He is an intelligent man and a good ruler of the old school. The town of Lakhtar is close to the station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbár at Rájkot in November 1900. The State maintains a local force of 16 Cavalry and 25 Infantry, 41 Armed Police and 4 serviceable but obsolete guns.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is descended from the Dhrángadhra house. Jhála Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage.

LÁTHI—4TH CLASS.

The proprietor of this small estate is descended from Sejakji, the ancestor of the Bhávnagar and Palitána Chiefs. One of the Thákors of Lathi gave his daughter in marriage to Dámáji Gáekwár with the Táluka of Dámnagar in dowry, being exempted from tribute in return. He now yearly offers a horse. In 1807 the Gáekwár became security for the observance of the Láthi Thákor's engagements. Thákor Sursinhji died in June 1900 at the age of 25, leaving two minor sons and the management of the State was then assumed by Government. The State maintains a local force of 8 Cavalry and 25 Armed Police. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

LIMBDI OR LIMRI—2ND CLASS.

Thákor Saheb Sir, Jaswatsinhji, K.C.I.E., aged 48, died on the 15th April 1907, and was succeeded by Thákor Saheb Dolatsinhji, formerly known as Jhála Dadbha Muluji.

The Thakor Sahib is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The State maintains a local force of 27 Cavalry and 50 Infantry, and two serviceable but obsolete guns.

In January 1906 a serious fire occurred in the Thakor Saheb's palace which resulted in the destruction of the building and a loss of property of the estimated value of about 8 lakhs of rupees. Seventeen lives were also lost in the fire.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely." The Chief also holds the *sanad* of adoption.

MALIA—4TH CLASS.

Thakor Raisinhji of Mália is a Jádeja Rajput and descended from Káyáji of Wagad and Machu Kántha. He succeeded his father Thakor Modji on the 19th October 1907.

The State was taken under Agency management in A. D. 1892 on account of indebtedness and maladministration. The State maintains a local force of 12 Cavalry and 32 Armed Police.

The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rájkot in November 1900. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th class Chiefs.

The Political Agent, Hálár Pránt, manages the State in addition to his other duties.

The Miánás, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago in Mália, have been a constant source of trouble to this State.

MÁNÁVADAR (BANTWA)—3RD CLASS.

Bábi Fatehdinkhán, the Chief of this State, was installed on the 25th November 1907. The Chief belongs to the same Bábi family as the Nawab of Junágadh. Fatehdinkhán was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. He joined the Cadet Corps in the year 1904 and left it in 1906. He attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903 with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Rájkumár College. Kamaluddin Khan, his brother, having been educated at the Rájkumár College, has now joined the Cadet Corps in September 1908.

The ruling family has been in possession of the Táluka since now called Sardaryadh about 1733 A. D. When the Chorasi Parganah (which included Mánávadar, Bantwa, Gidad and other Tálukas) was granted by Sherkhan Bábi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zumankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother, Dilerkhan, took Mánávadar. The younger, Sher Zumankhan, took Bantwa and Gidad; and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day.

The State maintains a local force of 11 mounted and 37 unmounted Armed Police and 1 serviceable but obsolete gun.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

MORVI—1ST CLASS.

The Chief is His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Wághji, G.C.I.E., a Jádeja Rajput. He was educated at the Rájkumár College and is an active ruler.

Morvi claims to be descended direct from the Cutch line and not through Navánagar and it possesses the small Táluka of Adhoi in Cutch. Jádeja Káyáji of Cutch was the founder of Morvi house. He obtained the Zemindári of Morvi about 1720 A. D.

Morvi is in the district called Machhukántha from the river Machhu, which flows through it, and possesses a coast line high up the Gulf of Cutch, with a creek at Wavánia. A British officer was appointed to report upon the best means of effecting a

separation of interests between this State and Cutch to put an end to the numerous and long standing disputes between them. Upon this report the Secretary of State has passed final orders restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Runn of Cutch, Morvi retaining only the Adhoi Mahál on the North side.

This State was raised from 2nd to 1st Class in 1887.

In the same year the present Chief was appointed K.C.I.E. and G.C.I.E. in 1897.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903. He enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He also holds the *sanad* of adoption. The State maintains a local force of 15 Cavalry, 176 Armed Police and 2 serviceable but obsolete guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—
“Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.”

MULI—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Hinatsinhji ascended the *gadi* on 22nd August 1902 and died on the 22nd August 1905, at the age of 23, leaving only one son named Harischandrasingji, aged 9. The State is now under Government management. This is the only Parmár Estate in Kathiawar. The State maintains a local force of 6 Cavalry and 29 Infantry and 40 Armed Police. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since about A. D. 1470-75. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

NAVANAGAR (NAWANAGAR)—1ST CLASS.

Jám Shri Jasáji, who ascended the *gadi* on 19th March 1903, died on 14th August 1906. His Highness Ranjitsinhji succeeded him and was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March 1907. He proceeded to England in October 1907, and returned in January 1909. The State was in charge of Vazir K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi during his stay in England.

The Jádeja family of Navánagar entered Káthiáwár from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwás (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Navánagar was founded in A. D. 1540 by Jám Rával, the founder of the State. The present Jám is a descendant of Jám Rával.

The Mahomedans, while dominant, called it Islámnagar, but the Jáms have restored the original name. The Jáms are of the same family as the Ráos of Cutch. The Hálár district is full of smaller States held by members of the same race. Morvi claims to be descended direct from the present ruling family of Cutch, and Dhrol from a brother of Jám Rával, founder of the Navánagar line, while Rájkot is an offshoot from Navánagar, and Gondal from Rájkot.

The Jádeja tribe was, at the beginning of the last century, notorious for the systematic murder of its female children to avoid the difficulty of providing them with suitable husbands. Engagements were passed by the Jádeja Chiefs in A. D. 1812 to abandon this custom, and under the constant watchfulness of the British officers it is now believed to be extinct.

The State has an extended sea coast and the harbours of Jodia and Navánagar, while the natural advantages of Saláya point to its becoming some day the best port in Kathiawar.

There are pearl fisheries on the Navánagar coast.

The State maintains a force of 146 Imperial Service Lancers and a local force of 133 Infantry, 902 Armed Police and 9 Gunners with 21 serviceable but obsolete guns.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as by the Governor of Bombay. He holds the *sanad* of adoption.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—
“Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.”

PALITANA—2ND CLASS.

The Thakor Sahab Sir Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., died on the 29th August 1905 at the age of 44 and was succeeded by his son Bahadursinhji, now 9 years old. The State is now under the administration of a British officer. The State was in a very reduced condition in the early part of the last century and was farmed to certain Shráwak merchants of Ahmedábád for 20 years, but is now the richest of the 2nd Class States. In the immediate vicinity of Pálitána rises the sacred Hill of Shetrunja on the summit of which are the shrines of the Jain community, where large numbers of pilgrims annually resort. The Chief is a Gohil Rajput and a descendant of Sháhji, son of Sejakji.

The late Chief and his father before him took a great interest in horse-breeding and handsome specimens of the pure-bred Káthi and the cross between the indigenous breed and English and Arab are to be seen in his stables.

The State maintains a local force of 33 Cavalry, 90 Armed Police, 2 Artillerymen and 2 serviceable but obsolete guns. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He enjoys a salute of 9 guns. He also holds the *sanad* of adoption.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

PATDI—4TH CLASS.

The Chief, Desai Shri Surajmalji, is a Kadya Patidar by caste. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance. They became independent and fortified Viramgam at about 1730 A. D. From 1732-1736 they successfully resisted Ratan Singh Bhandari—the Deputy Viceroy of Ahmedabad. In 1741 the combined forces of Momin Khan—the Mogul Viceroy—and of Rangaji the Maratha Subbedar laid siege to Viramgam, when Bhavsinhji made a gallant defence for some time. He however, at last, saw it advisable to come to terms under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family (Bombay Gazetteer, Volume IV, Page 348, footnote 1, Page 355, Lieutenant Melville's Report, Government Selections, No. X, Page 54, Bombay Gazetteer, Volume I, Pt. 1, Page 323). The greater part of this estate was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A. D. 1818.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rájkot in November 1900. He maintains a local force of 30 Armed Police.

PORBANDAR—1ST CLASS.

The State was taken under Government management in A. D. 1886 on account of the maladministration of the late Chief Rána Shri Vikmátji, who died on the 21st April 1900. His heir and grandson Bhávsinhji was placed on the *gadi* on the 15th September 1900 with the powers attaching to the State and died on the 10th December 1908. He was succeeded by his son Natwarsinhji, aged 8, on account of whose minority the State is under administration. The Chief belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rájputs. They claim descent from Makardhawa, son of Hanumán, the Monkey God, and of a female alligator. They probably came from the north and first established themselves (A. D. 900) near Moryi. The Jethwas are one of the most ancient of all the ruling races in the peninsula.

Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where native craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain states of the tide. Loading facilities have been afforded during the administration by the construction of quays.

The well-known Porbandar limestone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barda hills within it and exported to different parts of India.

The State maintains a local force of 24 Cavalry, 299 mounted and unmounted Armed Police, and 5 serviceable but obsolete guns.

The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar held at Rajkot on 6th November 1900, and also the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as the Governor of Bombay and enjoys a salute of 11 guns. He holds the *sanad* of adoption.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

RAJKOT—2ND CLASS.

The Thakor Saheb Lakhaji Raj is a Jadeja Rajput, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in June 1905, and after going through a training of a two years' course left it in March 1907. He was installed on the *gadi* on 21st October 1907.

The head-quarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rajkot, which is leased from the State. Rajkot is an offshoot of the Navanagar house. The Thakor Saheb attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903, with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Rajkumar College.

The State maintains a local force of 21 Cavalry, 241 Armed Police and 2 unserviceable and obsolete guns. The Rufing Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds the *sanad* of adoption.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

SAYLA—3RD CLASS.

Thakor Saheb Vakhatsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. Sesabhai, the second son of Raj Raisinghi of Dhrangadhra, conquered Sayla in 1751 from the Karapda Kathis and made it his capital.

The State maintains a local force of 8 Cavalry, 18 Infantry, 26 Armed Police and 1 serviceable but obsolete gun. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

VALA—3RD CLASS.

Thakor Vakhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. Vala is an offshoot of the Bhavnagar house. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi; the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The State possesses 40 Armed Police and one serviceable but obsolete gun.

The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhavsinh, the founder of Bhavnagar.

VANKANER—2ND CLASS.

The present Raj Saheb Amarsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College, and, after a tour in India and England, was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He is proving himself a good ruler. He attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900. He enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds the *sanad* of adoption.

The Chief belongs to the tribe of Jhāla Rājput. The State was founded in about 1605 A. D. by Sartānji, son of Prathirājji, the eldest son of Rāj Chandrasinhji of Ha'vad. The State maintains a local force of 11 Cavalry, 60 Armed Police and 3 serviceable but obsolete guns.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

VIRPUR—4TH CLASS.

Thākor Surāji of Virpur is a Jādeja Rājput. He attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rājkot in November 1900, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay with other 4th Class Chiefs collectively. This State is an offshoot from Navānagar. The founder of this house was Bhānji, son of Jām Vibhāji, who received this Tāluka in appanage in 1635 A. D.

The State maintains a local force of 7 Cavalry and 20 Armed Police.

WADHWAN—2ND CLASS.

The Thākor Saheb Balsinhji of Wadhwan is a Jhāla Rājput and was educated in the Rāj Kumār College. It is an inland State. Near to it is the civil station where the headquarters of the Political Agent in charge of the Jhālāvād Prant are located. The Chief is descended from the Dhrāngadhra house.

Wadhwan civil station is a centre of the cotton trade.

The Viramgam-Wadhwan section (metre gauge) of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway,

The Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junagadh Porbandar Railway (metre gauge),

The Dhrāngadhra Railway (metre gauge), and

The Morvi Railway (metre gauge),

converge here.

The State maintains a local force of 39 Cavalry, 124 Infantry, 151 Armed Police and 2 serviceable but obsolete guns. The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds the *sanad* of adoption.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

STATES BELOW THE 4TH CLASS.

There are 18 5th class, 30 6th class, 5 7th class Tālukdārs.

These Tālukdārs are mostly Bhayāts or Cadets of Jādeja and Jhāla houses, or either Khāchar or Wāla Kāthis. The non-jurisdictional Tālukdārs, *i.e.*, those whose jurisdiction has been surrendered to, or assumed by, the Agency are grouped under the Thānās according to situation.

NOTE—A list of Jurisdictional Chiefs from Classes I to VII, as also a list of Tālukās under Thāna Circles, are appended.

As the Tālukas below Class IV are very insignificant, they do not require any special mention here.

List of Chiefs of Káthiáwár from Class I to IV.

No.	Name.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
CLASS I.				
1	His Highness <i>Sir</i> Rasulkhánji Mahabatkhanji, G.C.S.I.	Nawab of Junágadh .	Junágadh .	...
2	His Highness Jám Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji.	Jám Saheb of Navánagar .	Navánagar .	...
3	His Highness Maharaja* <i>Sir</i> Bhávsinhji Takhtsinghji, K.C.S.I.	Maharaja of Bhávnagar .	Bhávnagar .	* Personal title. Hereditary title is Thakur Saheb.
4	His Highness Rána Shri Natwarsinhji Bhávsinhji (minor)	Rána Saheb of Porbandar	Porbandar .	...
5	His Highness <i>Sir</i> Ajitsinhji Jaswatsinhji, K.C.S.I.	Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadhra	Dhrángadhra .	...
6	His Highness <i>Sir</i> Wághji Ravaji, G.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Morvi .	Morvi .	...
7	His Highness <i>Sir</i> Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Gondal .	Gondal .	...
8	His Highness Sidi <i>Sir</i> Ahmedkhán Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.	Nawab of Janjira and Jáfrábád.	Janjira .	...
CLASS II.				
9	Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji .	Ráj Saheb of Vánkáner .	Vánkáner .	...
10	Thákor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji (minor).	Thákor Saheb of Pálitána .	Pálitána .	...
11	Thákor Saheb Harisinhji Jaisinhji	Thákor Saheb of Dhrol .	Dhrol .	...
12	Thákor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Limbdi .	Limbdi .	...
13	Thákor Saheb Lákháji Bawaji .	Thákor Saheb of Rájkot .	Rájkot .	...
14	Thákor Saheb Bálsinhji Chandrasinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Wadhván	Wadhván .	...
CLASS III.				
15	Thákor Karansinhji Vajesinhji .	Thákor of Lakhtar .	Lakhtar .	...
16	Thákor Saheb Vakhatsinhji Kesrisinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Sáyla .	Sáyla .	...
17	Thákor Jorawarsinhji Madhavsinhji	Thákor of Chuda .	Chuda .	...
18	Rával Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji .	Thákor of Vala .	Vala .	...
19	Kháchar Shri Odha Ála Chela .	Chief of Jasdan .	Jasdan .	...
20	Bábi Fatehdinkhan Gajfarkhanji .	Chief of Mánávadar .	Mánávadar .	...
21	Vála Lakshman Merám .	Chief of Thána-Devli .	Thána-Devli .	...
22	Vála Báva Jivna .	Chief of Vadia .	Vadia .	...
CLASS IV.				
23	Thákor Pratápsinhji Sursinhji (minor).	Thakor of Láthi .	Láthi .	...
24	Thákor Harischandrasinhji Himatsinhji (minor).	Chief of Muli .	Muli .	...
25	Malek <i>Sir</i> Vankhánji Nasibkhanji .	Chief of Bajána .	Bajána .	...
26	Thákor Suráji Sartanji .	Thákor of Virpur .	Virpur .	...
27	Thákor Raisinhji Modji .	Thákor of Mália .	Mália .	...
28	Thákor Mulváji Togaji .	Thákor of Kotdá-Sangáni	Kotdá-Sangáni .	...
29	Vála Mulu Surag .	Shareholder of Jetpur .	Jetpur .	...
30	Vála Kanthad Naja .	Do. Jetpur-Bilkha	Bilkha .	...
31	Desái Surajmalji Jorawarsinhji .	Chief of Pátdi .	Pátdi .	...

List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII.

No.	Name of State or Táluká,	Area in square miles,	Number of villages under each,	Population,	REMARKS.	
Jurisdictional States and Tálukás.						
1ST CLASS.						
1	Junágadh.	3,283·7	818	395,428	*Besides this the State has got a village named Khusta in the Ahmed-dabad District under Talukdari Tenure, the area of which is 8 square miles. †Includes two desolate villages.	
2	Navánagar	3,791·3	669	336,779		
3	Bhávnagar	2,860	666	412,664		
4	Porbandar	642·25	97	82,090		
5	Dhrángadhra	1,156·5	134	70,880		
6	Morvi	821·68	141	87,496		
7	Gondal	1,023·74	174	161,882		
8	Jáfrábád	42·3	12	12,097		
2ND CLASS.						
9	Vánkáner	415	102*	27,383		
10	Pálitána	288·8	91	52,856		
11	Dhrol	282·7	68	21,906		
12	Limbdi	343·96	49	31,287		
13	Rájkot	282·14	61†	49,795		
14	Wadhván	236·16	32	34,851		
3RD CLASS.						
15	Thán-Lakhtar	247·43	51	15,114	‡57 and Patis in Sarrrvas under Paliad' and Nilvala under Babra and Vadis in Nagadha. §Included in Bántva Táluká. || Included in 'Jetpur' Táluká.	
16	Sáyla	222·1	39	11,661		
17	Chuda	78·2	14	12,005		
18	Vala	109·3	46	13,285		
19	Jasdan	283	57‡	25,727		
20	Mánávadar	§	23	14,478		
21	Jetpur (Thana Deoli) Vála Lakshman Meram.	||	21	11,568		
22	Jetpur (Vadia) Vála Báva Jivna.	||	17	10,330		
4TH CLASS.						
23	Láthi	41·8	10	8,816		
24	Muli	133·2	20	15,136		
25	Bajána	183·12	27	10,279		
26	Virpur	66·9	13	6,152		
27	Mália	103	14	9,075		
28	Kotda-Sángáni	90	21	8,835		
29	Jetpur Vála Mulu Surag .	*	16	6,728		
30	" " Kanthad Nája	*	20	10,366		
31	Páttdi	39·4	7†	2,190		
5TH CLASS.						
32	Jálá-Deváni	35·9	10	2,444	*Besides these seven villages this State has 15 villages more in zilla limits with area of 125·6 square miles and population of 12,731 souls. ** Included in Lodhika Thána.	
33	Kothária	**	6	2,156		
34	Gavridad	27·4	6	1,916		

List of States and Tálukás from I to VII.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
35	Pál	21'2	5	1,359	
36	Gadhka	23'1	5	1,636	
37	Mengni	34'5	8	3,354	
38	Jetpur Vála Godad Punja .	¶	6	3,952	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
39	" " Ála Bhima .	¶	9	6,831	
40	" " Bhima and Giga Desa.	¶	11	4,592	
	" Táluká Court . .	¶¶ 733'8	18	38,490	¶¶ The area of the whole Jetpur Taluka is shown.
41	Vanod	57'37	13	3,911	
42	Vasávad	16'8	4	5,137	
43	Sardárgadh	†	13	8,487	† Included in Bántva Táluká.
44	Bántva Bábi Sherbuland Khánji.	†	12	5,477	
	" Court presided over by Nyáyádhish.	§§ 221'8	8	10,410	§§ Whole Táluká of Bántva.
45	Bagasra Vála Vájsur Válera	¶	4	1,905	¶ Included in Bagasra Majmu.
	Bagasra Majmu Nyayadhish Court.	88'5	8	12,369	Bagasra Majmu was formerly under a Thana which has been abolished. Besides these both these Talukdars have two joint villages the population of which is 1,867.
46	Lodhíka Jádeja Harisinhji Abhesinhji.	‡	5	1,111	
47	Lodhika Jáde a Ratansinh Pathábhái.	‡	5	1,576	
48	Jetpur Vála Punja Loma .	¶	11	3,956	¶ Included in Jetpur Taluka.
49	Vithalgadh	49'7	9	3,453	
6TH CLASS.					
50	Dedán	49'5	12	4,394	
51	Shápur	‡	4	1,156	‡ Included in Lodhika Thána.
52	Bhoika . . . . .	||	3	3,013	|| Included in Bhoika Thána.
53	Vadod	§	3	1,264	§ Included in Wadhwan District Thána.
54	Rájpur	§	3	1,718	
55	Bhádwa	‡	4	1,051	
56	Rájpura	‡	9	1,862	
57	Jetpur, Vála Jasa Rukhad .	*	5	3,795	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
58	Jetpur, Vála Unad, Válera, and Giga Rána.	*	3	675	
	" " Bhima Válera .	*	3	1,735	
60	" " Ámra Kála .	*	2	1,293	
61	" " Mánasrá and Desa Ná.	*	4	1,138	
62	Dasáda Malek Zamkhán Zoráwarkhán.	§	4	1,239	§ Included in Dasáda Thána.
63	Bagasra Vála Rám Harsur	¶	6	3,065	
	Kotdá-Pitha Vála Loma Matra.				
65	" Dewa Rukhad .	25	12	4,760	‡‡ Included in Babra Thána.
66	" Bhoj Desa . .				
67	" Lakhman Amra .				
68	" Harsur Surag .				

List of States and Tálukás from I to VII—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
69	Chotila Kháchar Surag Sádul.	**	5	680	** Included in Chotila Thána.
70	Sanosra „ Amra Sága	**	3	657	
71	Ánandpur „ Jiva Mesur.	**	5	556	
72	„ „ Desa Bhoj.	**	9	1,847	
73	Bhadli „ Chámpraj Mansur.	††	3	243	
74	Rái-Sánkli . . .	||	2	427	|| Included in Bhoika Thána.
75	Vicchávad . . .	3'7	1	414	
76	Kuba . . .	2'5	1	396	
77	Itaria Kháchar Rám Dewáit	††	5	721	†† Included in Bábra Thána.
78	Khambhála „ Ghela Rukhad (Vánkia).	††	3	772	
79	Bogasra Vala Ram Mulu . 7TH CLASS.	§	2††		§ Included in Bogasra Majmu. †† Two Swaig villages and palis in 3 villages.
80	Khirasra . . .	‡	13	3,117	‡ Included in Lodnika Thána.
81	Vadáli . . .	‡	1	409	
82	Jetpur, Vála Giga Hipa .	*	2	1,600	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
83	Kariána Kháchar Luna Deváit (Sitápur).	††	1	235	
84	„ „ Mulu Bhoj (Táivadar).	††	2	254	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
1	Rajkot Civil Station .	1'59	1	8,992	
2	Wadhván Civil Station .	'6	1	11,255	
3	Jetalsar Civil Station .	'86	...	463	
4	Songadh Civil Station .	*	...	...	* Area included in the Songadh Thána.
5	Wadhván District Thána .	196'475	...	...
	1 Kesaria . . .	...	1	146	
	2 Vana . . .	...	3	2,749	
	3 Dhudhrej . . .	...	2	2,026	
	4 Kheráli . . .	...	2	1,638	
	5 Munjpur . . .	...	1	436	
	6 Gundiála . . .	...	2	1,465	
	7 Devalia . . .	...	2	494	
	8 Bhakla . . .	...	1	265	
	9 Taláda . . .	...	7	1,691	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	Wadhwan District Thána —contd.				
	10 Paláli . . .	...	2	320	
	11 Bhathán . . .	...	1	405	
	12 Távi . . .	...	1	509	
	13 Bhadvána . . .	...	2	453	
	14 Jhamar . . .	...	1	289	
	15 Jhampodad . . .	...	1	451	
	16 Láhiád . . .	...	1	755	
6	Chotila Thána . . .	367.9	...	...
	1 Chotila . . .	...	27	5,955	
	2 Bhimora . . .	...	11	1,204	
	3 Chobári . . .	...	3	280	
	4 Anandpur . . .	...	20	2,658	
	5 Bamanbor . . .	...	4	847	
	6 Mevása . . .	...	6	619	
	7 Rámparda . . .	...	1	299	
7	Dasáda Thána . . .	119.76	...	...
	1 Dasáda . . .	...	18	9,702	
8	Bhoika Thána . . .	178.388	...	...
	1 Samla . . .	...	2	916	
	2 Ankevália . . .	...	3	1,497	
	3 Bhalgámda . . .	...	3	1,588	
	4 Untdi . . .	...	1	240	
	5 Jákhán . . .	...	1	441	
	6 Khambhláv . . .	...	2	852	
	7 Gedi . . .	...	2	574	
	8 Károl . . .	...	2	981	
	9 Sáhuka . . .	...	1	801	
	10 Kanthária . . .	...	2	1,573	
	11 Darod . . .	...	1	131	
	12 Kamálpár . . .	...	1	670	
	13 Khándia . . .	...	1	627	
	14 Chachána . . .	...	1	459	
	15 Chhalála . . .	...	1	557	
	16 Karmad . . .	...	1	465	
	17 Vanála . . .	...	1	311	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
9	Páliád Thána . . .	227'3	...	...
	1 Páliád . . .	...	17	6,917	
	2 Mátrá-Timba . .	...	1	352	
	3 Bhárejda . . .	...	1	421	
	4 Sudamdá-Dhándh-alpur.	...	27	5,359	
	5 Sejakpur . . .	...	4	864	
10	Jhinjhuváda Thána . .	164'6	...	...
	1 Jhinjhuváda . .	...	18	11,732	
11	Lákhápádar Thána . .	137'2	...	...
	1 Kaner . . .	...	1	261	
	2 Káthrota . . .	...	1	138	
	3 Khijadia-Nájáni . .	...	1	156	
	4 Garmali-Moti . . .	...	1	385	
	5 Garmali-Náni . . .	...	1	340	
	6 Gadhia . . .	...	2	528	
	7 Charkha . . .	...	2	1,519	
	8 Dholarva . . .	...	1	460	
	9 Mánáváv . . .	...	1	400	
	10 Lákhápádar . . .	...	1	544	
	11 Monvel . . .	...	3	1,967	
	12 Vekária . . .	...	1	595	
	13 Vaghvadi . . .	...	1	109	
	14 Hálaria . . .	...	4	1,268	
	15 Silána . . .	...	1	774	
	16 Dahida . . .	...	3	915	
	17 Gigásáran . . .	...	1	582	
	18 Dhasa . . .	...	1	1,473	
	19 Sháhpur . . .	...	1	763	
	20 Jhamka (Velani) . .	...	1	601	
12	Dhráfa Thána . . .	207'7	...	...
	1 Dhráfa . . .	...	23	8,456	
	2 Sátudad-Vávdí . .	...	4	2,790	
	3 Mulilá-Deri . . .	...	7	2,350	
	4 Amrápur . . .	...	2	1,240	
13	Lodhika Thána . . .	265'2	...	...
	1 Sisáng-Chandli . .	...	2	1,756	
	2 Virva . . .	...	1	193	

List of Civil Stations and Non-jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká,	Area in square miles.	Number of village under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	Lodhika Thána— <i>contd.</i>				
	3 Kánkasiáli . . .	...	1	224	
	4 Mahuva (Nána) . . .	...	1	247	
	5 Kotdá—Nayáni . . .	...	1	1,000	
	6 Kánpur—Ishwaria . . .	...	2	1,365	
	7 Bhalgam Baldhoi . . .	...	1	617	
14	Bábra Thána . . .	298·7	...	...
	1 Bábra . . .	...	6	7,414	
	2 jánbái-ni-Derdi . . .	...	1	492	
	3 Rándhia . . .	...	1	692	
	4 Akadia . . .	...	1	102	
	5 Nilvala . . .	...	1	467	
	6 Khijadia . . .	...	1	240	
	7 Bildi . . .	...	1	388	
	8 Kamadhia . . .	...	1	496	
	9 Kotdá-Pithá . . .	...	1	2,163	
	10 Bhadli . . .	...	13	2,242	
	11 Kariána . . .	...	6	1,899	
	12 Noghanvadar . . .	...	7	113	
15	Songadh Thána . . .	82	...	...
	1 Limbda . . .	...	4	2,194	
	2 Vávdi-Dharvála . . .	...	4	2,007	
	3 Bhojávadar . . .	...	1	764	
	4 Samadhiála-Chhabhádia.	...	2	1,273	
	5 Vángadhira . . .	...	1	582	
	6 Khijadia (Dosáji) . . .	...	1	361	
	7 Gadhula . . .	...	1	366	
	8 Kátodia (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	347	
	9 Songadh (Do. ) . . .	...	1	2,031	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme into Songadh Thána.
	10 Pánchavda (Do. ) . . .	...	1	287	
	11 Toda (Do. ) . . .	...	2	380	
	12 Vávdi (Do. ) . . .	...	3	490	
16	Chamárdi Thána . . .	72	...	...
	1 Chamárdi (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	2,168	
	2 Pachhegam (Deváni) . . .	...	3	3,655	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	Chamardi Thána—concl'd.				
	3 Chitrávav (Deváni)	1	246	Amalgamated under the new Thána Re-organisation Scheme with Songadh Thana.
	4 Rámanka (Do. ) .	...	1	470
	5 Vadod (Do. ) .	...	1	814
	6 Alampar (Do. ) .	...	1	497
	7 Dhola (Do. ) .	...	1	261
	8 Gadháli . .	...	3	1,537
	9 Samadhiála . .	...	1	195
	10 Ratanpur Dhámanka	...	2	651	
17	Dátha Thána . . .	68'9	
	1 Dátha	24	9,452	
18	Chok Thána . . .	103'9	
	1 Aiyávej	2	947	Amalgamated under the new Thána Re-organisation Scheme into Datha Thana.
	2 Ránigám . . .	...	1	798
	3 Chok . . .	...	2	1,121
	4 Morchopna . . .	...	1	375
	5 Gandhol . . .	...	1	137
	6 Jália (Amráji) . .	...	1	444
	7 Rohisála . . .	...	1	411
	8 Páh . . .	...	1	273
	9 Bodá-no-ness . .	...	1	136
	10 Sevdivadar . .	...	1	143
	11 Sanála . . .	...	1	416
	12 Samadhiála . .	...	1	617
	13 Rájpara . . .	...	1	552
	14 Chiroda . . .	...	1	247
	15 Vejá-no-ness . .	...	1	183
	16 Vadál Bhandaria .	...	1	320
	17 Dedarda . . .	...	1	783
	18 Jália (Mánáji) . .	...	1	236
	19 Kanjharda . . .	...	1	313
	20 Bhandária . . .	...	1	449
	21 Sátá-no-ness . .	...	1	240
	22 Junápádar . . .	...	1	143
	23 Ránparda . . .	...	1	459
	24 Iláthasni . . .	...	1	939

WEST KHÁNDESH AGENCY.

MEWAS ESTATES (UNSURVEYED).

	Revenue.	Population.
	Rs.	
1. Chikali	27,926	} Total 14,639.
2. Kathi	26,376	
3. Raisingpur	3,582	
4. Singpur	15,038	
5. Nála	30,687	
6. Návalpur	3,190	

These small estates are in the west of Taloda Táluká of West Khándesh District. The country is hilly and the population consists chiefly of Bhils and Pawras. The Chieftains' names are given below in the order of their estates above :—

1. Gumansing Sonji Wasawa, Musalman.
2. Surajsing Ratu Padvi, Rájput.
3. Surupsing Khatia Valvi, Musalman.
4. Virsing Bapu Padvi, Rájput.
5. Surupsing Lashkari Padvi, Rájput.
6. Fulsing Lashkari Padvi, Rájput.

Nos. 2 and 6 manage their estates with fair efficiency. No. 3 has been suffering from melancholia, and the administration of his estate has been taken over by Government under the Court of Wards Act. No. 4 manages his estate fairly well. No. 5 was a minor and the management of his estate has hitherto rested with Government, but as he has now attained majority he was recommended to be put in charge of his affairs and sanction to restore his estate has been received. No. 1, though reported to be a bad manager in 1901, has considerably improved since and no fault with his management has been found since the last report. He continues to be a good ruler. No local military forces are maintained nor do the Chieftains enjoy salutes.

THE DANGS.

(Surveyed in 1877/1882 on 1" and 4" scales.)

This tract of country between the Sahyadries and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and one a Kokana. Of the Chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan, and 1 a Powar. Formerly the Chiefs, the most important of whom is the Gharvi Raja, harassed the people (their subjects) considerably, but in 1903 law and order were firmly established. The revenue of the Chiefs consists of an annual subsidy of about Rs. 19,000 received from the Bombay Government for their Forest and Abkari rights, land revenue at Rs. 6-8 per plough, a fee of Rs. 16 per 100 on all cattle that enter the Dangs for grazing and various giras allowances from the surrounding States including British territory. Formerly the Chiefs were in debt, but now they are commencing to lend money. The population, which according to the census of 1901 was 18,634, consists mostly of Kokanas.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Janjira . .	His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Abyssinian (Muhammadan.)	31st August 1862.	11th June 1879.	377	97,511	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

JANJIRA.

There are various accounts of the origin of this Sidi State. It rose into power in the seventeenth century. Since 1618 several Sidi Governors in succession were appointed as Governors of the Island Fort of Janjira by the Ahmednagar Nizamshahi Kings. In 1636 on the overthrow of the Ahmednagar dynasty by the Moghals the then Governor of Janjira, Sidi Amber (Sának), established his independence, and obtained from the Bijapur Government the grant of extensive territory on the coast. Repeated struggles with the Marathas followed. In 1759 the Janjira Government obtained possession of Jáfrábád on the south coast of Káthiáwár. The present Nawab of Janjira, Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, in 1879. He was invested with full powers on 11th October 1883. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1895 and was promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on 1st January 1906.

The administration of the State has been reported on favourably by successive Political Agents.

The State maintains a local force of 231 men consisting of 29 for the Fort garrison, 15 Gunners and 187 other irregular troops, and it has 18 serviceable guns. Its contribution to the Imperial Service Troops consists of two complete Infantry Signalling Units, of which one, composed of 18 men, is now under instruction. The strength of the Police force is 168.

The Nawab enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy (and the present Nawab, as a personal distinction, to receive a return visit), and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—Your sincere friend."

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Cini List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs to Guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5,54,214	5,34,790	...	...	97,714	...	Nil.	Nil	231	...	21†	11

* These figures are approximate, † Infantry signalling unit.

Ser. No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jamkhandi	Meherban Parashramrav Ramchandrarav <i>alias</i> Bhausahab Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th May 1883	13th January 1897.	524	105,357	Hindus; Muham-madans; Jains.
2	Kolhapur	His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th June 1874.	17th March 1884.	3,165	910,011	Chiefly Hindus; Muhamnadans; Jains; Christians.
3	Kurundvad (Senior Br.).	Meherban Bhilchandrav Chintamanrav <i>alias</i> Anna Sahab Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th May 1873	16th February 1908.	185	42,474	Hindus; Muham-madans; Bud-dhists.
4	Kurundvad (Junior Br.).	Madhavrav Ganpatrav <i>alias</i> Bhausahab Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>). Hariharav Vinayak <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th December 1875.	29th July 1899	114	34,003	Ditto .
5	Miraj (Senior Br.).	Meherban Sir Gangadharav Ganesh <i>alias</i> Bala Sahab Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th February 1866.	6th June 1875	339	81,467	Ditto .
6	Miraj (Junior Br.).	Meherban Madhavrav Harihar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th March 1889.	19th December 1899.	210	35,806	Ditto .
7	Mudhol .	Meherban Malojirav Vyankatraraje Ghorpade <i>alias</i> Nanasaheb, Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th June 1884.	19th July 1900.	368	63,001	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
8	Ramdurg	Meherban Ramrav Venkatrav Bhabe, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th September 1895.	30th April 1907.	169	37,848	Ditto .
9	Sangli .	Meherban Chintamanrav Dhundirav <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan, Konkannasth Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th March 1889.	15th June 1903.	1,112	226,128	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Buddhists.

JAMKHANDI.

The present Chief, Parashramrav Bhausahab, is now in his 26th year. He was adopted by the late Ramchandrarav Appasaheb a short time before his death, which occurred in January 1897. He completed his studies at Kolhápur under a European Tutor and Guardian and was invested with the full powers of State in the month of June 1903. He is a First Class Sardar.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,05,350	4,56,462	20,515	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
48,97,906	48,77,908	...	...	...	156	534	...	...	...	...	21†
1,59,131	1,66,826	9,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,69,300	1,74,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,92,770	3,47,939	12,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,57,760	1,89,680	7,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,14,922	3,89,566	2,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9‡
1,61,810	1,85,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,58,051	10,33,595	1,35,000 (in land)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.

‡ Personal salute.

KOLHAPUR.

Kolhapur claims the first rank among Native States in the Bombay Presidency, and the ruler, descended from the younger branch of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Maratha Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Shivaji, son of Rajaram I, by his heroic wife Tarabai. It was not without much opposition that Kolhapur became an independent State in the year 1731 A. D., separating itself from the elder branch of Satara by a treaty concluded with it. Even after this its troubles were not over. The adjoining petty Chiefs were a constant source of annoyance, nor was the work of internal administration without difficulty. It was only after the year 1844 when the State was administered on firmer and more systematic

lines under the direct supervision of the British Government, that Kolhápúr was in enjoyment of true peace and that progress was visible in all departments of the State. Kolhápúr remained a faithful ally to the British Government and was able to pass unscathed through the critical times of the Mutiny in 1857. In 1862 was passed the final agreement of peace and friendship with the British Government which has since then continued to bind the rulers of the State. On the demise, without an heir, of His Highness the late Shivaji IV, His Highness the present Maharaja, the eldest son of the late Jagirdar of Kágál, and Regent of Kolhápúr, Jaysingrav Ghatge *alias* Abasaheb, was adopted on the 17th March 1884 by Her Highness Anandibai Ranisaheb Maharaj as heir and successor to the *ga'di* of Kolhápúr and is named Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj. As he was only then 10 years old the affairs of the State continued to be managed by the Council of Regency appointed in the year 1882, owing to the mental aberration from which his adoptive father suffered. His Highness has one daughter and two sons, the elder of whom named Rajaram is twelve years old. The installation of the Maharaja took place on the 2nd April 1894 at the hand of His Excellency Lord Harris. In 1895 the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness by Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress. In 1900 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was pleased to confer upon His Highness the title of "Maharaja" as an hereditary distinction. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge upon His Highness during his stay in England when he was there for the Coronation ceremony, while the title of G.C.V.O. was conferred upon him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India—and the Insignia in connection with the same were delivered to His Highness the Maharaja by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the time of the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903. His Highness the Maharaja has been presented also with a Delhi Darbar gold medal. The restraint in article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to the Bombay Government in cases involving sentences of death has been removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the dependent Jagirs in the Kolhápúr State, which was exercised by the Political Agent under the same Treaty, has been relinquished to the Kolhapur Darbar.

The Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhápúr, who are nine in number, may be said to represent the members of the ministerial cabinet of the State in bygone days to whom grants of lands and villages were given for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity.

These Jagirdars pay *nasarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and their services have been commuted into money payments. They are all in some degree under the supervision, and when minors under the guardianship of the Political Agent, who acts as far as circumstances permit in co-operation with the Maharaja's Government. Any new law enacted or introduced by the parent State comes in force in these *jagirs* with the consent of the British Government. All civil cases against the Jagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Political Agent and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases arising within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years or triable exclusively by a Court of Sessions are forwarded to the Kolhápúr Darbar for disposal by their Criminal Courts, but His Highness, in Darbar held on the 2nd January 1905, entrusted to the four higher Jagirdars of Vishálgad, Bávda, Kágál (Senior), and Ichalkaranji enhanced powers in criminal matters. These Jagirdars are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their lifetime without the sanction of His Highness. Information about the names of the estates, their present holders, area, revenue, etc., will be found in the accompanying statement.

Silver medals in connection with the Delhi Darbar were awarded to the Jagirdars of Bávda, Kágál (Senior), Kágál (Junior), and Kápshi. The Jagirdar of Kágál (Senior) was created a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1905.

Kolhápúr is noted for its celebrated shrine of the goddess Mahalakshmi Ambabai and pilgrims from distant parts flock to the place to perform worship. The spacious temple of the goddess is built exclusively of stone in the Jain Indo-Saracenic style and is not less than 1,800 years old.

The administration of the State has been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

The State maintains a local force, which consists of two separate establishments: (1) the Kolhápúr Infantry officered by Europeans 534 strong, and (2) the Cavalry known

as the Red-coated Rissala with 156 horsemen, under the control of a Native officer. There are 55 guns in all, of which 10 only, which are used for salutes, are mounted.

The Maharajas of Kolhápúr are entitled to a salute of 19 guns and are entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The present Maharaja is entitled to a personal salute of 21 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Maharaja has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

Particulars regarding the Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhápúr.

No.	Name of Feudatory Estate.	Name of present holder.	Title or designation.	Caste.	Age.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Gross revenue.
								Rs.
1	Vishálgad	Abajirav Krishna <i>alias</i> Abasaheb.	Pant Pratinidhi	Brahman	40	235	35,258	1,93,249
2	Bánda	Madhavrav Moreshwar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb.	Pant Amátya	Do.	50	243	44,400	1,46,022
3	Kágal (Senior)	Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge, C.I.E.	Sarjerav Vajarat-má-áb.	Maratha	32	111.8	49,233	2,14,060
4	Kápsi	Jaysingrav Appasaheb Ghorpade.	Senapati	Do.	32	32	13,754	54,819
5	Torgal	Munárrav Sambhajirav Sinde <i>alias</i> Bhausahib.	Senakhaskhel	Do.	38	120	13,058	60,570
6	Ichalkaranji	Narayanrav Govind <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji.	Brahman	37	241	68,414	4,55,819
7	Kágal (Junior)	Dattajirav Balasaheb Ghatge.	Sarjerav	Maratha	33	17	6,912	1,26,024
8	Himat Bahadur.	Udajirav Ranojirav Chawan. <i>alias</i> Abasaheb	Himat Bahadur	Do.	33	49	19,441	95,377
9	Sar Lashkar	Hanmantrav Gopalrav Nimbalkar. <i>alias</i> Apasaheb.	Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	40	23	7,644	67,807

KURUNDVAD (SENIOR).

The present ruling Chief, Bhalchandrarav Chintamanrav *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1908. The administration of the State is smoothly carried on. Bhalchandrarav *alias* Annasaheb has passed the B.A. Examination of the Allahabad University. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. During the disturbances of 1857-58 the loyalty of the family was most distinguished and noteworthy.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

KURUNDVAD (JUNIOR).

The ruling Chiefs of this State belong to the well-known Patwardhan family. The State is being administered by its Chiefs, Hariharav Vinayak *alias* Dajisaheb and Madhavrav Ganpat *alias* Bhausahib. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Hariharav Dajisaheb only.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chiefs have no salute. They are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely,"

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

The ruling family claims its descent from Harbhat, the common ancestor of all Patwardhan Chiefs. The present Chief is Sir Gangadharāy Balasaheb Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. He has two sons. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred upon the Chief at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Delhi Darbar gold medal.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

The present young Chief, Madhavray Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, is the second son of Meherban Chintamanray Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurunrad, Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December 1899 by Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanray Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. The present Chief was educated at the Rāj Kumār College at Rāj Kot. He is a First Class Sardar. He was invested with full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

MUDHOL.

The Chief of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Marathas. The family is generally believed to be of Rājput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udepur. The present Chief is Malojirav Vyankatray *alias* Nanasaheb. The education of the Chief having been completed he was invested with full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He is a First Class Sardar.

The State maintains no local force.

A personal salute of 9 guns was conferred on the Chief on the 25th June 1909. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

RAMDURG.

The Ruling Chief of the Ramdurg State belongs to the Bhave family. The family has enjoyed possession of the *jagīr* since 1753. Venkatray Yogirav Bhave, who succeeded

to the *gadi* in 1900, died on the 30th April 1907, leaving a son Ramrav Saheb now 14 years old. The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

SANGLI.

Sangli State ranks first among the Southern Maratha Country States. The ruling family claims its descent from Harbhat, who after a long series of devotional austerities became Upadhyar family priest to Naro Mahadev, Chief of Ichalkaranji. He came to the notice of the first Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath when the Chief of Ichalkaranji's son married Balaji Peshwa's daughter. Two of his sons were taken into the Peshwa's service and the family subsequently served the Peshwa's successors with bravery and fidelity. The late Chief, Dhundirav Chintaman *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, died without male issue on the 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrav, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrav and great-grandson of Vinayakrav Bhausahab, who was the adopted son of the late Chintamanrav Appasaheb, was selected by Government as successor to the late Chief, and he was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Chief's widow in June 1903 and has been named Chintamanrav Appasaheb,

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is a First Class Sardar.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

All the Southern Maratha Country States, with the exception of Kurundvad (Junior), hold adoption sanads.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amliyara	Thákor Kesrisinhji Jalamsinhji Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	5th November 1887.	17th March 1908.	80	7,227	Chiefly Hindus
2	Bhalusna	Thákor Mulsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	1852	8th January 1862.	...	959	Ditto
3	Bolundra	Thákor Bhud Sinhi, Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th September 1895.	8th May 1900	6	740	Ditto
4	Dabha	Miyan Mota Miyan, Koli (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	25th July 1868	8th August 1893.	12	1,367	Ditto
5	Dadhaliya	Thákor Jaswantsinhji, Sisodiya Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th May 1860.	4th September 1881.	28	2,619	Ditto
6	Danta	Maharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Parmar Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st December 1869.	16th June 1908	347	15,262	Ditto
7	Dedhrota	Thákor Nathusinhji Punsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	5th May 1870	28th August 1908.	...	725	Ditto
8	Deloli	Shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	800	Ditto
9	Derol	Thákor Ramsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	13th February 1853.	17th January 1888.	10.1	837	Ditto
10	Gabat	Thákor Rupsinhji Motisinhji, Koli (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	16th August 1885.	5th December 1904.	10	604	Chiefly Bhils
11	Ghodasar	Thákor Dadasaheb Surajmalji, Daoli Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th November 1867.	24th January 1889.	16	6,219	Chiefly Hindus
12	Hadol	Thákor Jawansinhji, Thakarda (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st October 1882.	22nd March 1888.	27	2,665	Ditto
13	Hapa	Thákor Wakhatsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	17th March 1875.	4th August 1889.	...	838	Ditto
14	Idar	Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Pratapsinhji, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.-C to the King, Rathor Rájput (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st October 1845.	12th February 1902.	1,669	168,557	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
15	Ijpura	Several shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	342	Chiefly Hindus
16	Ilol	Thákor Vajesinhji Mansinh, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	About 1891	29th October 1902.	19	3,806	Ditto
17	Kadoli	Thákor Bhawansinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	17th November 1855.	6th January 1873.	...	831	Ditto
18	Kasalpura	Shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	307	Ditto
19	Katosan	Thákor Takhatsinhji Karansinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	9th December 1870.	January 1901	10	5,510	Ditto
20	Khadal	Miyan Ratan Singhji Rajumiyani, Koli (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	October 1895.	11th July 1908	8	2,215	Ditto
21	Khedawada	Thakore Bechersingji Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	29th June 1892	12th June 1902	...	804	Ditto
22	Likhi	Thákor Himatsinh Jalamsinh, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	14th January 1862.	11th March 1899.	9	959	Ditto

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
		To Government	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31,176	29,805	...	317	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,094	1,297	...	See Satlasna.	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,454	1,508	...	134	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,459	4,319	...	203	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,791	4,147	...	1,310	1,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
57,772	78,123	...	3,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,159	3,285	...	774	856	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,533	3,176	...	256	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,960	1,730	...	560	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,000	2,999	...	43	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
26,223	25,278	...	3,989	5,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,698	3,517	...	154	1,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,150	3,324	...	1,244	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,91,563	4,37,954	...	30,340	85,190	52	548	...	...	...	...	15†
3,767	3,641	...	239	1,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
18,622	18,638	...	2,307	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,225	4,657	...	606	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,600	2,773	...	48	2,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,994	28,989	...	5,565	10,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16,964	21,092	...	2,001	7,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,703	3,742	...	396	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,544	2,837	...	...	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate. † Succession not settled. ‡ (The present Maharaja has a personal salute of 17 guns.)

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Magodi . .	Thakor Takhatsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1876 . .	20th September 1899.	23	1,527	Chiefly Hindus .
24	Maguna . .	Nine shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	1,572	Ditto . .
25	Malpur . .	Ravalji Shri Dipsinhji Sheosinhji, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th November 1862. "	24th April 1882.	97	8,065	Ditto .
26	Mansa . .	Ravalji Shri Takhtsinhji, Chavra Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th September 1877.	18th May 1889	25	15,936	Ditto
27	Mehmadpura .	Seven shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	449	Ditto . .
28	Mohanpur .	Thakor Himatsinhji Umedsinhji, Rehwar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd October 1876.	6th October 1882.	89	10,041	Ditto .
29	Palaj . .	Thakor Daulatsinh, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	2nd June 1876	4th November 1881.	...	750	Ditto .
30	Pethapur . .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambirsinhji, Waghela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd October 1895.	1896	11	5,753	Ditto .
31	Pol . .	Rao Shri Bhupatsinhji, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd November 1884.	22nd February 1906.	135	3,959	Ditto .
32	Prempur . .	Thakor Gulabsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	10th August 1879.	1902	...	1,694	Ditto .
33	Punadra . .	Shiysinhji Abhesinhji Makwana Koli (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	25th August 1885.	4th January 1907.	11	2,663	Ditto .
34	Ramas . .	Miya Udesinhji, Koli (<i>Muhamadan</i>).	18th September 1888.	4th September 1900.	6	865	Ditto .
35	Rampura . .	Sixteen shareholders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	...	353	Ditto .
36	Ranasan . .	Kishorsinhji Jiwatsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th September 1869.	17th July 1890	30	3,183	Ditto .
37	Ranipura . .	Shareholders, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	...	...	...	199	Ditto .
38	Rupal . .	Thakor Hamirsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th June 1878	27th November 1896	16	3,113	Ditto .
39	Sathamba . .	Thakor Wajesinhji Ajabsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	26th October 1862.	26th April 1890.	18	3,022	Ditto .
40	Satlasna . .	Thakor Takhatsinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	11th February 1873.	13th February 1903	...	2,108	Ditto .
41	Sudasana . .	Thakor Pratahsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th August 1884.	9th March 1900.	32	5,269	Ditto .
42	Tajpuri . .	Thakor Kalusinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	12th December 1866.	9th March 1899.	...	1,478	Ditto .
43	Tejpura (Katosan).	Thakor Pratapsinh, Tejaji Koli (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	30th March 1873.	30th December 1905.	...	356	Ditto .
44	Timba . .	Thakor Nathusinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	29th November 1856.	16th October 1877.	...	1,675	Ditto .

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTF.		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Gun*.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5,826	5,488	...	93	2,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,290	9,899	...	892	5,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
26,089	25,717	430	676	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
73,134	73,459	...	11,754	12,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	1,759	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
23,128	24,049	...	6,994	3,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,014	5,204	...	399	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
23,556	17,975	...	5,910	1,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
18,530	18,460	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,825	4,235	...	234	1,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14,088	15,084	...	375	9,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,371	2,428	...	158	1,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,926	1,340	...	99	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,270	10,633	3	1,123	4,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,041	1,866	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,390	6,254	...	1,527	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,344	8,805	...	1,089	1,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,582	4,532	...	3,957	2,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,927	11,021	...	1,598	4,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,892	2,806	...	885	2,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,047	2,983	...	308	2,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,117	1,235	...	50	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45	Umri .	Thakor Motisinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	10th December 1865.	9th August 1882.	...	1,021.	Chiefly Hindus .
46	Vaktapur .	Thakor Jaswatsinhji Udesinhji, Koli (<i>Animist</i>).	31st January 1882.	1st November 1900.	...	1,744	Ditto. .
47	Valasna .	Thakor Harisinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th November 1878.	24th March 1887.	21	2,749.	Ditto
48	Varsoda .	Thakor Surajmalji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th October 1873.	4th April 1892	11	3,656	Ditto .
49	Virsoda .	Two shareholders, Koli (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	...	...	...	353	Ditto .
50	Wadagaon .	Thakor Dipsinji Gulabsinhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th April 1886	28th February 1908.	28	2,121	Ditto
51	Wasna .	Thakor Takhtsinh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th September 1873.	9th July 1892	10	4,494	Ditto .

* These figures

AMLIYARA.

Amliyara is a fourth class Taluka. The family are Khant Kolis by caste. The family claims descent from Chavan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmere. The Taluka is said to have been received in grant in the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb (1658—1707). The family is famous for the obstinate resistance it has more than once made to the Gaekwar's troops. The present Chief, Thakor Kesrisinhji, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 17th March 1908.

The Taluka maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

DANTA.

Danta is a second class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency and next in importance though not in rank to Idar. The country is very hilly, picturesque and wild. The ruling Chiefs are called Maharajas and are Parmar Rajputs. They claim descent from Vikramaditya, the founder of the Hindu era. Their ancestors are said to have ruled at Nagar, Thatha and Sind, whence they came and settled in the territory of Danta after their defeat by the Mahomedans in the eleventh century. The Chief of Danta enjoys special influence from having in his territory the famous shrine of Amba Bhawani, of which he is the hereditary custodian. Pilgrims of all ranks and creeds meet there periodically in large numbers, and their offerings come in the end into the Chief's exchequer. The late Maharana Jaswantsinhji came to the *gadi* in 1876. He exercised personal supervision over the affairs of his State and looked into all details of the administration. His Bhil subjects held him in great awe, and he ruled them with a firm hand.

The State maintains no local force.

He was favoured with the grant of a personal salute of nine guns on the occasion of the celebration on the 1st January 1903 of the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. The late Maharana died in April 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Hamirsinhji.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List	MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
		To Government	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
516	455	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,142	5,404	...	1,604	1,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,538	7,574	...	280	2,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
27,197	23,927	...	1,583	6,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,295	2,186	...	567	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,210	8,236	...	...	3,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,327	12,590	...	3,109	3,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

GADHAWĀDA (THĀNA).

This Thāna is situated in the north-western corner of the province, and contains about 71 villages. It takes its name Gadhawāda from its position. Gadha means hills, and wāda a fenced place, i.e., a place fenced with hills, and it has no doubt a really strong wall of hills all round.

The Gadhawāda consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Tālukās :—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Satlāsna. | 6. Chandup. |
| 2. Bhalusna. | 7. Mohur. |
| 3. Timba. | 8. Gājipur. |
| 4. Umri. | 9. Hadol. |
| 5. Kothārna. | And other scattered villages. |

The Agency exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over this Zillah. Near Timba on Taranga Hill there is a Shrawak Temple which is visited by Shrawaks from very distant parts of the country.

No local force is maintained.

These Chiefs have no salutes, but are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

GHODĀSAR.

Ghodāsar is a 4th Class Tālukā. The ruling family is said to have been originally Rājputs, who by marrying Koli women became known as Dabhi Kolis. They are said to have come to Gujarat from Bundelkhand. One of them named Velaji was taken into the service of one of the latter Hindu Rajas of Anhilwād Patan and received the district of Dangarwa in grant. The family was reduced by Sultan Ahmed I (1411—1443), but on submission, Myaji, an ancestor of the present Chief, was sent to the neighbourhood of the present seat. After defeating a tribe of rebel Rājputs he was allowed to enjoy their estate of 125 villages, his head-quarters being Barkimda. For this act of violence the family acquired the cognomen of "Khant." Since then, except for some property cesses called Giras Haks, the family has lost nearly all its villages. Ghodāsar is the seat of the

Thákor. The present Thákor Dadasaheb succeeded to the *gadi* on the 24th January 1889. The administration of the Táluká has of late not been good.

The Táluká maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

IDAR.

Idar is the only 1st Class State in the Mahi Kántha Agency with full civil and criminal powers, and comprises more than half its area. The ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathod family as Jodhpur. Their ancestors, Maharajas Anandsingh and Raisingh, brothers of Maharaja Abhaysingh of Jodhpur, settled in Idar in A. D. 1731. Before the advent of the present family several dynasties ruled over Idar—Gehlat rulers (800—970) Párihar rulers (1,000—1,200), the Raos and the Mussalmans. Idar Gadh is a fortress of historical importance, said to have been built by a traditional Prince Veni Vachh Raj, who owned a magic gold figure. The late Maharaja Kesrisinhji died on the 20th February 1901, leaving one of the Maharanis *enciente*, who subsequently gave birth to a son who died in November 1901.

After the death of the infant Maharaja, the Government of India recognized Colonel Sir Pratapsinhji as successor to the Idar *gadi* on which he was installed on the 12th February 1902. His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji's father, Takhatsinji, was the last Raja of Ahmednagar and was adopted to the Jodhpur *gadi* after the death of Mansingh. His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji enjoys the rank of Honorary Major-General in the British Army. He has served in the Tirah Campaign and the Mohmand Expedition and held the command of the Imperial Service Lancers in China. He is a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Bath and a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is also Honorary LL.D. of the University of Cambridge. He was for several years Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and has recently been promoted to the rank of Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. All these distinctions earned by him show the value of the services rendered by him to the Empire. His Highness Major-General Sir Pratapsinhji before his succession to the Idar *gadi* for a long time carried on the administration of Jodhpur in an admirable manner.

The State maintains a force of Imperial Service Scouts consisting of 32 men and 7 Artillerymen and has 4 serviceable guns. It has also a Police force consisting of 330 foot and 62 mounted.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by both Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The present Maharaja has a personal salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is His Excellency the Viceroy. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—Your sincere friend."

P'LOL.

P'lol is a 4th Class Táluká. The Thákor is a Makwana Koli, claiming descent from Makwana Rájputs. Eleven generations back Makwana Bhathi came to the neighbourhood of Dedhrota and married the daughter of a Koli. From him are sprung the families of P'lol, Dhrol, etc. The date is not known; but as the Makwana is a branch of the Jhala tribe it is probable that the settlement of these Chiefs and those of Khadal and Punadra took place in the fourteenth century when the Jhálas were driven by the Kathís out of Hálar in Káthiáwár. The late Thákor Mansinhji died on 29th October 1902, and the succession of Vajesinhji to the Chiefship was sanctioned in December 1902. Vajesinhji being a minor of 17 years of age the Táluká is under Agency management, and the Chief is being educated at the

Scott College, Sádra. The family holds no sanad allowing adoption, and in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture.

The Táluká maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

KATOSAN.

Katosan is a 4th Class Táluká. The Thákór is a Makwana Koli of the Chandra race and the descendant of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Vehias of the Jhála tribe which sprang from the Anhilwád dynasty. Shamtaji took forcible possession of the town of Santhal, and there in the days of Mahomed Begada his descendant Kanoji lived. By marrying the daughter of a Bhil Chieftain Kanoji lost caste. But serving with distinction under Sultan Mahomed he received a grant of the Katosan State with 84 villages. These villages were subsequently shared amongst his brothers, so the present Chief enjoys only a small portion of the original estate. The present Thákór, Takhtsinhji, succeeded in January 1901 on the death of his father Thákór Karansinhji. He received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rájkot, and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Táluka as he used also to do in the lifetime of his father.

The administration of the State was reported on unfavourably in the time of his father. Under the present Thákór, however, it is hoped it will improve.

The Táluká maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

KATOSAN (THANA).

This Thána is situated in the west of Mahi Kantha and contains about 23 villages. A Thanadar or 2nd Class Magistrate appointed by the Agency exercises criminal as well as civil jurisdiction over the following petty non-jurisdictional Tálukás :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Maguna. | 6. Mehmadvura. |
| 2. Tejapura. | 7. Ijpura. |
| 3. Virsoda. | 8. Rámpura. |
| 4. Kasalpura. | 9. Ránipura. |
| 5. Deloli. | 10. Pálaj. |

Of the above Tálukás Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 9 are at present under Agency management on account of debt. The Thanadar is stationed at Santhal, a village at a distance of about three miles from the railway station of Jhotana on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

No local force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salutes, but they are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

KHADÁL.

Khadál is a 4th Class Táluká. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459—1513). The family claims descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halvád in Káthiáwár. Their ancestor Harisingh of the Mundra house in 1483 entered the service of Sultan Mahomed Begada and became a Musalman. For this and his

services Harisingh received a grant of Mandva and its dependent villages which he helped to wrest from Samatsingh, a Rájput Chief of the Bevla tribe, and from him have sprung the petty estates of Khadál, Punadra, Dábla and Ramas. The family follows mixed Mahomedan and Hindu religion. The present Chief, Ratansing, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 11th July 1908 and he being a minor the Táluká is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

The Táluká maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but he is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MALPUR.

Málpur is a 3rd Class State, ranking first in that class. The Chiefs are called Ravals and are Rathor Rájputs, an offshoot from the house of the Raos of Idar. Virajmal, a younger son of the seventh Rao, was provided with a grant of land and his descendants established themselves at Mán and Modása. In 1466 Raval Waghsinhji, eighth in descent from Virajmal, settled at Málpur which he conquered from a Bhil Chief named Malo Khant. The present Ravalji Dipsinhji came to the *gadi* in 1882 and takes a personal interest in the management of the Táluká.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but he is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MÁNSA.

Mánsa is a 3rd Class State. The Chief is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwád Pátan (746—942). At what time he gained his present possessions is not known. The present Chief, Ravalji Takhtsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rájkot and manages his Táluká personally. He was entrusted with the full management of the Táluká in November 1897. From 1889 to 1895 it was managed by an Agency Manager during the Chief's minority, and from 1895 to 1897 the Ravalji was associated with the Manager in the administration of the Táluká.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MOHANPUR.

Mohanpur is a 3rd Class State. The Thákor is a Rehwar Rájput of the Indra race and is descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu. His ancestor emigrated from Chandrawati to Hadol in Mahi Kantha in 1227 and thence in the thirteenth generation Thákor Prithiraj moved to Ghodváda on receiving a grant of that and the neighbouring districts, which in course of time were divided among different branches of the family. The present Thákor Himatsinhji was educated at the Rájkumar College at Rájkot and was entrusted with the management of the Táluká in May 1894 after an

Agency management of twelve years during his minority. Owing to indebtedness and mismanagement the State was placed under Agency administration in 1905.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

PETHÁPUR.

Pethápúr is a 4th Class Táluká. The Thákor is a Vaghela Rájput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwád Pátan. Siramshi or Sarang Dev, one of the two sons of Raja Karan, the last Raja of Pátan, was allowed the town of Kalol and surrounding villages as an estate. Descended from him in the tenth generation was Himatoji. His mother's brother, Pithoo Gol, possessed the estate of Sokhroo near the Sábarmati river. Pithoo was afflicted with an incurable disease and, as he had no offspring, he looked with an eye of apprehension on Himatoji, it being no uncommon thing in those times, says the bard, for nephews to put their uncles to death for their giras. Pithoo's fears were not without foundation, but the precautions taken by him prevented any open attack by his nephew. At length, however, Himatoji, pretending a pilgrimage to Sookhria, Mahadev, entered Sokhroo with a band of Rájputs concealed in the closed carriages used for the conveyance of women. These warriors made their way into the mansion of the Chief whom they put to death. "Sat" having then come upon the Rani, she cursed Himatoji and prophesied that the children, even of his daughters, should meet an untimely death. The Thákor implored for forgiveness and said, "Mother, you have no child. I am your son. What has happened has happened, be kind to me and I will obey any orders you may give." The Sati commanded him to found a village in the name of his uncle and promised that his descendants in the male line should maintain themselves there, but declared that as her word could not be altered the daughters of his race should be childless. Such was the origin of Pethápúr, a handsome town on the Sábarmati river, a few miles from the north of Ahmedabad, distinguished by its manufacture of matchlocks. The present Chief Thákor Fatesinhji, succeeded to the Táluká on the death of his father, Thákor Gambhirsinhji, in 1896. As the Thákor is still a minor the estate is under attachment and managed by a Manager appointed by the Agency.

The Táluká maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

POL.

Pol is a 2nd Class State in this Agency on the north-east frontier of Mahi Kantha in close proximity to Mewár. The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils. The rulers of Pol are called Raos and are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathor Rájput Chief of Kanouj (1193). Jaychand had two sons, Shivji and Sonangji. The first founded the present family of Márwár, and the second in 1257 established himself at Idar. For 26 generations the Chiefs of this line bore the title of Raos of Idar. The last Chief named Jagannath was expelled by the Mahomedans in 1656 and retired to the hills. The descendants regained possession of Idar and held it for some time, but they were again driven out. They took possession of Pol, afterwards putting to death the Chiefs of the place who were Parihar Rájput. Bhupatsinhji, who succeeded his

elder brother, the late Rao Prithisinghji, was educated at the Scott College, Sádra, and invested with his powers on the 30th March 1905 by the Political Agent.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

PUNADRA.

Punadra is a 4th Class Táluká. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459—1513). The family claims descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halvád in Káthiáwár. Their ancestor, Harisingh of the Mandwa house, in 1483 entered the service of Sultan Mahomed Begada and became a Musalman. For this and his services Harisingh received a grant of Mandwa and its dependent villages, which he helped to wrest from Samatsingh, a Rájput Chief of the Bevla tribe, and from him have sprung the petty estates of Punadra, Khádal, Dábha and Ramás. The family follows a mixed Mahomedan and Hindu religion. The Chief, Abhesingh, who succeeded to the *gadí* on the 17th September 1881, died on the 4th January 1907, at the age of 45 years, and his eldest son, Kumar Shivsindhji, succeeded him.

The Táluká maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

RANÁSAN.

Ranásan is a 4th Class Táluká in the Mahi Kantha Political Agency. The ruling family are Rehwar Rájputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandráwati near Mount Abu. Early in the thirteenth century, *i.e.*, 1227 A. D., their ancestor Jaspal moved from Chandráwati to Hadol in Mahi Kantha and from thence in the thirteenth generation Thákor Prithiraj moved to Ghorwáda, having received that and the neighbouring districts. In course of time these were divided into different branches, of which Ranásan is one. The present Thákor Kishorsindhji succeeded to the *gadí* on the 17th July 1890. The administration of the Táluká is fairly good.

The Táluká maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SÁBARKÁNTA (THÁNA).

This Thána is situated in the north-west corner of the Province, and contains about 47 villages. It takes its name from the river Sábarmati. It consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Tálukás:—

I.—*Jurisdictional.*

1. Rupal.
2. Kádoli.

3. Hapa.
4. Bolundra.

II.—*Non-jurisdictional.*

1. Khedawáda.
2. Dedhrota.
3. Derol.

4. Tájpuri.
5. Likhi.
6. Vaktápur.

7. Prempur.

A Thanadar appointed by the Agency or a 2nd Class Magistrate exercises criminal and civil jurisdiction over the non-jurisdictional Tálukás. The Thanadar's head-quarters is at Vaktápur, a village at a distance of about 4½ miles from the Idar-Ahmednagar Railway Station of the Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway.

No local force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salutes, but they are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

VARSDA.

Varsoda is a 4th Class Táluká. The family are Chavda Rájputs of the same stock as the Thákors of Mánsa, and are descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwád Pāṭan (746—942). The date when the ancestors of the present Thákor settled at Varsoda is not recorded. The present Thákor Surajmalji succeeded to the *gadi* on 4th April 1892. The administration of the Táluká is fairly good.

The Táluká does not maintain a local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Surgana	Pratapray Shankarrav Deshmukh (Hindu). Kunbi	8th Augt. 1880	17th June 1899	360	11,532	Chiefly Animists.

• These figures

SURGANA.

Surgana is the only State under the control of the Political Agent, Nasik. It is very hilly and difficult of access. The chief sources of income are ábkári, forest and land revenue, the latter being nearly one-fourth of the total income. The rulers are styled "Deshmukhs" which is a misnomer, the family being hereditary Deshmukhs of the Hatgad Division of Kalvan Taluka. The ancestors of the Deshmukhs appear to have been Konkani Kunbis (not Kolis, as stated in the *Bombay Gasetteer*) who lived in the fastnesses round Hatgad. Under the Mahomedan rulers the then Chiefs were entrusted with the charge of the line of the Sahyadris from Ravala to Shribhuvan, and several villages in Surgana were granted to them in reward for their services and for the support of irregular troops, with whose aid the roads and traffic were protected. At the commencement of British rule in 1818, the British Government sent an expedition against Malharji, the then Deshmukh, to punish him for an attack made on a party stationed at Surgana. He was seized and hanged and his cousin Bhikaji, who had helped Government against Malharji, was recognised as the head of the State and vested with the chief authority. Bhikaji was murdered in a disturbance set up by Malharji's widow, when Yeshvantrav, a minor son of Bhikaji, was recognized as the representative of the chief branch and a Diwan was chosen by Government to manage the State. Shankarrav, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1873, died in 1898, leaving seven sons by four wives. Then arose a question of succession, and it was finally decided that Pratapray, the son by the first wife, should succeed. For 2½ years after his formal succession the affairs of the State were managed by a Diwan appointed by Government. On December 4th, 1901, Pratapray was formally installed by the Assistant Political Agent. He manages the affairs of the State with the assistance of the Diwan and exercises the same civil and criminal powers as his late father.

The administration of the State is simple and is efficiently carried on by Pratapray Shankarrav Deshmukh, with the assistance of his Dewan, Mr. H. V. Gole. The land revenue assessment is levied in a primitive fashion, the rate being a uniform one of Rs. 6 per plough. The villagers pay direct into the Treasury at Surgana, in some cases having to travel over a long distance. A dispensary has been recently opened since March 1908, and much progress made in vaccination. The Deshmukh has also closed three liquor shops and shifted two others so that there are now no shops within three miles of British territory and he is now trying the experiment of increasing the selling price of liquor in Surgana to prevent smuggling into British territory. Better management of the forests is desirable. The relative interest in the administration of the State of the two branches of the Deshmukh's family have been now clearly defined and a reserve fund opened for emergencies or administrative improvements. The fund at the end of 1908-09 amounted to Rs. 16,658.

The State maintains a small party of 8 armed policemen.

The Chief has no salute but is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21,885	18,731	...	...	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chiefs.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhabhar .	Sixty-six share-holders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	80	6,177	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Bhorole* .	Pirdanji Gajsinghji, Chohan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st June 1884	6th September 1909.	33	3,508	Ditto .
3	Deodar .	Waghela Khanji Anand-singhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>). Waghela Chamansinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>). Waghela Vajesinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	34 years . 4th Nov. 1878 31st July 1888	8th Sept. 1902 15th Apl. 1903.	...	7,005	Ditto .
4	Kalgaria .	Two shareholders .	...	...	Not known	Not known	Ditto .
5	Kankrej .	Six shareholders, Koli Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	810	38,842	Ditto .
6	Palanpur .	His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Mahammad Khan Zorawar Khan, G.C.I.E., a Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	2nd Jan. 1852	19th Sept. 1877	1,750	222,975	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
7	Radhanpur .	His Highness Muhammad Sher Khan Bismilla Khan Babi Nawab of Radhanpur, Pathan (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	8th June 1886	Dec. 1895	1,150	61,548	Ditto .
8	Santalpur .	Ten share-holders, Jadeja Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	303	12,083	Chiefly Hindus .
9	Santalpur (Gadsai).	Jadeji Rawaji Lakhaji (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th Oct. 1879	15th May 1899	Not known	250	Hindus .
10	Suigam .	Thakur Narsinghji Bhupatsinghji, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	Sept. 1860	10th Oct. 1890	220	7,140	Chiefly Hindus .
11	Terwada .	Eight share-holders, Baloch (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	...	...	6178	6,153	Ditto .
12	Thara .	Waghela Madarsinghji Sardarsinghji. Waghela Godadsinghji Gajsinghji (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th Aug. 1874 1st May 1853	9th June 1906 15th Apl. 1867	Not known Do.	3,961 ...	Ditto ...
13	Tharad and Morwara.	Waghela Abhesinghji Khengarsinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th Mar. 1859	6th Jan. 1892	940	49,021	Chiefly Hindus .
14	Varahi .	Malik Zorawarkhan Umar Khan, Jat (<i>Muhammadian</i>).	14th Sept. 1881.	1st July 1901	300	1,906	Ditto .
15	Vav (Wao) .	Rana Chandansingh Umedsingh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th Dec. 1853	19th June 1884	380	8,289	Ditto .
16	Vavdi .	Nine share-holders, Thakors (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	1st Jan. 1906	Not known	Not known	Ditto .
17	Varahi .	Four shareholders (<i>Muhammadans</i>).	...	...	330	2,408	Ditto .

* Jurisdiction over Bhore's has been transferred to the Tharad
† These figures

DEODAR CIRCLE.

The Deodar Circle consists of three principal Talukas—Deodar, Terwada and Bhabhar and many others of small dimensions.

BHABHAR.

This Taluka is held by Koli Thakardas; originally it was a part of the Terwada district. It was taken in 1742 by Rathod Hathiji of Kankrej, who founded the town of

Average annual revenue.†	Average annual expenditure †	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES:						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6,670	9,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,000	5,894	...	305	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
41,303	45,640	...	...	3,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
54,738	60,274	...	5,591	1,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,15,000	5,20,000	...	38,462	86,560	...	440	...	...	...	...	13*
4,49,443	4,48,751	...	...	68,785	...	...	...	100	...	...	11
10,264	10,264	...	182	1,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,200	650	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,393	24,393	...	...	1,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,667	7,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,000	21,000	...	1,190-15-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
16,000	13,000	...	1,190-15-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
80,000	70,000	...	...	6,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,000	20,000	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,991	13,897	...	566-10-8 (Fluc- tuates)	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

State under the orders of the Government of India,
are approximate.

* Two guns personal.

Bhabhar and got possession of the lands. At present the Taluka has been divided into many shares and the share-holders are under the jurisdiction of the British Thánadar of Deodar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. British relations with this Taluka date from 1820, when the Chief signed an agreement in the same way as other Chiefs in the Superintendency.

No local force is maintained.

DEODAR.

The Deodar Taluka is owned by the Waghela Rajputs forming the younger branch of the Tharad Waghelas. They originally belonged to Patan, but on the subversion of the Rajput authority they went to different places and ultimately obtained possession of the Deodar district. The Taluka was shared by Anandsinghji Sardarsinghji and Samatsinghji, but the two former died in 1903 and have been succeeded by their sons. The Talukdars have the powers of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits up to Rs. 250, the residuary jurisdiction being with the Political Agent. The Talukdars are involved in debt and their estates are now temporarily under Government management. This Taluka entered into agreements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. In this Thana there is a sacred shrine dedicated to a saint named Oghad Mahant, who was held in great respect. The shrine is now supervised by a Bava residing at Dev Darbar, and is supported by landed property and cash contributions from surrounding villages.

TERWADA.

This Taluka is owned by Baloch Mussalmans. It was once held by Waghelas, but under the Sultans of Ahmedabad it came into the hands of Baloch nobles early in the eighteenth century. The present holders claim to be the descendants of the old Baloch family. Originally the estate consisted of many villages but they were all seized by Nawab Kamaludin during 1723—1730 and by the neighbouring marauding Kolis, except sixteen which now form the Taluka. The Taluka does not exercise any jurisdiction and is under that of the Deodar Thanadar.

The Chiefs of the above Talukas have no salutes, but are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

KÁNKREJ.

This Taluka contains 34 distinct estates held by Koli Thakardas, most of them descended from Rajputs, who intermarried with Kolis. They are Solankis, Waghelas, Chohano, and Parmars. The most important estate is Thara, which is divided into certain shares and the jurisdiction in which is exercised by a Joint Kamdar who is a third class Magistrate. The estates of two of the principal shareholders are under Government management on account of debt. The other estates are very petty and split up into several shares and many of the holders have been reduced to the position of mere cultivators. The jurisdiction over these estates is exercised by the Government Thanadar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. There is one religious estate in the Kankrej district, Gangapuri-ni-Thali. This estate-holder is a Bawa and is locally held in high respect. This Bawa does not marry and on a vacancy occurring the *gadi* is given to the chela considered most worthy to hold the office.

No local force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salutes, but they are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

PÁLANPUR.

Palanpur is a first class State consisting of 508 villages. Of these, 133 are either the property of, or are shared with, Jagirdars. The ruling family is of Afghan origin—Lohani Pathan by descent—and has been in possession of the State since the end of the sixteenth century. The title of Diwan which is still retained was conferred by Akbar on Gaznikhan, one of the ancestors of the present dynasty, in 1597 A.D. for his bravery in driving back an invasion of the Afghan tribe. The British connection with Palanpur dates from 1809, when an agreement was drawn up, similar to the Káthiáwár engagements, under which Palanpur promised to pay the Gaekwar a yearly tribute of Rs. 50,000 Babasahi currency,=about Rs. 38,462 British currency. The present Chief, His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawar Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the

gadi with full powers on 19th September 1877. The title of Nawab was conferred on the Chief as a hereditary distinction in January 1910. He has two sons aged 26 and 22 respectively. He has a Sanad of adoption granted by Government.

The State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan wars of 1842 and 1879 as a mark of its loyalty.

The State maintains a local force of 440 regular foot, 162 mounted police, 2,334 village police, and 100 Vajedar sowars and has 24 guns and “jamburas” in its possession.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 13 guns, two of which are personal and is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—

“Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness’s sincere friend.”

RADHANPUR.

The ruling family belongs to the celebrated Babi house, which since the reign of Humayun (1530—1556) has been prominent in Gujarát history. The State is said to have formerly belonged to the Waghelas and was formerly called Lunáwada after Waghela Lunaji of the Sardhara branch of that tribe. Subsequently it was held as a fief under the Mahomedan kings of Gujarát by Fatehkhan Baloch and was named Rádhanpur after Radhankhan of that family. About A.D. 1743 Jawan Mardkhan of this family usurped the viceroyalty of Gujarát and in 1753 brilliantly defended Ahmedabad against the Marathas. His funds however failing, he was forced to surrender; but it was agreed that he should receive the districts of Pátan, Vadnagar, Rádhanpur, etc., free from any Maratha claim. On his death Damaji Gaekwar in 1765 wrested from his sons, Gazuddin and Nazmuddin, many of the districts obtained by Jawan Mardkhan, leaving them only Rádhanpur, Sami, Munjpur, Tharád, Terwáda and two villages in Pátan. These districts were divided between the brothers, and after a lapse of time owing to failure of heirs again came under the Rulers of Rádhanpur, but Tharád and Terwada seem to have been lost. The present Nawab, Muhammad Sherkhan, succeeded his father in December 1895, and was installed on the *gadi* with full powers on the 13th April 1907. His Highness the Nawab was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was for some time in the Imperial Cadet Corps and had the benefit of an extended tour in Europe. He performed the pilgrimage to Mecca while on his way back to India. From 1895 to 1907 the State was under British administration owing to the minority of the Nawab. Owing to the ill health of His Highness the Nawab the State has again been temporarily placed under British administration with effect from 1st July 1909. The State being much isolated and with no proper communications suffered severely during the famine of 1899-1900, losing practically all the cattle for which it was noted.

The State maintains a local force of 106 sowars, 254 police and paltan; it has two guns for saluting purposes only.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—

“Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness’s sincere friend.”

SÁNTALPUR.

The Sántalpur district marches with the Runn of Cutch. It is divided into three parts—Chorad, Charchat, and Morwada. Sántalpur is owned by Jadeja Rajputs, the chief among whom are Thakor Ravaji Lakhaji of Adesar and Devising Nathaji of Sanwa in Cutch. Both have girás in Cutch in addition to their shares in Sántalpur. The other shareholders are too small to deserve any mention and all are under the jurisdiction of the British Thanadar stationed at Sántalpur. These Estates made agreements with the British

Government in 1820. Five villages were wrested from the Jadejas by Waghela Khanji of Morwada who added them to his own domain. At present Morwada belongs to the chief of Tharad and his Bhayats in equal parts. The estate of the Bhayats is under the jurisdiction of the Santalpur Thanadar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate with civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. The Thakor of Adesar exercises the jurisdiction of a 3rd Class Magistrate and hears civil suits up to Rs. 250 in the village of Gadsai which solely belongs to him.

No local force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salutes, but are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

THARAD AND MORWARA.

The jurisdictional powers of the Tharad State are the same as those of a fourth class State in Káthiáwár, *viz.*—

Criminal.—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. He obtained possession of Morwada from Chavda Rajputs in A.D. 1508 and occupied Tharad in 1759. Kanji belonged to the Sardhara branch of the Waghela tribe, who took their name from the conquest of Sardarghad in Saurashtra. Kanji died in 1786 and was succeeded by his son, Harbhamji. In 1819 Tharad being much harassed and almost unpeopled by the raids of Khossas and other desert plunderers, the then Chief, Harbhamji, prayed the British Government to help him, offering to pay a share of the cost. In 1820, after the Khossas had been driven out, the Chief entered into an agreement with Government, and on the 14th February 1821 it was decided by Government that no tribute should be exacted until the revenue had increased, by one-half, when one-third of the increase was to be paid. This arrangement remained in force until 1825, when the State was freed from tribute. The present Chief is the lineal descendant of Harbhamji and he came to the *gadi* in 1892. The State is now indebted to Government. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamaiya villages, numbering 107, was under British administration. The Government of India affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. The exercise of jurisdiction in these villages was handed back to the Thakor in September 1904, on which date the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamaiya villages are Chavan Rajputs who were in possession before the Mussalmans conquered them.

The State maintains no local force, but has a police force of 45 foot and 16 mounted police.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his Class by the Governor of Bombay.

VĀRĀHI.

The holders of this Taluka are known by the name of Jats, and the Taluka is called Moti Jatwad, the district of Bajána in Káthiáwár being the Náni Játwad. These Jats originally were inhabitants of Baluchistan and Mekran. They left their home in A.D. 711 and settled in Sind, but a Sind Ruler sought to force into his harem two daughters of Malek Umarkhan and they consequently left the country and came to Muli in Káthiáwár and there found shelter. In return for their service at the siege of Champaner they were given girás at Bajána and Váráhi, subsequently taken from the Ravanias. Váráhi has been split into several shares. The chief among them are Jorawarkhan's and Rawaji's estates. He (Jorawarkhan) having attained majority in 1901 has been placed in charge of his estate. He has studied at the Rájikumar College, Rajkot, and for his services during the late famine has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (silver). He has been given the powers of a second class Magistrate and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 as a personal distinction.

and good hopes are entertained of his future career. Ravaji is dead and has left one son, a minor, and the estate is now under management.

The whole Taluka, except ten villages which belong exclusively to Jorawarkhan, is under the British Thanadar stationed at *Váráhi*, who is a second class Magistrate and a Civil Judge with powers to hear civil suits up to Rs. 500.

No local force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salute, but are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

VÁV (WAO).

Váv is a fifth class State as the term is understood in Kathiawad. The ruling Chief claims descent from Sambhar and Nandol in *Márwár* and also claims kindred with Prathiraj, the Chuhan king of Delhi. After many turns of fortune Dedhrav, driven out of Nandol, settled at *Thárád*, then under the Anhilvad kings. Rana Punjaji, the seventh in descent from Dedhrav, was killed in battle and his son, Rana Vajoji, stripped of the *Tharád* Estates, built the town of Váv. From the founder of Váv the present Rana Chandansing is twentieth in descent. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1884 by adoption.

Owing to mismanagement and debt the State was put under management of the Agency in 1901. The State is paying the Government instalments regularly and has repaid Rs. 34,004-9-4 of the Government debt. The Ranaji was associated in the management of the State with the Administrator in 1904. The affairs of the State have been managed satisfactorily since.

The State maintains no local force, but has a police force of 27 foot and 5 mounted police.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with the fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

VÁV (THANA).

The Váv Thana District consists of small estates which are owned by Chavan Rajputs who are Bhayats of the Rana of Váv. These Bhayats are independent of the Talukdar and are under the jurisdiction of the British Thanadar whose head-quarters are at Váv. The Váv family originally came from Marwar and claim kindred with Prathiraj Chavan, King of Delhi, who was killed by Afghan Shabudin Ghorí in 1193. Rana Vajaji built the town of Váv. The dates on which the Bhayats became possessed of their different holdings cannot be ascertained. They are all more or less involved in debt. There is no river and the country is flat and sandy. The people are dependent for their water on tanks.

2. The Taluka of Suigam is in this district. The Thakors of this place have also sprung from the Váv family. Rajsiji, one of the Váv Rana's descendants, founded the estate, acquiring by force of arms certain villages from Ajana Chavan and the Játs. The estate has now been split up into several shares. The Thanadar exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.

No local force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salutes, but they are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bhor.	Shankar Rav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of. Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th March 1854.	20th July 1874	925	137,268	Hindus; Muham-madans.

BHOR.

In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Marátha Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight great hereditary Ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land, and the State of Bhor was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghauts in wild and mountainous country. Chimnaji Shankarrao, the Pant Sachiv at the time of the downfall of the Peshwas, was one of the Chiefs who abandoned the cause of Bajirao after the proclamation of 11th February 1818. The Bhor State was formally restored to him in 1820 by the British Government and was made tributary to the newly established Raja of Sátára. On the lapse of the Sátára State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government. Until 1887 the State was under the superintendence of the Collector of Sátára as Political Agent, when the Agency was transferred to the Collector of Poona.

The original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Shankarrao, was succeeded as follows:—Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died in 1839; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died in 1871; Shankarrao Chimnaji, the present Chief, was 17 years of age when his father died.

The administration of this small State under the present Chief is entirely satisfactory. For more than a quarter of a century his rule has received continuous approbation, and he has distinguished himself throughout by loyalty and by a desire to benefit his subjects and improve his territory.

The State maintains a local force of 221 men, which includes 34 sowars, 64 irregulars, and 123 police.

The Chief has a personal salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—Yours sincerely."

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,65,433	3,48,642	4,684	...	63,629	...	...	34	64	...	...	9†

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal Salute.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agar . .	Thakor Gambir Khan, Sardar Khan (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1866	31st Oct. 1883	17	1,399	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Alwa . .	Thakur Kushal Bawa, Sardar Khan (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1855	4th Oct. 1900	5	805	Ditto .
3	Amrapur . .	Four shareholders, Bariyas (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	2	252	Ditto .
4	Anghad . .	Six shareholders, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	4'25	2,269	Ditto .
5	Balasinor (Vadasinor).	Nawab Jamiat Khar, Manwar Khan, Babi Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	10th Nov. 1894	11th Sept. 1899	189	32,618	Ditto .
6	Bariya .	Maharawal Sri Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th July 1886	7th May 1908	813	81,579	Ditto .
7	Bhadarwa .	Rana Fateh Singh, Sardar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th Oct. 1846	26th Jan. 1888	27	8,782	Ditto .
8	Bhilodia . .	Two shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	9	1,521	Ditto .
9	Bihora . .	Thakur Hetam Khan, Sardar Khan (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1882	15th May 1891	1'75	159	Ditto .
10	Chhaliar . .	Rawal Chhatrasinghji Raisinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1863	7th Aug. 1888	11	1,983	Ditto .
11	Chhota Udepur (Mohan.)	Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd Oct. 1884	12th March 1906.	873	64,621	Ditto .
12	Chorangla .	Rawal Chhatrasinghji Ramsinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th June 1880	5th Mar. 1881	16	1,404	Ditto .
13	Chudesar .	Six shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	...	...	2'50	359	Chiefly Muham-madans.
14	Devalia (included in Uchad).	...	...	...	...	...	Chiefly Hindus .
15	Dhamasia <i>alias</i> Vanmala.	Thakor Badhar Khan Kalu Bawa (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1866	24th Sept. 1896.	10'50	743	Ditto .
16	Dhari . .	Five shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3'75	821	Ditto .
17	Dodka . .	Three Matadars, Patidar (<i>Hindu</i>). (Now under permanent attachment.)	...	...	3	911	Ditto .
18	Dudhpur . .	Thakor Anopsinghji Dadabawa (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1879	18th Nov. 1888	1'75	108	Ditto .
19	Gad Boriad .	Thakor Chandrasinghji Bharatsinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1864	16th Nov. 1884	128	3,018	Ditto .
20	Gotardi . .	Four shareholders, Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	228	Ditto .
21	Gothda . .	Four shareholders, Koli (<i>Hindus</i>). (Now under permanent attachment.)	...	...	4	416	Ditto .
22	Itwad . .	Four shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	6	843	Ditto .

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12,250	10,644	...	143	14,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,318	4,903	...	52	4,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
470	470	...	155	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,623	5,430	...	1,347	2,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,23,844	80,305	9,766	3,078	11,197	...	...	18	109	...	...	9
3,58,405	3,40,341	...	...	1,19,408	...	...	39	189	...	...	9
38,995	33,300	...	14,674	15,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,561	13,025	...	1,866	7,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,679	1,054	...	39	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8,138	8,138	...	2,616	5,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,50,245	2,31,578	...	7,806	65,650	...	...	35	57	...	...	9
5,197	4,684	...	73	6,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,615	1,454	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,683	3,207	...	102	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,346	2,346	...	731	1,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,415	2,540	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
700	644	...	27	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,914	9,788	...	365	3,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
566	566	...	327	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,575	1,206	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,431	1,431	...	462	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Jes'r . .	Four shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	1'5	313	Chiefly Hindus .
24	Jir. l Kamsoli .	Two shareholders (<i>Mole-salams</i>).	...	...	5	672	Ditto .
25	Jurukha . .	Raising Chandrasing Bariya (<i>Hindu</i>).	1880	1st June 1904	1	145	Ditto .
26	Kadana . .	Rana Shri Chhatrasalji, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th Jan. 1879	12th Apl. 1889	130	9,550	Ditto .
27	Kanoda . .	Four shareholders, Bariya (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	3'75	892	Ditto .
28	Kasla Paginu Muvadu.	Four shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	1	41	Ditto .
29	Lunawada .	Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsingji Dalel-singhji, K.C.I.E., Solanki Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th Aug. 1861	31st Oct. 1867	388	63,967	Ditto .
30	Mandwa . .	Rana Jitsinghji Khuman-singhji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	31st Aug. 1876	13th Sept. 1890	16'50	6,986	Ditto .
31	Nevli . .	Four shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	5	900	Ditto .
32	Moka Paginu Muvadu.	Two shareholders, Pagi (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	1	96	Ditto .
33	Nahara . .	Two shareholders, Bariya (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	3	262	Ditto .
34	Nalia . .	Two shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	...	...	1	56	Ditto .
35	Nangam . .	Four shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	...	...	3	367	Ditto .
36	Narukot . .	Dipsinghji Jagatsingh, Baria (<i>Hindu</i>).	1842	16th Dec. 1869	143	5,603	Ditto .
37	Nasvadi . .	Thakor Mansinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th Oct. 1881	11th Jan. 1884	19'50	2,482	Ditto .
38	Palasni . .	Thakor Indrasinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th Aug. 1885	30th May 1907	12	855	Ditto .
39	Pandu . .	Five shareholders, Khan-jada (<i>Mahammadan</i>).	...	...	9	1,149	Ditto .
40	Pan Talavdi .	Two shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	...	...	5	499	Ditto .
41	Poicha . .	Six shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3'75	739	Ditto .
42	Raika . .	Two shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	3	474	Ditto .
43	Rajpipla . .	His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Gambhirsinghji, Gohil Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th Dec. 1851	10th Jan. 1897	1,517'30	117,175	Ditto .
44	Rajpur . .	Rawal Himatsingh Sursinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879	24th Apl. 1889	1'50	80	Ditto .
45	Rampura . .	Four shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	4'50	1,457	Ditto .
46	Regan . .	Two shareholders, (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	...	...	4	262	Ditto .

Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
377	377	...	116	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,971	4,796	...	256	2,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
490	490	...	39	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
31,393	26,352	...	...	14,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,517	1,517	...	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
110	110	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,93,454	1,86,662	9,231	5,001	92,214	...	...	48	149	...	...	9
34,496	34,015	...	1,704	9,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,877	1,877	...	1,155	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
349	349	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
102	102	..	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
257	220	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,660	1,001	...	995	667	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
22,245	17,195	...	32	5,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,240	9,950	...	1,301	5,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,402	5,233	...	1,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,847	5,781	...	3,462	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
2,966	1,890	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,020	2,020	...	1,155	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,987	2,877	..	443	1,289	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
9,51,931	8,03,420	...	59,001	2,03,812	...	...	39	206	...	...	11
442	442	...	39	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,785	3,513	...	1,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,059	1,030	...	355	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	Sanjeli . .	Thakor Pushpasinghji Pratapsingji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th Dec. 1892	1902	34	2,743	Chiefly Hindus .
48	Shanor . .	Rana Khusalsinghji Kashalsinghji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1835	6th Aug. 1864	11'25	1,219	Ditto .
49	Sihora * . .	.....	...	...	15'50	2,640	Ditto .
50	Sindhiapara .	Thakor Hamir Khan Jitabawa (<i>Molesalam</i>).	18th Jan. 1874	22nd Oct. 1900	4	483	Ditto .
51	Sunth . .	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th Mar. 1881	31st Aug. 1896	394	39,957	Ditto .
52	Uchad . .	Thakur Jitabawa Badharbawa. (<i>Molesalam</i>).	1846	17th Nov. 1860	8'50	1,489	Ditto .
53	Umetha . .	Thakur Ganpatsinghji Raisinghji Padhiar, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th Nov. 1891	31st July 1897	24	8,318	Ditto .
54	Vajiria . .	Thakur Kesharkhan Kalubawa (<i>Molesalam</i>).	17th Oct. 1876	3rd Apl. 1881	21	3,929	Ditto .
55	Vakhtapur .	Three shareholders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1'50	244	Ditto .
56	Varnolmal .	Two shareholders, Bariya (<i>Hindus</i>).	...	...	3'5	426	Ditto .
57	Varnoli Moti .	Ratansingh Bhagwanji, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1888	6th May 1899	2	168	Ditto .
58	Varnoli Nani .	Two share-holders, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	...	1	74	Ditto .
59	Vasan Sewada .	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawar Khanji (<i>Molesalam</i>).	10th Dec. 1901	30th June 1903	12'50	765	Ditto .
60	Vasan Virpur .	Three shareholders (<i>Molesalam</i>).	...	...	12'50	2,185	Ditto .
61	Virampura .	Thakur Nathu Khan Kalubawa Pathan (<i>Molesalam</i>).	1854	20th July 1873	1	96	Ditto .
62	Vora . .	Thakur Motabawa Fatebawa (<i>Molesalam</i>).	1855	2nd July 1890	5	1,060	Ditto .

* Note.—Thakor Karansinghji of Sihora died on the 25th September 1909. The succession has not been settled.

BÁLÁSINOR (VADASINOR).

Bálásinor is the only considerable Muhammadan State in Rewa Kántha. The Chief belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was door-keeper (Babi) to the Emperor in the seventeenth century. On the death of the then head of the family in 1758 his younger son obtained the more important State of Junágadh in Káthiáwár, while the elder kept Bálásinor. He became tributary to both the Peshwa and the Gaekwar. The former's claim, which was fixed at Rs. 12,696 (Babashai), passed to the British Government in 1817, while the Gaekwadi tribute was fixed at Rs. 4,004 (Babashai) in 1813. The Pargana of Virpur, which was claimed by both Bálásinor and Lunáwáda, was adjudged to the former in 1868. The late Chief died in 1899, leaving a minor son, Jamiatkhanji. The State is

Average annual revenue †	Average annual expenditure. ‡	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17,367	15,368	...	...	5,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,594	9,357	...	1,214	5,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
15,643	15,423	...	3,693	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,876	2,528	...	44	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,10,215	1,28,302	5,385	...	83,708	...	...	22	133	...	...	9
8,249	8,054	...	679	4,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
33,935	29,738	...	3,846	5,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
29,924	28,975	...	3,852	14,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
852	852	...	116	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,163	1,163	...	65	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
486	429	...	78	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
409	409	...	19	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,723	4,475	...	885	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
18,958	17,412	...	332	11,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
632	622	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,819	6,047	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

These figures are approximate.

thus under administration. The Nawab was in 1890 granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law in the event of the failure of direct heirs.

The State maintains a local force of 10 guns, 18 cavalry and 109 infantry and police.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—Yours sincerely."

BARIYA.

The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q.v.*), and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. The position of the State permitted of its preserving its independence and levying contribution from the surrounding country. Its first connection with the British was in 1803, when cordial assistance was given to the British force which occupied Sindhia's Gujarát districts which led to the Chiefs being declared to be under British protection by the treaty of Dangi-Avgangaon. In the subsequent years, however, the State was harried by Sindhia's and Holkar's troops, and subsequent internal quarrels compelled British interference in 1819. In 1824 a tribute of Salamshai Rs. 12,000 was imposed by the British Government. In 1868 it was determined that this sum should be devoted solely to the good of the State and it was formed into local fund which was devoted to the maintenance of the Gujarát-Central India Road which runs through the State. In 1892 the administration of the fund was entrusted to the Raja. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinghji, succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinghji's death on 29th February 1908, and was installed on 7th May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire in England.

The State maintains a local force of 3 guns, 39 cavalry and 189 infantry and police.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,— Yours sincerely."

CHHOTA UDEPUR (MOHAN).

Chhota Udepur or Mohan is the first among the 2nd class States in Rewa Kantha. The ruling family are Chavan Rajputs, the first Chief being the grandson of the last Raja of Páwágádh or Chámpáner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The history of the State is uneventful. Confined to the hills while the Moghals flourished, the Chiefs were able, on their decay, to found the town of Udepur on a trade route between Gujarát and Central India. They were, however, unable to resist the forces of the Gaekwar to whom a tribute of Rs. 10,147 Babashai (British Rs. 7,806) is still paid, the State coming under British control in 1822. The town of Udepur was the scene of one of Tatia Topi's severest defeats in 1858. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Fateasinghji Motisinghji, who succeeded in 1895, has been educated at the Rajkumar College, and after a period of association with the Administrator was installed on the gadi and invested with the full power of a 2nd class Chief on 12th March 1906.

The State maintains a local force of 3 guns, 22 cavalry, and 222 infantry.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,— Yours sincerely."

KADANA.

This State ranks as of the fourth class. It was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sunth State in the thirteenth century. It has never been conquered by or paid tribute to any power, but suzerainty over it was claimed by Sunth, and was not finally disallowed till 1871. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during the minority of the present Chief Chhatrasalji. The Chief has been educated at the Girasia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

LUNÁVÁDA.

The Chiefs of this State are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwád Pátan. They came to Virpur, now in Bálásinor territory, in 1225, and crossed the Mahi, probably under Mussalman pressure, to Lunávada in 1434. From this time they were engaged in a constant struggle, in which they held their own, with their Mahomedan neighbours of Ahmedabad and Bálásinor on the west, and the Rajputs of Sunth and Godhra on the east and south. They were, however, unable to resist Sindhia. In 1803 the Bombay Government entered into a convention with the Lunávada Chief, promising him protection. This was, unfortunately for Lunávada, not ratified by the Governor-General, and in the next few years Lunávada was plundered by the Gaekwár's, Holkar's, and Sindhia's troops. By the intervention of the British, the Gaekwar's tribute was fixed in 1812 at Rs. 6,000 (Babushai) while in 1819 Sindhia agreed not to interfere with the State on an annual payment of Rs. 12,000 (Babashai). This became payable to the British Government in 1860. Except for some slight trouble in the Mútiny, and for a border fight with the Sunth State, the history of the State has since been uneventful. The present Chief, Maharaña Shri Wakhatsinghji Dalelsinghji, was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Chief in 1867. Till he came of age in 1880 the State was under British administration. The Chief was created a K.C.I.E. in 1889, and given a *Sana'd* of adoption in 1890. His administration was judicious and able, but of late years a severe attack of paralysis has reduced the share personally taken by him in the management of the State.

The State maintains a local force of 2 guns, 48 cavalry, and 149 infantry and police.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—Yours sincerely."

NARUKOT.

This petty State is owned by a Chief of the Bária Koli clan, and is chiefly inhabited by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits. The Thakor himself claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, but is considered to be a Bária Koli. The State came under the control of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in 1826, but the Gaekwar's officer was allowed to collect the small annual tribute. In 1833 this officer compelled the Chief to make over half his revenue to the Gaekwar's Government. The exaction of this amount caused a rising which was only put down by a British force with much difficulty. The Chief then asked for British protection and offered to pay half his revenue to Government. This offer was accepted, the revenue received being spent on the administration of the State, which has ever since been under British management. The Chief is now paid a fixed allowance of Rs. 5,000 per annum. After the establishment of order in 1837 the people remained wonderfully free from crime, until, in 1858, excited by the movements of rebel troops along the border, and joined by some of Tatia Topi's men, the Naikdas rose and plundered the Government Thána at Narukot. The revolt was put down in 1859. Nine years later a Naikda named Joria claimed supernatural powers and raised a serious disturbance, which had to be put down by the use of regular troops. Since then order has remained undisturbed. The present Chief is Dipsinghji. He succeeded to the Estate in 1869, but he has never exercised any powers nor managed his Estate. The extreme backwardness and excitable character of the people, combined with the want of ruling qualifications in the Chief, still renders direct control necessary.

The present Thakor's son and heir, Gambhirsinghji, has been invested by Government with third class magisterial powers on probation and is being gradually trained in administrative duties.

The British control is exercised through a Thanadar and Police under the orders of the Political Agent. Before 1894 the State was treated as a Táluká subordinate to the Collectorate of the Panch Maháls, but since then it has been transferred to the Rewa Kantha Agency.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

PANDU MEWAS.

As the Sankheda Mewas Estates are situated near the banks of the Narbada, so the Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 26 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Chiefs of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Mahomedans. The whole stretch of country was originally in the hands of the Kolis, but the Rajputs forced their way in when driven from Chámpáner. For three centuries they took advantage of the weakness of successive rulers to harry the rich surrounding plains. The two largest Estates—Bhadarwa and Umetha—with a few others, were placed under the protection of a British officer by the Gaekwar's agreements of 1812 and 1820, and the remainder were placed under the control of the Political Agent by the Convention of 1825. The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda was unfortunately fixed at a high figure, and this circumstance, coupled with family subdivisions and the want of cultivating power, have reduced most of the Chiefs and the Estates to a miserable point of poverty. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the castes of their Chiefs:—

Caste.	State.	Revenue.
		Rs.
(7) Kolis—	1. Mevli (b)	1,877
	2. Gotardi (b)	566
	3. Kasla Paginu Muvadu (b)	110
	4. Moka Paginu Muvadu (b)	348
	5. Gothda (b)	2,575
	6. Jesar (b)	377
	7. Anghad (b)	5,623
(7) Barias—		
Padhiar	1. Umetha (a)	33,935
Parmar	2. Sihora (a)	15,424
Solanki	3. Amrápur (b)	470
Parmar	4. Kanoda (b)	1,517
Do.	5. Varnolmal (b)	1,163
Do.	6. Nahara (b)	102
Do.	7. Jumkha (a)	490
(10) Rajputs—		
Waghela	1. Bhádarwa (a)	38,995
Solanki	2. Dhari (b)	2,346
Parmar and Maratha	3. Raika (b)	3,987
Solanki	4. Chhaliar (a)	8,133
Do.	5. Vakhápur (b)	852
Do.	6. Rájpur (a)	442

Notes—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) subdivide.

Caste.	State.	Revenue.
(10) <i>Rajputs</i> —contd.		Rs.
Rathod	7. Itwad (b)	1,431
Do	8. Varnoli Moti (a)	486
Do.	9. Varnoli Nani (a)	409
Waghela	10. Poicha (b)	2,020
(2) <i>Muhammadans</i> —	1. Pandu (b)	5,847
	2. Dodka (a)	3,415

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) subdivide.

No military force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salutes, but are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

RAJPIPLA.

Rajpipla ranks first among the States of the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Chiefs are Gohel Rajput, descended from the family ruling at Perim in the thirteenth century. The original founder of the Rajpipla State is said to have been a son of the Parmar Raja of Ujjain. The Rulers of the State were driven into the hills by the Mahomedan rulers of Gujarat. In the time of the Moghals, the Rajas of Rajpipla maintained semi-independence, occasionally paying tribute and supplying contingents for the Emperor. After the decline of the Moghals the portion of the State in the plain was recovered, but the weakness of the Chiefs allowed the Gaekwar to overrun and hold the country. The British Government was obliged to interfere in 1820, when the annual tribute (Rs. 65,001) payable to the Gaekwar was fixed and arrangements made to pay off the heavy debts claimed by him. The tribute now payable by the State to the Gaekwar is Rs. 50,001. The State was restored to the Chief in 1827, but the next 60 years is a record of alternate misgovernment by the Rajas and management by the British Government. In 1887 it was found necessary to deprive the then Chief of all powers, and the British Administrator, who had been associated with him since 1884, exercised complete control till 1897. In that year the late Chief died, and the present Ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji Gambhirsingji, was installed and invested with full powers. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, and has up to the present administered his State in an exemplary manner.

The State maintains a local force of 4 guns, 39 cavalry, and 206 infantry and armed police.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—
“Your Highness,—I remain, Your Highness’s sincere friend.”

SANJELI.

This petty State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chavan clan of Rajputs. The family originally came from Mewar, and the present Chief is said to be fortieth in descent from the founder of the State. It is undoubtedly the most ancient, while one of the pettiest of the Rewa Kantha States. Its history consists of a series of struggles with its neighbours, particularly with the State of Baria, of whose territory it formerly had a large portion. Finally, with the intervention of the British Government, twelve villages were assigned to the Sanjeli Chief, entirely independent of Baria. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Chief Pratapsinghji. The Thakor’s eldest son and heir, Kumar Ranjitsinghji, having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasingji, the second son, a minor aged 10 years has been sanctioned.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received collectively with other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SANKHEDA MEWÁS.

This is a cluster of petty Estates on the banks of the Narbada River, owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction ; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Mahomedanism under Mussalman pressure. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesaláms. These Estates date from the fall of Páwágadh (1484) when the Rajput power was broken by the Mussalmans, and the Rajput gentry betook themselves to the difficult country between the Rivers Orsang and Narbada and to the bank of the Mahi. Those who went to the south lived in the vicinity of Sankheda, a town in the territory of the Gaekwar, which has given its name to the possessions "Mewás" of these petty landed proprietors. Those who went to the north and west similarly formed the "Pandu Mewás" round the village of Pandu. At first there were eight families in the Sankheda Mewás, but in course of time they became subdivided, and at the present day they number 26 estates. Early in the eighteenth century, when the Moghal authority was weakened and Maratha supremacy not established, the Sankheda Chiefs were able to spread their power over the rich plains of Gujarat, but the increased power of Baroda drove them back, and laid them under an annual tribute which was never paid except on compulsion. In 1822 the disorder was so great that the British Government had to intervene. The Chiefs engaged to live peaceably and to pay the tribute fixed by the British Agent to the Gaekwar, while the latter agreed to acknowledge their independence in their own States and to respect their rights in the villages in Baroda territory. The petty Chiefs have since given no trouble. They have paid their tributes regularly and accepted the Political Agent's settlement of their boundary and succession disputes. Some of them have been invested with small jurisdictional powers, which they exercise subject to the supervision of the Agency Courts. Vajiria and Mandwa are the largest of the States, a list of which arranged according to their sections is as follows :—

Family.	Estate.	Revenue.	Family.	Estate.	Revenue.
		Rs.			Rs.
Chaulan (7)	1. Mándwa (a) . . .	34,496	Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b) . . .	13,561
	2. Shanor (a) . . .	11,594		2. Rampura (b) . . .	4,785
	3. Agar (a) . . .	12,250	Gori (3)	1. Jiralkamsoli (b) . . .	4,971
	4. Sindhiapara (a) . . .	2,876		2. Chudesar (b) . . .	1,615
	5. Dhamadia <i>alias</i> Vanmela (a)	3,683	Diana (4)	3. Nalia (b) . . .	257
	6. Alwa (a) . . .	5,318		1. Vasan Virpur (b) . . .	18,958
	7. Gad Boriad (a) . . .	10,914		2. Regan (b) . . .	1,059
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a) . . .	29,924	Solanki (1)	3. Virampara (a) . . .	632
	2. Chorangla (a) . . .	5,197		4. Uchad (a) . . .	8,249
	3. Nangam (b) . . .	1,660	Parmar (1)	1. Nasvādi (a) . . .	10,240
	4. Vasan Sevada (a) . . .	4,723		1. Palasni (a) . . .	5,402
	5. Bihora (a) . . .	1,679	Padhiar (1)	1. Pan Talavdi (b) . . .	2,966
	6. Dudhpur (a) . . .	700			
	7. Vora (a) . . .	6,819			

Note.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b), subdivide.

No military force is maintained.

The Chiefs have no salutes, but are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

SUNTH.

The ruling family of this Second Class State are Povar or Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat Branch. Originally coming from Ujjain they ruled at Jhálod till driven into the hills by the Mussalmans. The present State was founded in 1255. It was successively tributary to the Ahmedabad kings and to the Moghals, but increased its territory on the decline of the latter power. A treaty was made with the Bombay Government in 1803 but was disallowed by the Governor-General. In 1819, however, the British Government was obliged to save the State from Sindhia's exactions. The tribute to Sindhia, which became payable to the British Government after 1860, was fixed at Babashai Rs. 7,000 (British Rs. 5,385). The present Raja, Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji Pratapsinghji, was invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College and conducts the administration of the State satisfactorily.

The State maintains a local force of 3 guns, 22 cavalry and 133 infantry and police.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The communications addressed to His Excellency are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—Yours sincerely."

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aundh . .	Meherban Bhavanrao <i>alias</i> Bala Sahib Pant Pratinidhi of Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	...	4th November 1909.	501	63,921	Chiefly Hindus.
2	Phaltan . .	Meherban Mudhojirao Janrao Naik Nimbalkar of Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th November 1838.	26th March 1860.	397	45,739	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

• These figures

AUNDH.

The ruling family of Aundh claims descent from Shrimant Parasharam Trimbak, who was granted this Jaghir about A. D. 1700 by the Rani of Sâtara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled Pant Pratinidhi (Viceroy).

Shrimant Parasharam Shrinivas Pundit, Pant Pratinidhi, succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on the 20th February 1902 on the death of his father Shrimant Shrinivasrao Parasharamrao. He was in turn succeeded by Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb Pant in November 1905. From the time of his accession the latter devoted himself to pleasure and neglected the administration of his State. His powers were subsequently withdrawn by Government, it having been proved that he had instigated a Mang to commit a dacoity in the house of the State Karbhari and murder him and the State was for some time administered by the Political Agent, Sâtara. He has since been permanently deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Sahib who was selected to succeed to the *gadi* was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909.

The State does not maintain any local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—Yours sincerely. "

PHALTAN.

Phaltan is a Sâtara Jaghir, and the Chief of the State besides being a Jaghirdar and Deshmukh ranks as a First Class Sardar. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj, who was granted the Jaghir and Imam with the title of *Naik* by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A. D. 1327. In the seventeenth century the State was tributary to Bijapur and in 1665 was invaded by Shivaji as being a Bijapur Jaghir. Later on the Jaghir became subordinate to the Raja of Sâtara and the Peshwas of Poona. But after the fall of Bajirao II we find it in alliance with the Raja of Sâtara. The present Chief, Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, Jaghirdar and Deshmukh, succeeded to the Jaghir in 1860, nearly seven years after the death of his adoptive mother Jibaisaheb. The present Chief was Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1878 to 1881.

The Administration of the State has been reported on favourably by successive Political Agents of Sâtara.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—Yours sincerely."

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,59,070	2 33,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,05,854	1,62,463	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Savantvadi	Shriram Savant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur, Sar Desai of. Maratha (Hindu).	19th October 1871.	7th June 1900.	925	217,732	Chiefly Hindus.

*These figures

SAVANTVADI.

Savantvadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is under the political control of the Government of Bombay. It is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Savant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. Khem Savant I, who ruled from 1627 to 1640, established the independence of the State. In 1707 Khem Savant II received from Shahu, the successor of Shivaji, a deed confirming him in his possession with full sovereignty. About the year 1784 the title of Raje Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognized by the British Government. In 1730 the first treaty between the Chief and the British Government was concluded. In 1838 the then ruling Chief Khem Savant III, having proved himself unable to manage the State, the British Government assumed its administration and has continued to administer the State to the present time. The Chief is called the Sar Desai. Sar Desai Shriram Savant Bhonsle succeeded to the *gadi* on the 7th June 1900, the former Sar Desai, Raghunath Savant Bhonsle, having died in December 1899. The Sar Desai has not yet been entrusted with powers, and the administration is carried on by the Political Agent in the name and under the seal of the Sar Desai. But the Sar Desai has lately been put in charge of Darbar Paga and Dewasthan Departments.

The Savantvadi Local Corps has lately been amalgamated with the Police.

The Sar Desai enjoys a salute of 9 guns. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Bombay, but communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are ordinarily acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—
Yours sincerely."

Average annual Revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,66,563	5,14,926	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	9

are approximate.

S. No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State In square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Akalkot .	Meherban Shrimant Fatehsing Shahaji Raje Bhosle, <i>alias</i> Bapusheb, Raje Saheb. High caste Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th August 1894.	8th December 1898.	498	82,047	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans.

*These figures

AKALKOT.

The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Pârad in the Shivri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, who without being formally adopted by the *Chhatrapati* Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him under the following circumstances :

On the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Shahu Maharaj was released from captivity by his successor Bahadur Shah. On his way back to the Deccan Shahu encamped at Pârad where he was attacked by Sayaji Patil who had espoused the cause of Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram, the other grandson of Shivaji. The Patil was defeated and slain in the encounter. His widow sought protection from Shahu Maharaj and placing her three little children at his feet implored his forgiveness. Shahu Maharaj was moved by pity and took under his care Ranoji, the eldest of the three children. While marching onward from Pârad he was opposed by Bhils and entrusted the nominal command of the detachment to the boy Ranoji. The Bhils were defeated and dispersed and the Raja pleased with this fortunate omen of the child's future career changed his name to Fatehsing and treated him as a member of the royal family. In the year 1120 Fasli, corresponding to 1710 A. D. Fatehsing was granted the estate of Akalkot in hereditary Jaghir, which is still held by his descendants.

The present Rajesaheb Shrimant Fatehsing Shahaji III Raje Bhosle *alias* Bapusahab being a minor, the management of the State is being carried on by an Administrator under the direct control and supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Sholapur.

The State maintains a local force of 47 infantry and 71 police constables, including 5 mounted men.

The Raje Saheb of Akalkot has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend--Yours sincerely,"

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief in gun s.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,72 529	2,64,237	14,592	...	67,654	...	...	...	†50	...	...	Nil.

are approximate. † 47 Infantry.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State In square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan, Talpur, (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	December 1860	6th March 1909.	6,050	199,313	Chiefly Muham-madans; Hindus.

* These figures

KHAIRPUR.

As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. It was ruled by a Rajput dynasty which was conquered by the Muhammadans from Arabia about A.D. 711. Subsequently, along with the rest of Sind, Akbar incorporated it with the Mogul Empire from which it was dismembered in 1720 by Nadir Shah. After his assassination it became subject to the Durani Rulers of Kandahar. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They, in their turn, were overthrown in 1786 for their despotism by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, headed by Mir Fateh Ali Khan. The tyranny of this Chief led two of his kinsmen to rebel against him. One of them, *viz.*, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur seized Khairpur, renounced the authority of Mir Fateh Ali Khan and thus became the founder of the present Khairpur State. He retired from public life in 1811 and abdicated in favour of his son, Mir Rustam Khan. In a dispute with his younger brother, the late His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., Mir Rustam Khan was defeated in battle in 1842 and subsequently forced to resign his turban to the former whom Sir Charles Napier then recognised as Chief of Khairpur. Mir Ali Murad attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. For his loyalty Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan had been, on the termination of the Sind War in 1843, established as Ruler of the Khairpur State with 1st class jurisdiction. His salute was raised from 15 to 19 guns as a personal distinction, and in 1891 the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on him. On his death in the beginning of April 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* with the same powers as his father. His salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. He died on 5th March 1909 and has been succeeded by his son Imam Baksh Khan Talpur.

The administration of the State has been very favourably reported on by successive Commissioners in Sind.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Camel Corps the authorised strength of which is 40 mounted escorts, 97 camel transport men and 240 camels. A small local force of 375 men is also maintained.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letters is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,21,166	14,41,746	...	...	...	...	214	161	...	...	...	15

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amala . .	Raja Ratan Singh Hasu-singh. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	25th January 1842.	...	172	3,222	Chiefly Animists
2	Avchar . .	Naik Yeshwant Budhya. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	18th Novem-ber 1875.	22nd Novem-ber 1889.	6	268	Ditto
3	Bansda . .	Maharawal Shri Pratap-singhji Gulabsinghji. So l a n k i R a j p u t (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd Novem-ber 1864.	29th Febru-ary 1876.	215	40,382	Chiefly Hindus
4	Bilbari . .	Bhavji <i>walad</i> Mahasia Konkna Powar (<i>Animist</i>)	1891 . .	27th August 1903.	2	217	Chiefly Animists
5	Chinchli Gadad	Naik Gajesingh <i>walad</i> Zimna Bhavan. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	5th August 1874.	30th October 1899.	16	1,291	Ditto
6	Derbhavti .	Raja Bhaurao Nathu. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	25th April 1870.	6th August 1881.	172	3,199	Ditto
7	Dharampur .	Maharana Shri Mohan-devji Narayandevji. Sisodiya R a j p u t (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th January 1863.	7th August 1891.	704	1,00,430	Chiefly Hindus
8	Gadhi . .	Raja Samajsingh Umar-singh Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	25th January 1890.	30th March 1890.	305	4,682	Chiefly Animists
9	Jhari Gharkhadi	Naik Mahasha Mohan <i>walad</i> Chambharya. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	15th May 1868	25th March 1902.	9	168	Ditto
10	Kirli . .	Naik Koya Chhotu Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1879 .	16th April 1904.	12	386	Ditto
11	Palasvihir .	Naik Gondu <i>walad</i> Lak-sha. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1896.	8	142	Ditto
12	Pimpladevi .	Vithia <i>walad</i> Mahasha Pradhan. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1874 . .	7th January 1904.	4	132	Ditto
13	Pimpri . .	Naik Keshavrao <i>walad</i> Nilu. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	25th Septem-ber 1867.	24th July 1884	100	2,284	Ditto
14	Sachin . .	Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakub Khan. Abyssinian (<i>Sunni Muhammadan</i>).	23rd Decem-ber 1886.	1886 . .	42	20,530	Chiefly Hindus
15	Shivbara . .	Naik Rangu <i>walad</i> Suk-ria. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	18th October 1884.	17th May 1897	12	141	Chiefly Animists
16	Vadhyawan	Naik Gangaram Aukush. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1869 . .	7th April 1903	9	129	Ditto
17	Vasurra . .	Raja Pandurao Navsa. Bhil (<i>Animist</i>).	1875 . .	6th May 1905	172	2,373	Ditto

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,717	4,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
267	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,66,275	3,20,112	8,852	1,241	61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
799	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,799	4,799	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,52,070	4,52,293	9,000	...	65,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
6,380	6,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
699	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
140	140	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil.
145	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,642	3,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,08,981	2,52,150†	...	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
535	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
207	207	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,170	4,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

† Includes investments made.

BANSDA.

Bánsda ranks second among the Native States under the Surat Agency. The history of this State begins with the eighteenth century. The Bánsda Chiefs are Solanki Rajputs and claim to have ruled at Bánsda for twenty generations. It is probable that Bánsda was formerly a much more important State than at present, its territory which stretched previously to the sea-coast having been narrowed by the action of the Mussulman power. The present Chief, Maharwal Shri Pratapsingji Gulabsingji, succeeded his father, Gulabsingji, in 1876 at the age of 12. He was educated at the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1856, in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share of transit duties, the Chief agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 1,500 on account of *chauth* and to limit his customs demands to certain rates approved by Government.

The Chief takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, which has been reported on favourably by successive Agents.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend—Yours sincerely."

DHARAMPUR.

Dharampur ranks first among the Native States under the Surat Agency. The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Solar race ; it has been in possession of the State for about 700 years. The country was conquered from the Bhils by Ram Raja and from their first leader their territory used to be and is still called Ramnagar. The connection of the British with the Dharampur State dates from 1803, when the Peshwa's claim to tribute was made over to the British under the terms of the treaty of Bassein. The present Chief, Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narandevji, succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in August 1891 on the death of his father, His Highness Maharana Shri Narandevji Ramdevji. The late Chief was given the title of His Highness as a personal distinction when transit and other obnoxious duties were abolished by him.

The administration of the state is carried on by the Chief, and successive Agents have reported favourably upon it.

The State maintains no local force.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—Yours sincerely."

SACHIN.

Sachin ranks third in the Native States under the Surat Agency. The ruling family is of African descent. When their ancestors came to India is doubtful. During the fifteenth century, under the name of Sidis of Danda-Rajapur and Janjira in the Konkan, they were known, first as the Bijapur, and afterwards as the Moghal, admirals. In 1762 to the exclusion of Abdul Rahim, the rightful heir, Sidi Yakub succeeded at Janjira. Helped by the Marathas, Abdul Rahim, though defeated and a fugitive, was so formidable a rival that Sidi Yakub compromised the dispute by promising that on his death Abdul Rahim should succeed to Danda-Rajapur and Janjira. Under this agreement Abdul Rahim succeeded in 1772 and continued to rule till his death. On Abdul Rahim's death his eldest son, Abdul Karim Yakub Khan, commonly called Balu Mia, was excluded from the succession and Sidi Johar, commandant of Janjira, seized the Chiefship. Balu Mia fled to Poona.

His cause was strongly espoused by Nana Fadnavis, who was anxious by some means to gain power over the Island of Janjira. Johar appealed to the British to settle the dispute. Efforts were made to prevent war and on his making over his claims to the Peshwa, Balu Mia was promised a tract of land estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 75,000. The first instalment of the grant consisted of seventeen villages in the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District called Satargam Parganah. As it was found that the tract granted did not yield the promised revenue, three more villages of Jalalpur Taluka were granted. Balu Mia came to Surat, and after a short residence there proceeded to Sachin, which he had chosen as his head-quarters. In 1816, an attempt was made to induce the Nawab to transfer to the British the civil and criminal jurisdiction, but it failed owing to insufficiency of the concession. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873, owing to the death of Nawab Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan and the minority of his son, Nawab Abdul Kadar. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son, Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakut Khan in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until May 4th, 1907, when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakut Khan was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

The State maintains no local force.

The Nawab enjoys a salute of 9 guns. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—“ My friend—Yours sincerely. ”

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jawhar . .	Krishnasha, Patangsha Koli (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th November 1879.	27th January 1905.	310	47,538	Chiefly Hindus.

* These figures

JAWHAR.

No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar dynasty is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Roli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these, Jayaba Mukni was the most prominent, having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son, Nemshah, whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognized as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1343, and the present Chief is believed to be directly descended from him. It appears that the Chiefs were not disturbed in their possessions either by the Muhammadaus or by the Portuguese for the next 300 or 400 years, but the Peshwa's Government after reducing the coast of the Northern Konkan in 1739-40 began to annex such portions of the Jawhar territory as appeared to be of any value and ultimately in the year 1782 the then Raja Patangsha was confirmed in the small remainder of his possessions, yielding then an estimated revenue of Rs. 20,000, on his agreeing to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,000 and also a *nazarana* on the accession of each new Raja. The late Chief, Raja Patangsha IV, died on 27th January 1905, and his eldest son Krishnashah, the present Chief, was installed on the *gadi* on the 19th May 1905 and being of age was entrusted with full powers. The succession being in the direct line, no *nazarana* was levied.

The administration of the State has been favourably reported on by the Political Agents.

The State maintains no local force.

The Raja of Jawhar has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—" My friend—Yours sincerely."

Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chiefs in gurs.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,89,294	1,62,216	...	... .	57,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hkām̐ti Lōng (Kantigyi) or Bhor Kampti.	San Nwe Cho, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1837	About 1862 .	973	11,000*	Buddhists.
2	Mōng Mit (Mo-meik).	Maung Kin Maung, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	2nd July 1883	10th April 1906.	3,561·14	44,708	Buddhists ; Spirit-worshippers.

* These figures

HKĀMTI LŌNG (KANTIGYI).

Hkām̐ti Lōng consists of a collection of seven small Shan principalities, namely Lokkun, Lōnkyein, Sekun, Setai, Langtai, Langne, and Mangne, of which Lokkun is the most important.

The Hkām̐ti valley is situated at the head-waters of the Mali Kha (Irrawaddy) river, 17 marches from Myitkyina and about the same distance from Assam. It is surrounded by high mountains inhabited by Kachins, against whom the Shans living in the plains have to be always on guard. The staple crop of the valley is rice, which is grown in fields irrigated from the neighbouring streams. India-rubber is found in the hills, but owing to the lawlessness of the tribes north of Myitkyina very little of it comes to Burma. Money is very scarce in Hkām̐ti and opium is the chief medium of barter.

It is not known by whom these small States were founded. The Lokkun *Sawbwa* claims to be descended from San Manton, a brother of the *Sawbwa* of Mogaung, Sewanpha, who was a contemporary of the Burmese King Navyata. San Manton invaded the Hkām̐ti valley and took possession of the Lokkun State.

From all that can be gathered, the several Hkām̐ti States are independent of each other, but, owing to the great age and piety of the Lokkun *Sawbwa*, he is much respected and in the graver matters of state his opinion is looked for and his decision regarded as final.

San Nwe Cho is said to be 80 or 90 years old. He succeeded his father in about the year 1862. He has three sons, San Myet, aged 43, San Nwe Ho, aged 42, and San Sai, aged 29, and four daughters, one of whom is married to the Langtai *Sawbwa*, another to the *Sawbwa* of Mangne, a third to the brother of the Langne *Sawbwa*, and the fourth to a cousin of the Chief of Setai. San Nwe Cho lives at Putai.

The *Sawbwās* collect yearly from their subjects a nominal revenue of Re. 1 and a basket of paddy per house. The form of government is patriarchal.

The Hkām̐ti *Sawbwās* have frequently sent deputations with presents to the Deputy Commissioner of Myitkyina, and the Lokkun *Sawbwa* has quite recently applied for help against the Lōnkyein *Sawbwa*, who has threatened to attack him with the help of the Kachins. The Lōnkyein dynasty was at one time the most powerful in the valley, and it was only supplanted by the Lokkun dynasty about forty-five years ago, after many years of strife and varying fortunes.

The number of fighting men in the valley is estimated at 2,800 and the number of guns at 750.

Colonels Macgregor and Woodthorpe visited the valley from Assam in 1884-85 and Mr. Errol Grey in 1892-93. In 1895, Prince Henry of Orleans passed through it on his way to India from China.

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To Other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,22,876	1,18,373	20,000	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

MÖNG MIT (MOMEIK).

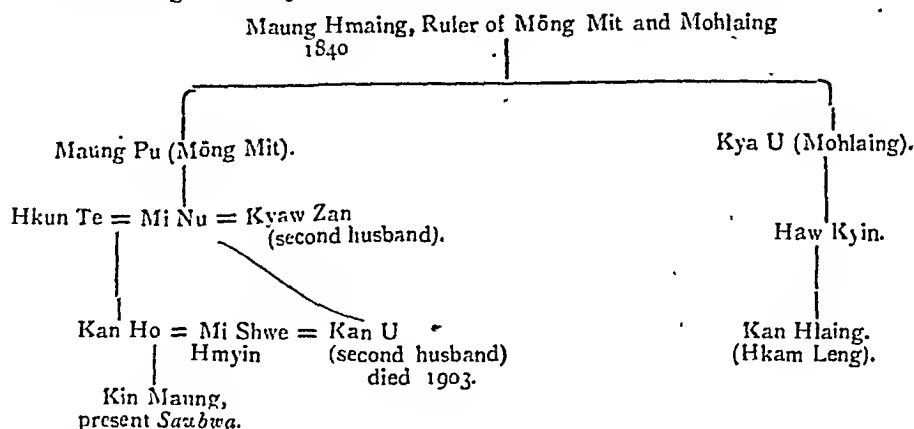
PART I.

The Möng Mit State was founded in 1231 A. D. (600 B. E.) by Shwe Nan Shin, *Sawbwa* of Kēngtūng. Of his five sons, who ruled over vast areas stretching as far as Mogaung and Mohnyin, the fourth son, Tho-han-bwa (Hsö-han-hpa), was the first *Sawbwa* of Möng Mit, while his fifth son, Tho-han-ka (Hsö-han-ka), was first *Sawbwa* of Mohlaing which adjoins Möng Mit (Momeik) immediately to the north and lies between it and Bhamo.

According to local chronicles, on the death of Shwe Nan Shin in 638 B. E. (1276 A.D.) Tho-han-bwa succeeded his father, and Möng Mit was made over to Saw-ke-bwa, who founded Möng Mit town. There are said to have been 289 rulers in the interval up to 1837 (1199 B. E.), when Maung E Pu is recorded as being appointed *Sawbwa* of Möng Mit, by the Burmese King Shwebo Min. This E Pu was grandson of *Sawbwa* Maung Nyun, from whom the present *Sawbwa*, Kin Maung, is directly descended. E Pu was driven out by one of his Generals, Mingala Bo, and up to 1840 the Burmese King sent a succession of *Wuns* to turn out the usurpers till in 1207 B. E. (1843), the then *Wun* was recalled and the administration left in the hands of four *Amatgyis* according to the local chronicles, while, according to another story, one Maung Hmaing became *Sawbwa* of the united *Sawbwa*-ships of Mohlaing and Möng Mit. In 1850, according to the local chronicles, Maung E Pu, with the aid of Kachins and Palaungs, returned and, expelling the council of four *amats*, was recognised as *Wun*, but killed the only representative of the hereditary family—Kun Pu—he could find. Kun Te (Hkun Ti), son of the murdered man obtained an order from the King to depose E Pu, advanced and destroyed Möng Mit, but was recalled and his brother Haw Kyin appointed to the place. The Kachins rebelled and destroyed Möng Mit in 1858. The King then sent back Kun Te with a strong force under Bo Hlaing, and by treachery the Kachins were overcome and 46 of them hanged which led to a "debt" against Möng Mit and caused recurrent friction and reprisals up to the annexation.

It would seem that when Maung Hmaing above alluded to died, the territory was divided between his sons Maung Pu (probably Maung E Pu noted above) who took Möng Mit, and Kya U, who took Mohlaing. For some years the history of both States was much disturbed and contradictory accounts are given, but it may be gathered that ultimately Haw Kyin succeeded Hkun Ti in the Chieftainship of Möng Mit, whether by murder or otherwise. Then alternately and confusedly various outsiders, *e.g.*, *Wuns* sent from Mandalay, Kyaw San, *Sawbwa* of Möng Long, the Myadaung *Wun*, etc., intervened in the affairs of the State, held brief sway and were ejected till out of the welter in 1236 B. E. (1874) Kan Ho, son of Hkun Ti, emerged from a judicious retirement and ruled Möng Mit till his death in 1245 (1883).

The following table explains the lines of Chiefs in the twin States :—



N.B.—Kan Ho had another wife, Ma Tōk* of Mōng Mit, by whom he had a daughter, Hkin-lè-gyi, who is now in the Thabeikkyin Sub-division. He also had a third wife, Ma Thè Su of Sawadi in Bhamo District, by whom he had a daughter, Hkin-lènge, now resident in Kaung-Ton, Bhamo District, and who in 1908 married a *sin-ók* of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.

Kan U's progeny by Mi Shwe Hmyin are as follows :—

1. Nang Kaing, daughter, born in 1890. } In Mōng Mit.
2. Nang Taung, daughter, born in 1892. }
3. San Mein, son, born in 1899. Sent to the Baptist College, Rangoon, for his education on the 1st June 1909.
4. Saw Hla, daughter, born in 1901. } In Mōng Mit.
5. San Hein, son, born in 1903. }

Unfortunately as Haw Kyin (of Mohlaing) died at about the same time as Kan Ho and the position was complicated by the remarriages of the widows of Hkun Ti and Kan Ho, whose second husbands both acted for some time as regents, the immediate succession became in abeyance, but apparently at the time of the annexation there was no recognised government of Mohlaing (pending consideration of Kan Hlaing's claim) while Mōng Mit was being administered by three Burmese officials on behalf of the minor Kin Maung.

In October 1886 Kan Hlaing was induced to come to Katha, where for some time he remained pending the consideration of his claims. Towards the end of that year he absconded and has been a bitter rebel ever since. In April 1887 the Chief Commissioner, himself visited Mogòk, received the Mōng Mit officials, and settled the conditions under which Mōng Mit was to be administered, and fixed the boundary between that State and Mōng Long. Kan U (step-father of the young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung) was appointed regent of Mōng Mit during the minority of Kin Maung. Mōng Mit and Mohlaing were at the same time declared to be separate States while the boundaries of both States and of the adjoining British districts were rearranged and determined.

It was in contemplation at the time to recognize Kan Hlaing as the Chief of Mohlaing, but he persistently declined to obey orders, and made repeated raids and occupied part of Mōng Mit territory. At the close of 1887 it was found necessary to drive him from Mohlaing by an expeditionary force sent from Katha, and Mohlaing State was then finally dismembered, the northern portion being attached to Bhamo District and the remainder added to Mōng Mit.

Kan U and the Burmese *Amats* proved, however, unable to keep order in that part of Mohlaing which had been transferred to their charge. Kan Hlaing took up his residence in the Kachin Hills east of Mōng Long and fomented disturbances in the Upper Sinkan Township, as has been noted above. Towards the end of 1888 he established relationship with Saw Yan Naing, the son of the Hmetkaya Prince, who had established himself at Manpon in a difficult position on the borders of the Tawngpeng and Loi Lōng States and Mōng Mit. Together they endeavoured to arrange a simultaneous movement on a large scale at various points on the northern frontier. Mōng Mit itself, the capital of the State, was threatened. Reinforcements were then sent up and an attack was made on Manpon, the headquarters of Saw Yan Naing. Four stockades were taken without loss and the position was occupied, but owing to a misunderstanding, the column returned to head-

* Ma Tōk died on the 22nd January 1908.

quarters before the country had been thoroughly explored and settled. The result was that Saw Yan Naing almost immediately re-established himself at Manton, a few miles from Manpon, and remained there for the rest of the year.

Kan Hlaing remained with the Lwesaing Tonhon Kachins, with whom he was connected by marriage and incited them to keep the southern part of the Bhamo District in a state of ferment. Other minor leaders, of whom the most important were Nga Maung of Twinngè and Heng Nga Maung of Möng Long, derived support and encouragement from these centres of disaffection and one or both of them found an asylum in the State of Möng Long.

Combined operations on a large scale were consequently organised. One column of troops and Military Police started from Bhamo in December 1889 against Lwesaing and Tonhon and it was arranged that another column should march from Möng Mit and should combine with the Bhamo column at Manpon while Möng Mit town was occupied by troops; and that Lieutenant (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. Daly, the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, with a detachment of the Shan levy of Military Police, should co-operate from the Hsenwi side, keeping touch with the other columns as far as possible. At the same time a party of Military Police under Mr. H. F. Hertz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was detailed to visit Möng Long and thence march along the Tawngpeng border to deal with any bands that might be in that quarter.

The country was quieted by the breaking down of organised opposition, but efforts to secure the surrender or capture of Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing and of their leading adherents were unsuccessful. Saw Yan Naing slipped past Lieutenant Daly into Hsenwi and passed thence across the Chinese frontier where he has since remained at different places in the Shan Chinese States, and was afterwards joined by Kan Hlaing.

It became evident that a stronger form of government than that by the Burmese *Amats* was necessary, and in April 1887, Saw Maung, the *Sawbwa* of Yawng Hwe in the Southern Shan States in Burmese times (and since re-appointed to that State) was installed as regent of Möng Mit for five years from April 1889 during the minority of Kin Maung, the hereditary Chief. Saw Maung unfortunately did not succeed in gaining the good-will of the people of Möng Mit or in maintaining proper supervision over his subordinate officials. This is perhaps hardly surprising, for he had no experience of Kachins or Palaungs who form about 80 per cent. of the population.

During 1889 the riverine portion of the Möng Mit State including Twinngè and the five villages of the Daungbon Circle were included in the Ruby Mines District, while a *Myoók* was put in charge of that portion of Mohlaing which had been handed to Möng Mit as a township. In October 1890 Yabon, the chief village of Manpon, was attacked by Kachins and Palaungs and the *Sawbwa's Amat* driven out under the leadership of Sau Saing, Kachin Chief of the Lahkums of Yabon, while in December 1890 the Lakun *Duwa* of Katkon attacked the Mohlaing *Myoók* at Etkyi on the Shweli killing and wounding several of his men and carrying off his property.

The Assistant Commissioner from Möng Mit went out with a strong force. The Yabon affair was settled without much difficulty and the ringleader captured; but the Katkon Kachins offered considerable resistance before their opposition was crushed.

By this time it became clear that Saw Maung was unable to manage the State and Government decided to take over the direct management. On the 2nd February 1892, Saw Maung made over charge of the State to the Assistant Commissioner, and from that date it was administered as a sub-division of the Ruby Mines District up to 31st March 1906.

During 1891-92 the boundary between the State and Bhamo District was laid down and the villages in the Kodaung were visited and brought under control.

Early in 1893 disturbances in North Hsenwi caused anxiety, but Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing continue to be refugees and outlaws over the Chinese border. Since the direct administration of the State was taken over, however, there has been no internal disturbance.

Maung Kan U, the regent, appointed in 1887 (see above), died in 1903.

The young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung was sent to school; left school about 1902, after which time he was kept under training as a *Myoók*. He was allowed to visit Möng Mit after the death of Maung Kan U for a short time, but committed various extravagances for

which he was reprovved and was sent back to Myingyan. Under orders of the Government of India he was installed as *Sawbwa* or Chief of Möng Mit with effect from the beginning of 1906-07.

As regards Möng Mit itself, the administrative system of the State in Burmese times consisted of a *Sawbwa* at the head of affairs with four *Amatgyis*, four *Amattaunks*, two *Thandawsins*, and four writers of the Court. Besides this, there was a headman appointed in each village to collect revenue and to prevent violent crime. No trained soldiers or police were kept, but in time of necessity every headman was ordered to come in with a certain number of men according to the size of his village. The *thathameda* revenue was first assessed at the rate of Rs. 5 per year on every family in the reign of King Mindôn, but after two or three years the rate was increased to Rs. 10, the assessment of other parts of Upper Burma. The total revenue collected in Mindôn's reign was about Rs. 25,000 a year made up from the following sources:—

	Rs.
<i>Thathameda</i>	15,000
Land revenue	5,000
Fisheries	3,000
Duty on raw tea	2,000
Total	25,000

The land revenue was assessed at the rate of one-and-a-half baskets on every hundred baskets of paddy.

Thathameda and land revenue were collected by the *thugyis*.

Officers serving under the *Sawbwa* received their pay partly in money, partly in kind, but no regular system of monthly salaries was in vogue.

Of the various officials who served the State of Möng Mit in the time of the late *Sawbwa* Kan Ho the following are still residing in Momeik:—

(1) U Saung, <i>Amatgyi</i> .	(4) Maung Tun Baw, <i>Myosaye</i> .
(2) Maung Ko, <i>Amattaunk</i> .	(5) Maung Nyein, <i>Myosaye</i> .
(3) Maung Paw, <i>Amattaunk</i> .	(6) Maung Po Tun, <i>Myosaye</i> .

The others are said to have died. Beside the six men mentioned above, Maung Kyu former *Myosaye* served as *thugyi* of Möng Mit from 1898 to 1908, when he died.

Amattaunk Maung Paw (No. 3) was appointed *Myobk* of Mohlaing in 1891. He was subsequently made *myothugyi* of Sagadaung in 1893, then acted as *ywathugyi* of Saga-daung and was removed from his appointment at last for incompetency.

Administration and Revenue of the State of Möng Mit while under direct civil administration as a part of the Ruby Mines District from 2nd February 1892 to 31st March 1906.

POLICE.

The strength of the Civil Police in the State which was paid for by the State was, up to the end of 1905-06, three Police posts and 72 men under an Assistant Superintendent of Police and eight local Kachin Police enlisted under the Police Act, but non-pensionable and under direct control of the Civil Officer, Kodaung. There were Military Police posts as follows—

	Strength.
Möng Mit	55
Molo	35

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

Until the instalment of the present *Sawbwa* Kin Maung at the beginning of 1906-07 the State of Möng Mit was administered as a sub-division of the Ruby Mines District and divided into the two townships:—

- (i) Möng Mit (which included the township of Mohlaing abolished by General Department Notification No. 57 of 27th March 1900);
- (ii) Kodaung (*i.e.*, the hill tracts to the west and north-west of Möng Mit).
- (a) The Kodaung township was administered by a Civil Officer under direct control of the Deputy Commissioner. The law in force was that of the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation

and rules thereunder and the system of revenue was *thathameda* tax of Rs. 5 per house on Kachins and Rs. 10 on Palaungs, but no land revenue was assessed.

The receipts for the four years 1902-03 to 1905-06 from the Kodaung were—

											Rs.	A.	P.
1902-03	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,849	15	6
1903-04	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,927	0	0
1904-05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,529	0	0
1905-06	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30,660	8	0

(b) The Möng Mit township was administered as an ordinary sub-division. It included the two townships of Mohlaing and Möng Mit which were fused.

There was one sub-divisional officer in charge with a township officer under him, the headquarters being at Möng Mit, which was also the residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Civil Police. The revenue was derived from *thathameda* at Rs. 10 per annum a household, tax on *taungya* cutters at Rs. 2-8-0 a household, while land revenue was collected at 15 per cent. of gross outturn on State lands and 10 per cent. on non-State lands. This proportion was levied whatever the crop, the percentage being taken in baskets in the case of paddy and in viss in the case of tea and tobacco converted into money at harvest market rates.

The revenue collected during the last four years before the State was made over to the present *Sawbwa* was as follows:—

										Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1902-03	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,01,538	1,07,910
1903-04	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,08,115	1,10,369
1904-05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,13,630	87,649
1905-06	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,24,506	1,42,199

The State has in the past paid an annual tribute of Rs. 20,000 to Government.

FORESTS.

There was no Forest Officer in special charge, but the whole of the reserved forests (of which there are 10) in the area of the State were controlled by the Deputy Conservators of Forests stationed at Bhamo and Mogôk respectively, the dividing line between the two jurisdictions being the watershed between the Shweli and the Sinkan Chaung.

PART II.

Up to 31st March 1906, the State was administered as noted in Part I above as an ordinary sub-division of the Ruby Mines District. At the beginning of 1906-07 the young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung was installed as Chief at a Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 10th April 1906 and the State is now administered under the provisions of the Möng Mit Administration Order of 1906. Briefly, the re-arrangements consisted in replacing the Assistant Superintendent of Police by an Inspector, while the former sub-divisional officer U Chó became Assistant Superintendent, the former township officer being retained in order to supervise the treasury and to assist in the administration of civil justice in the Chief's Court (the Assistant Superintendent having no original jurisdiction) because except for the township officer there are no competent local men who could be given high judicial powers. The township officer also is of material assistance to the Chief in revenue matters while in order to ensure continuity of revenue administration the actions of the Chief are subject to the advice and review of the *Akunwun* who is the experienced officer U Cho above referred to. As regards the Kodaung there has been no radical alteration, the hill-tracts being administered by means of a Civil European Officer directly under the Superintendent who is the Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines District and the laws applicable to this tract remain the same as they were heretofore. In the rest of the State the only changes of moment are the alteration in the civil jurisdiction of the local Courts, the Court of the Chief now having jurisdiction without limit of value, and the radical change in the opium administration whereby, in lieu of the ordinary law under the Opium Act, which has been administered for some years, any one may import, possess, and sell up to one-eighth of a viss of opium without let or hindrance.

The young *Sawbwa* married in 1906 Ma Ein, the daughter of Payataga Hmat, A. T. M., the chief native ruby merchant of Mogôk. He has made a good beginning.

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hsawnghsūp (Thaungthut).	Saw Tun, K S.M. <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1860	1899	840	7,493	Buddhists.
2	Singkalang Hkamti (Zingalein Kanti).	Saw E, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1856	10th July 1898	2,000	3,850	Ditto.

• These figures

HSAWNGHSŪP (THAUNGTHUT).

Up to 1195 B. E. the headquarters of the State went by the name of Gawmonna. From that year to the present time the following *Sawbwaws* held sway :—

- (1) *Sawbwa* Tho-hon-bwa.
- (2) *Sawbwa* Tho-han-bwa.
- (3) *Sawbwa* Tho-ngan-bwa.
- (4) *Sawbwa* Tho-kyin-bwa.
- (5) *Sawbwa* Saw-kan-ho.
- (6) *Sawbwa* Saw Sa.
- (7) *Sawbwa* Saw Pon.
- (8) *Sawbwa* Saw Hti Kyaing.
- (9) *Sawbwa* Saw Haw Nga.
- (10) *Sawbwa* Saw Leik Kan.
- (11) *Sawbwa* Saw Aung Pa.
- (12) *Sawbwa* Saw Shwe Maung.
- (13) *Sawbwa* Saw Ni Kan.
- (14) *Sawbwa* Saw Kin Mun.
- (15) *Sawbwa* Saw Tun (present ruler).

The above information has been kindly furnished by the present *Sawbwa*. From the above list the average duration of a reign did not exceed five years, which in itself may be taken as a proof of unsettled rule. The *Sawbwaws* originally lived on the east bank of the Chindwin River, removing to their present capital on the west bank in 1195 B.E. The dates of the various reigns as set forth above are at present not available, but efforts are being made to procure them, if possible.

In 1858 A. D. the *Sawbwa* Saw Shwe Maung presented a white elephant to King Mindôn, in return for which he was granted a large tract of country on the east of the Chindwin in addition to his original territory on the west, over which, however, he never exercised any efficient control. Saw Shwe Maung was succeeded by his son, Saw Ni Kan, in 1880 whom we found in possession when we entered the country in 1886. Saw Ni Kan from the outset showed himself friendly to our Government; he never allowed himself to be drawn into the plots of the Legayaing headmen, who gave considerable trouble in the early days. Had he opposed us, the pacification of the Upper Chindwin would not have been the easy task it proved. He was rewarded with numerous presents and the title of K.S.M. He is to this day always spoken of by his relations as "Kyet-thu-ye." He stood firm during the Wuntho rebellion, although he was related by marriage to the Wuntho *Sawbwa*, and the Kale *Sawbwa* further south was disloyal. He refused to allow Bo Le, who was sent by the Wuntho *Sawbwa* to bring him over, to enter the State and prepared to resist him by force of arms.

Average annual revenue. †	Average annual expenditure. †	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To Other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,000	4,400	400	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,500	2,500	100	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

In 1889 Chins from Kampat village in the Manipur State raided the village of Nannan in the inner valley. The Political Agent of Manipur fined Kampat Rs. 250, which sum was paid to the sufferers by the raid. On the 27th August in the same year Saw Ni Kan was presented with a *Sanad* at a darbar held at Paungbyin. Saw Ni Kan died in 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Saw Kin Mun, who showed the same good-will towards our Government as his predecessors. Saw Kin Mun did not prove himself a wise ruler. He took to bad habits and surrounded himself with favourites and hangers-on, all of whom had to be supported out of the scanty revenues of the country. The *Kyemmöng* (who is the present *Sawbwa*) began to intrigue with a view to getting him ousted, and brought several charges of misgovernment against him; but nothing serious was proved. The *Sawbwa* resented this and showed marked favour to his own son, Maung Mu Pa, who had been sentenced to transportation for dacoity with murder, and was released from jail in 1898. Saw Kin Mun died on the 13th December 1899 and was succeeded by the *Kyemmöng*, Saw Tun. Mu Pa was foolish enough to imagine that the British Government would recognize him, if not as *Sawbwa*, at any rate as *Kyemmöng*, and as there was a prospect of his causing trouble, he was ordered to leave the State, and subsequently died at Sagaing. The new *Sawbwa* revenged himself by keeping Mu Pa's sister and mother, Saw Kin Mun's widow, in a state of destitution, and had to be compelled to make a provision for them by the Commissioner on the occasion of the presentation of his *Sanad* in March 1901. At the same time the *Sawbwa's* son, a boy of ten years of age, now being educated at Calcutta, was declared *Kyemmöng* or heir-apparent. Since then Saw Tun has displayed all the hereditary good-will of his family towards the British Government. He has shown himself a wise and capable ruler, and the State is prospering under him. In 1902-03 he built himself a handsome teak court-house, and in 1904 a fine teak dwelling-house on the site of 'Kyethu-ye's' old palace.

The Thaingthut *Sawbwa* was presented to the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, at Kalewa in 1901, and the title of K.S.M. was conferred on him on the 1st January 1908.

SINGKALING HKĀMTI (Zingalein Kanti).

Zingalein was originally inhabited by the Marit tribe of Theinbaws (Kachins). About 100 years ago Shans of a race known as "Maingtaung" settled among them and gradually acquired such power as to dispossess the Marits. Where the Maingtaungs came from is not recorded, but presumably from the north. Later on another Shan tribe called Lonchein were expelled from their country, "Kantigyi" or greater Kanti, many days' journey to the north, and came down to Neinpín. a Thienbaw village still in existence in the Hukong valley, and their Chief, Saw Haw Hsi, in B. E. 1274 (A. D. 1812) presented his daughter, Nantaung, to King Bodawpaya, who appointed Saw Haw Hsi's son, Saw Ni Kaung, as *Sawbwa* of Neinpín. The original inhabitants, who were Tasan Theinbaws, would have none of this, and drove out the emigrants, who went south and got a royal order appointing Saw Ni Kaung *Sawbwa* of Zingalein, and founded Kanti, so called after

their mother country. The Maingtaungs did not dispute their title, and before long the two races became merged with one another. Saw Ni Kaung was succeeded by Saw E and Saw E by Saw Li. King Mindôn, being apprehensive of invasion by the British from Assam, erected a strong fort at Kanti and sent up a quantity of arms and ammunition. Shortly after this, about 1873 A. D., *Amatgyi* Saw E headed a successful rebellion and drove Saw Li out. *Myoók* Maung Ba U was sent up by the King, but Saw E successfully resisted him. The King then sent up a large army and in A. D. 1876 Saw Li was reinstated. Two years later the Tasan Theinbaws came down and attacked Kanti, taking it entirely by surprise. It was utterly wiped out and Saw Li had to flee, never to return. In 1881 A. D. he sent back his son, Po Hlaing, to take charge of the State.

In 1883, Saw Pan, a Theinbaw of the Wadat tribe, and a brother-in-law of the Tasan *Sawbwa* of Letthi came down and settled at the village of Hmanbin just north of Kanti with fifty followers. Three or four months after his arrival, he and six of his followers were treacherously killed by Po Hlaing while on a visit to him at Kanti. The Tasan Theinbaws in revenge destroyed Kanti a second time and drove out Po Hlaing, who never ventured to return. The State was now reduced to four or five small villages, which for the next eight years were looked after by the Marit *Sawbwa* Lese-la. The control of the Zingalein country thus reverted to the descendants of its original inhabitants. On the annexation of Upper Burma we found Lese-la in possession, but the Shans expressed a wish to have a *Sawbwa* of their own and in 1891 a nephew of Saw Ni Kaung, Saw Ni Taung, was appointed *Sawbwa*, without any opposition from the Theinbaws.

At the end of 1892 Saw Ni Taung died and his infant son, Saw How, aged five years, with *Amatgyi* Saw E as regent, was appointed. Saw How died in 1894 and Saw Ni Taung's infant daughter, Saw Kin, was appointed, still with Saw E as regent. Saw Kin died in 1898 and the regent Saw E, the present *Sawbwa*, was appointed. The *Sawbwas* of Kanti have always maintained a consistently friendly relation with the Naga tribes on the west of the Chindwin and there is no case on record of any Shan village having been raided. In 1895 a petty raid was committed on the "tame" Chin village of Laungsauk by the Tinmaung Chins, but Laungsauk was considered to be beyond the *Sawbwa's* sphere of efficient control and no punishment was inflicted.

In 1899, similar action was taken in the case of a raid on a Lasaw Chin village. In 1901, some Shan traders were raided on the Nansalein *chaung*, which again was considered beyond the *Sawbwa's* control. In 1903 some Chins of the Lasa tribe carried off three Shans, who were fishing at the mouth of the Nanpok stream on the west bank of the Chindwin above Kanti. The prisoners were soon released and enquiry showed that the *Sawbwa* had himself provoked the raid by detaining a buffalo belonging to the Lasas. The matter was settled satisfactorily, but it was discovered that the *Sawbwa* had been pursuing for some time past a frontier policy calculated to embroil us with the Chins and Kachins beyond the border. He incurred the censure of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The present *Sawbwa* is reported as not being very reliable, but he is said to be astute, and not likely ever to give trouble. He has been giving some assistance lately in the suppression of opium smuggling. A relation of his was made opium licensee of the Thamanthi shop in the hope of securing increased seizures of opium. It is too early to say whether the hope has been fulfilled.

In 1903-04 he built himself a fine timber house. He was presented to the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, at Kalewa in 1901.

The *Sawbwa's* palace was destroyed during the year 1908.

**STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.**

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Hsipaw (Thibaw).	Saw Hkè, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1872	1906	4,605	104,700	Buddhists.
2	Manglün (Māinglun).	Tôn Hsang, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1831	1855	3,000	40,000	Buddhists; Spirit-worshippers.
3	North Hsenwi (Theinni).	Hkun Hsang Tôn Hūng, K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1852	1888	6,330	135,000	Ditto.
4	South Hsenwi (Theinni).	Sao Naw Mung, K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1855	1888	2,400	67,836	Buddhists.
5	Tawngpeng (Taungbaing).	Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1870	1896	800	22,681	Ditto.

* These figures

HSIPAW (THIBAW).

BOUNDARIES.

West	. . . . .	Mandalay District.
North	. . . . .	Ruby Mines, Momeik, and North Hsenwi.
East	. . . . .	North Hsenwi, and South Hsenwi.
South	. . . . .	Kehsi Mānsām, Mōng Kūng, and Lawk Sawk.

The State lies to the north-east of the Mandalay District, and is roughly divided into two equal parts by the Lashio branch of the Burma Railways. It consists of Hsipaw proper and the sub-States of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung. Hsipaw proper is controlled directly from the capital while the administration of the sub-States is conducted through subordinate officers, over whose appointment and removal Government exercises a right of veto. The early history of the State is obscure and presents few features of interest. In the time of King Mindōn, however, the State had reached a high degree of prosperity, and the Chief enjoyed the favour of the Burmese Court. The then *Sawbwa*, Kya Htun, died in 1866 and was succeeded by his son, Hkun Saing, who had previously received the title of *Kyemmōng*, or heir-apparent. For the first twelve years of Hkun Saing's administration all went well, but trouble arose after the accession of King Thebaw, which resulted in Hkun Saing being obliged to flee from the State. He went first to Siam and then to Rangoon, where he traded as a jewel merchant. While at Rangoon he shot two of his followers whom he suspected of plotting against his life. For this he was tried and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted, however, and after a short period of imprisonment he was released (1883), and ordered to leave British territory. He made his way to Karenni where he found protection with Sawlapaw, *Myosa* of Kantarawadi. On the fall of Mandalay and the annexation of Upper Burma, Hkun Saing returned to Hsipaw. The State had suffered from great disorder since his flight, and was in a condition of anarchy. He speedily collected a following and entered the capital without opposition (1886). Early in 1887 he submitted to the British Government. The sub-States of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung were incorporated in Hsipaw, and Hkun Saing was recognised as *Sawbwa*. In Mōng Long there was some opposition to his authority, but it was gradually overcome. Since that time the State has enjoyed peace, and has advanced greatly in population and resources. In 1893 a British officer was lent to the State as Adviser to the *Sawbwa*. Under his guidance all branches of the administration have been reformed, and Hsipaw is now probably the best governed of the British Shan States. The Advisership was abolished in December 1903, when the charge of Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw and Tawngpeng, was created. *Sawbwa* Hkun Saing was

Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To Other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,48,973	4,50,550	90,000	...	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
15,000	13,334	500	...	4,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,37,898	1,32,043	15,000	...	46,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
87,393	86,056	22,000	...	18,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,30,494	1,99,400	27,000	...	37,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

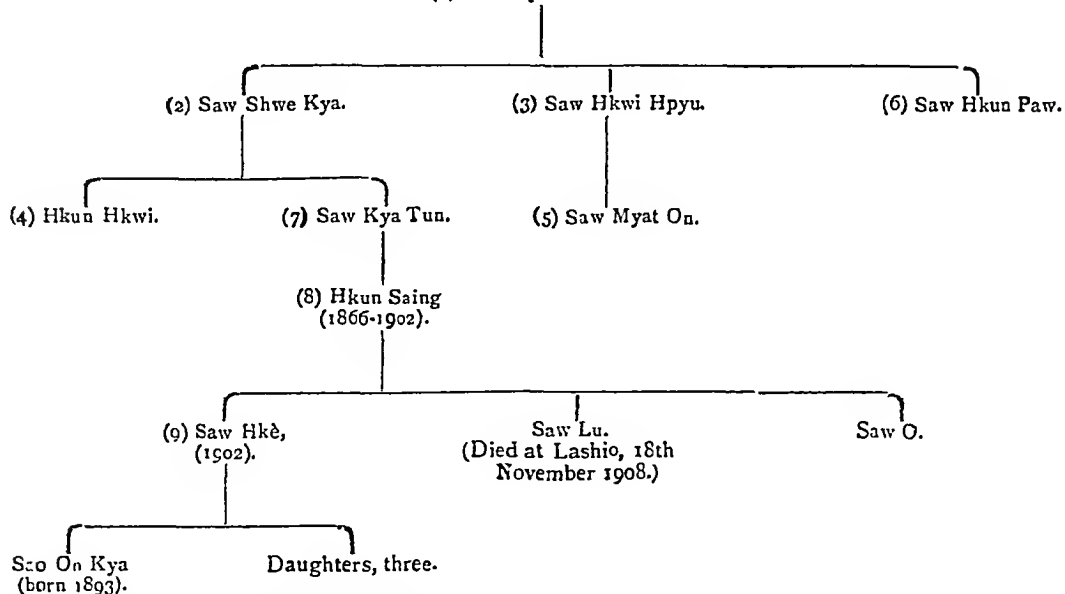
created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1895 and a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in 1899. He twice visited England and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Hkun Saing died in May 1902, and his eldest son, Saw Hkè, was appointed acting *Sawbwa*. Saw Hkè received a good education, partly in England, and for the last five years of his father's life he took a large share in the administration of the State. His extravagance, however, had led to his getting heavily into debt, and it was not considered advisable to grant him full powers as Chief until his liabilities had been discharged. With this object the control of the State treasury was taken over by Government in July 1902.† The control of the Treasury, coupled with a more strict supervision of the State finances, has been attended by a notable expansion of revenue. The *Sawbwa's* son, Sao On Kya, has been nominated as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. Sao On Kya is now being educated in England. He entered Rugby School in January 1909.

The *Sawbwa* of Hsipaw is entitled to a salute of nine guns. This honour was conferred on the State in 1902.

HSIPAW SAWBWAS

(From 1767.)

(1) Saw Myat Hsan Te.



† An annual allotment was made on account of the Chief's debts and they were paid off complete in March 1906. Saw Hkè was then confirmed as *Sawbwa* in June 1906, but the Government control of the State Treasury has been retained for the present.

MANGLÜN (MAINGULN).

BOUNDARIES.

North and East	Unadministered Wa States.
South	Kengtūng and Mōng Nawng.
West	South Hsenwi.

Manglün lies on both sides of the Salween, but by far the larger part of the State is on the east of that river. It is divided into East and West Manglün, Mot-hai, Mang Hseng, and Maw Hpa. Over the two first divisions the *Sawbwa's* control is fairly complete. Mot-hai, Mang Hseng, and Maw Hpa have subordinate rulers and are regarded rather as feudatories than integral parts of Manglün. The *Sawbwa* also exercises overlordship in Ngekting, but he has little real control there. The limits towards the east and north-east, both of the *Sawbwa's* actual authority and of his pretensions, vary with circumstances and are never very strictly defined. West of the Salween the population is mostly Shan, but east of the river Was are in an overwhelming majority. Most of the latter profess Buddhism. They have given up head-hunting, but they have made little further progress in civilization.

Up till comparatively recent years the Was of Manglün were no doubt in much the same condition as their brethren of the so-called Wild Wa States are to-day, that is ideas of Government did not extend beyond the village, or group of villages. Alliances, more or less permanent, probably existed and the people were ready at all times to combine against outsiders. The legendary history does not give any coherent account of the growth and consolidation of the State, nor is it possible to say from what period it has had a recognized chief. The present *Sawbwa* is descended from one Ta Awng, a Wa of the Hta-Mö clan who obtained the chiefship early in the last century. Ta Awng was a usurper, and he supplanted an older hereditary line of *Sawbwaws* which was then represented by one Sao Maung Säu.

On Ta Awng's death in 1822, his son Sao Nam Hpōng appears to have been recognized as *Sawbwa*. He was succeeded in turn by his son Hkun Sing, Sao Hsang (Sao Nam Hpōng's younger brother) acting as regent during Hkun Sing's minority. [According to another account Ta Awng had no children, and was directly succeeded by Hkun Sing, who is described as his nephew.] Hkun Sing ruled thirty years and left six sons. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Upa Yaza (1852). In 1853 the latter's younger brother, Naw Hpa rebelled, and Upa Yaza fled to Mot-hai, where he died the following year. Naw Hpa obtained possession of West Manglün and the southern portion of East Manglün, while the remainder of the State came under Tōn Hsang, the present *Sawbwa*. During these troubles several of the petty States which had formerly belonged to Manglün severed their connection and have since been independent. In 1859-60 Naw Hpa died and Tōn Hsang obtained possession of the State. He appointed his three younger brothers, Hseng Kyaw, Sao Maha, and Ratana, to the charge of West Manglün. Ratana died shortly after. Hseng Kyaw attempted unsuccessfully to establish his independence and was driven from the State, the whole of West Manglün being united under Sao Maha. The relations of the two sections of the State, east and west of the Salween, then remained satisfactory till the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1888 Sao Maha was invited to meet the Political Officer at a Darbar at Mōng Yai, but he took no notice of the invitation. He declined overtures which were again made to him in 1890, mixed himself up in various intrigues, evaded submission to the British Government, and finally adopted an attitude of open hostility to his brother, Tōn Hsang, to whom he was nominally subordinate. When a British party marched through West Manglün in 1892, Sao Maha fled, and Tōn Hsang was put in direct charge, and recognized as *Sawbwa* of the whole State of Manglün. A few months later Sao Maha attempted to recover his former charge, with a following collected in the Wa States. He ravaged West Manglün and gained some successes east of the Salween before he was eventually driven out. He retired to the Wa State of Ngek Lek, where he lived till 1903. Early in 1904 he was permitted to come to South Hsenwi, where he still lives as a private individual.

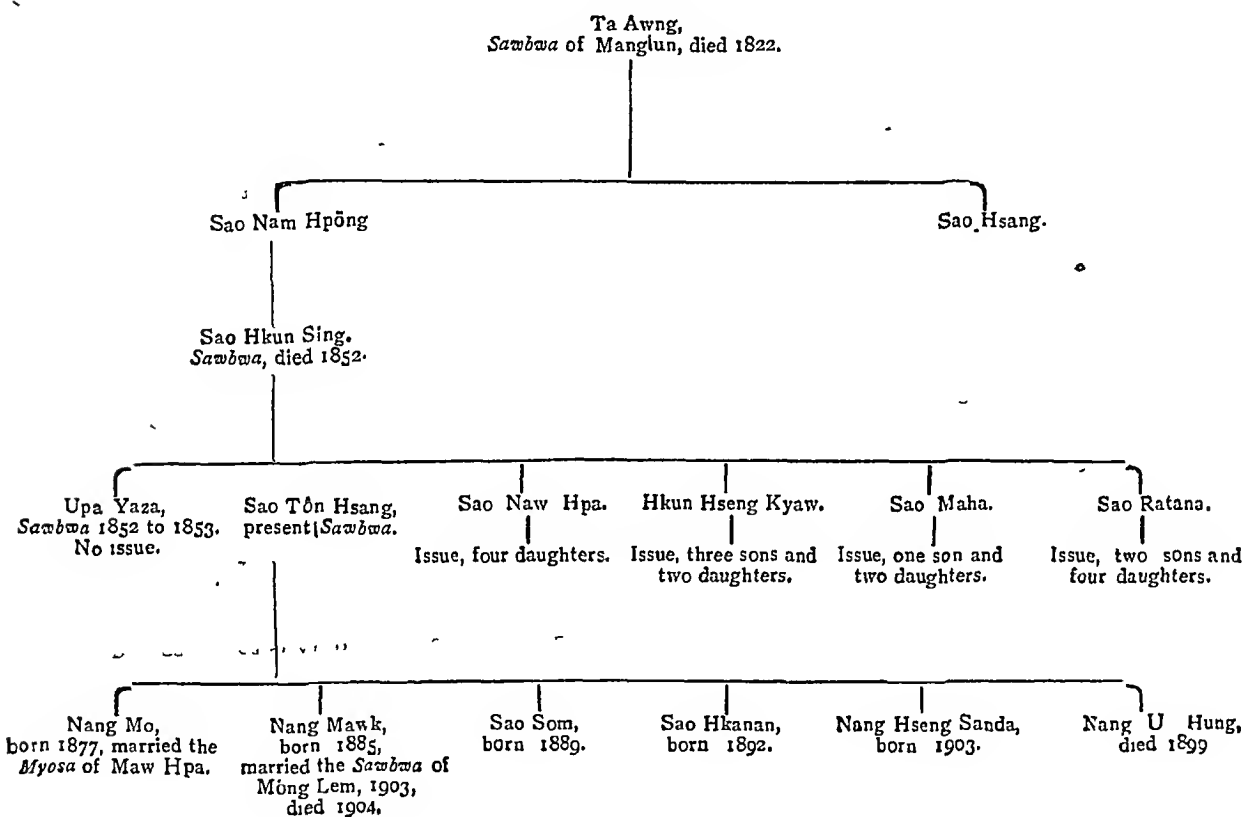
Since the consolidation of the State under *Sawbwa* Tōn Hsang there have been certain petty border disputes, but peace has generally been maintained. The country

is a mass of hills, the people are poor, and administrative methods are of a primitive order. Manglun is nominally in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent at Tangyan in South Hsenwi, but there has been very little interference in its internal affairs. The *Sawbwa* has proved able to maintain his authority: he has obeyed orders loyally, and he has paid punctually the nominal tribute which has been demanded. Such development of the State and reforms in its government as may be possible must await an extension of our administration over the Wa States.

The *Sawbwa* has nominated his eldest son, Sao Som, as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Sao Som married a daughter of the North Hsenwi *Sawbwa*, named I Ye, in January 1907.

FAMILY OF THE *SAWBWA* OF MANGLÜN.



NORTH HSEHWI (*Theinni.*)

BOUNDARIES.

North and East	.	.	.	.	Chinese Shan States.
South	.	.	.	.	Sonmu and South Hsenwi.
West	.	.	.	.	Hsipaw, Tawngpeng, and Mōng Mit.

As a separate State, North Hsenwi dates only from the time of the British occupation of the country. It comprises the northern and eastern divisions of the old State of Hsenwi, once the largest and most important of the Burmese Shan States. About the year 1867, an official named Sang Hai rebelled against the Chief, and, though often defeated, succeeded in maintaining himself both against the latter and against a succession of Burmese officials who were sent up to restore order. When King Thebaw ascended the throne of Burma the Chief, of Hsenwi, Hseng Naw Hpa, had been re-appointed for the third time, and was endeavouring to establish his authority. The State had then lost its southern division, which had been split up and created separate charges, but it still included areas now known as North and South Hsenwi. Up till this time, too, the *Sawbwa*, Hseng Naw Hpa,

whether nominally in charge of the State or in disgrace in Mandalay, had been recognized as Chief by the Burmese Government. On his succession, however, King Thebaw imprisoned Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter, who had been a queen of King Mindôn's, and killed her son. Naw Mông, Hseng Naw Hpa's son, was at the same time thrown into prison at Mandalay. These brutalities proved that Hseng Naw Hpa need look for no aid from the Burmese Court, and he retired to Mông Si, a Kachin circle north-east of Hsenwi town. Sang Hai's adherents thus obtained undisputed possession of the capital.

Sang Hai himself had already fled to the Wa country, where he died in 1876. But he had left as his lieutenant and guardian of his young son one Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng who now headed the party opposed to the hereditary chief and to the Burmese. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng was no ordinary man. Of mean birth, the son of a petty village official in West Manglün, he rose rapidly in Sang Hai's service and ultimately married his daughter. Thenceforth he was the *de facto* ruler of the part of the State which had been reduced by the Sang Hai faction. But the fall of Mandalay was followed by the release of King Thebaw's prisoners, and Naw Mông at once came up to the Shan country to support the cause of his father, the aged *Sawbwa* Hseng Naw Hpa. In the fighting which ensued Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng was victorious, and Naw Mông was unable to do more than maintain a precarious position in the south of the State, where Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng's influence had not extended. The contending parties both submitted to the British Government when a column marched up to the Shan States. A conference was held at Mông Yai (March 1888) which resulted in the division of Hsenwi into the Northern and Southern States. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng received the Northern and Naw Mông the Southern State.

During the long period of disorder from which Hsenwi had suffered, the Kachins had pressed down steadily from the north. Their assistance had been called in, from time to time, by both sides, and they had settled in many tracts from which the more timid Shans had fled. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng himself had made free use of Kachin auxiliaries, and indeed owed his success in no small measure to these hillmen. But though a Kachin is a useful fighting man, he is not the sort of subject which a Shan Chief desires, or is competent to control, in time of peace. Spasmodic attempts at repression on the part of the *Sawbwa* led to open defiance on the part of the Kachins. It became evident that Government interference was necessary, and in 1893, a British officer was posted to the State in general charge of the Kachin tribes. His duty is to assess and collect the revenue, deal with civil and criminal matters, and to administer generally the areas which fall within his jurisdiction. The revenue (after deduction of collection expenses) is paid over to the Chief and goes to the State Treasury.

As regards the Kachins, the powers of the *Sawbwa* are exercised by a Government officer, but otherwise his position and functions are the same as those of any other Shan Chief. The State has increased greatly in population and resources since the British occupation, though it is still far short of its ancient prosperity. Since 1897-98, the revenue has risen from less than Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,70,000 and a good deal of money has been spent in opening up the State by roads. Administrative methods are still very primitive and reforms are adopted but slowly. This is due in some measure to the rugged nature of the country and the mixture of races which make up the population though the principal cause is the conservatism of the Chief. It may be noted that Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng divorced his wife, Sang Hai's daughter, in 1888, and that Sang Hai's son, Hkun E, was killed in the same year. He recognised his children by this lady, however, and the name of her son, Hkun Ai, was submitted in 1904 for recognition by Government as the successor to the *Sawbwa*-ship.* The title of *Kyet thaye saung shwe Salwe ya Min* was conferred upon him in 1897.

* The nomination, however, has been refused by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and there is at present no successor nominated. The marriage of his daughter I Ye in January 1907 to the *Kyenmông* of Manglün, Sao Som, should give him an improved status in the eyes of his brother Chiefs, who have hitherto regarded him merely as a successful adventurer.

Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng, K.S.M., *Sawbwa* of North Hsenwi, born 1852, son of Hkun Pan of Tön Hüng village, West Manglün.

Married—(1) Nang Nang, *alias* Nang Hkham Hsang, daughter of Sang Hai, divorced 1888.

- (2) Nang Kut *alias* Nang Cha, daughter of Sang Hai.
- (3) Nang Ywe *alias* Nang Nwe *alias* Nang Hkham Hpuk.*
- (4) Nang Hkam. Divorced.
- (5) Nang Ai, daughter of Sang Hai. Divorced.
- (6) Nang Am.
- (7) Nang Lun. Divorced.
- (8) Nang Hkam Lu. Divorced.
- (9) Nang Hseng.

Numbers (3), (4), (5), and (6) are the daughters of traders in the State.

Issue (surviving 1909).

By No. 1 (i) a son, Hkun Ai, born 1877.

(ii) a son, Maha Wong, born 1883.

(iii) a daughter, Nang Hkam Naw, born 1884.

By No. 2 (iv) a daughter, I Yawn, born 1890.

(v) a daughter, I Lun, born 1892.

By No. 3 (vi) a son, Ai Yi, born 1886. Dead.

(vii) a daughter, I Ye *alias* Nang Hkam Sing, born 1888, married to Sao Som

(viii) a daughter, I O *alias* Nang Htang Hkam, born 1891.

(ix) a daughter, I Am, born 1892, died in 1909.

By No. 6 (x) a son, Ai Hom, born 1902.

By No. 7 (xi) a son, Hkun Yam Wi, born 1897.

By No. 8 (xii) a son, Ai Hom, born 1902.

(xiii) a son, Yi Hkam, born 1903.

By No. 9 (xiv) a son, Hkam Hpuk, born 1906.

(xv) a daughter, Nang Hseng Kaw, born 1907.

SOUTH HSENNWI (THEINNI).

BOUNDARIES

North	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	North Hsenwi.
East	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kanghsu and Manglün.
South	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mōng Nawng and Kehsi Mānsām.
West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hsipaw.

The State of South Hsenwi was formerly known to the Burmese as Theinni Alè Lèt and to the Shans as Hsenwi Kwan Kang, that is the "Central Division" of the old State of Hsenwi. Its existence as a separate State dates from March 1888. Its history previous to that date forms part of the history of the old united State of Hsenwi.

Sao Naw Mōng, the present *Sawbwa* (born 1855), is a son of Hseng Naw Hpa, the last of the hereditary Chiefs of the old Hsenwi State. Hseng Naw Hpa succeeded to the *Sawbwa*-ship in 1846, when the State was in a very disturbed condition. He proved unable to restore order, and he was recalled to Ava in 1849. A succession of Burmese officials followed, and from time to time Hseng Naw Hpa was re-appointed, but all attempts to suppress disorders and to establish a stable government failed. About 1868 an official named Sang Hai rebelled. He was joined by one Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng (the present *Sawbwa* of North Hsenwi), who married his daughter and succeeded him as leader of the faction opposed to the hereditary Chief and to the Burmese. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng's party obtained possession of most of the northern part of the State, and successfully resisted the efforts which were made to oust him. Hseng Naw Hpa, however, was personally on good terms with the Burmese Court. One of his daughters was a queen of King Mindôn's and another had married the Hmetkaya *Mintha* (Mindôn's son). His son, Naw Mōng (the present *Sawbwa*), was educated at Mandalay, and passed his noviciate in one of the royal monasteries under the special patronage of the King. These were all at Mandalay when King Mindôn died. They were arrested along with the members of the royal family who were regarded with suspicion by Thebaw, and who

* On this wife the *Sawbwa* has bestowed the title of *Mahadevi*.

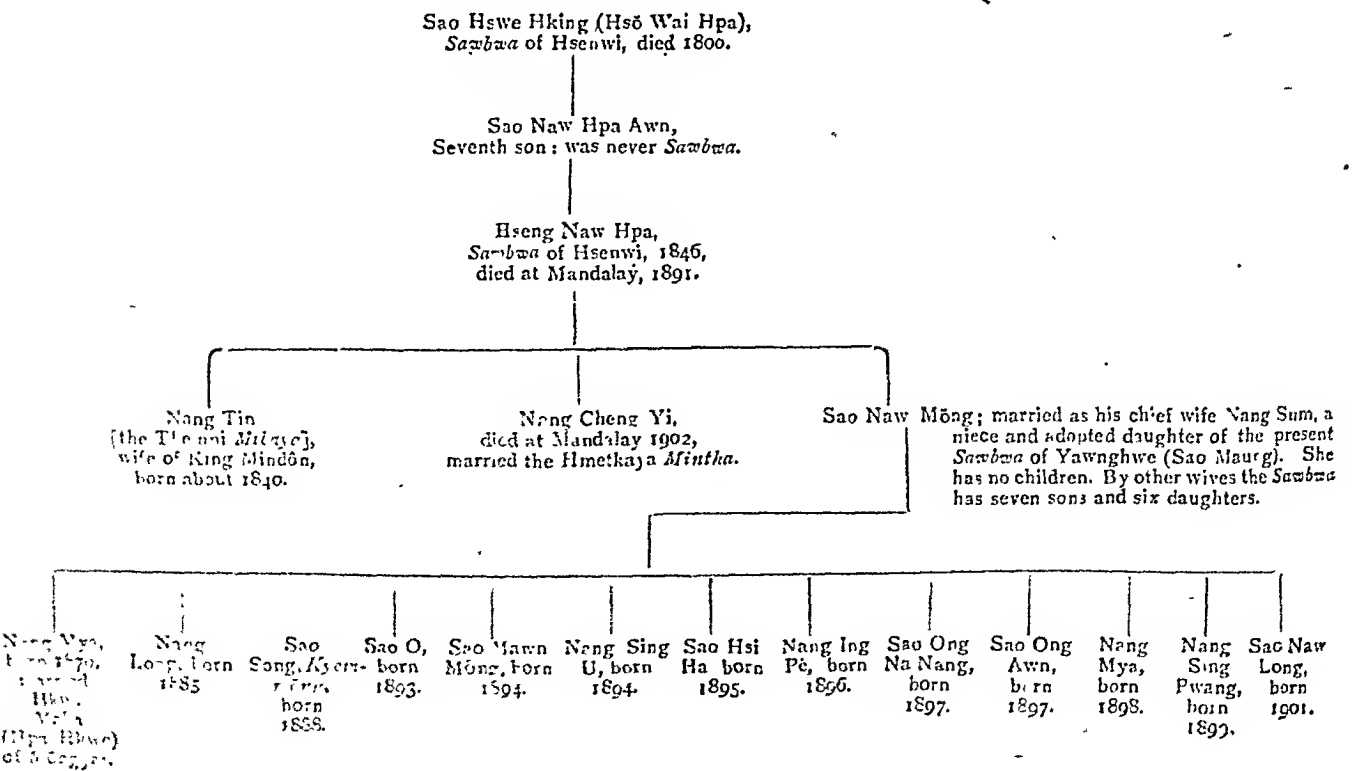
perished in the Palace massacres of February 1879. The young son of the Theinni queen (Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter) was torn from his mother's arms and cut to pieces, and the mother herself thrown into prison. Naw Mōng shared the same fate. These brutalities proved to Hseng Naw Hpa that he need no longer look to the Burmese Government for assistance. He retired to the Kachin circle of Mōrg Si, north-east of Hsenwi town, and Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng's party obtained undisputed possession of the capital. Meantime a man named Sang Aw, known as the Pa-ōk-chok, had established a sort of supremacy in the Central division (the present State of South Hsenwi) and tried to maintain order. A Burmese official with a small force was at Lashio. He was utterly unable to enforce his authority, and though there was no fighting on a large scale between the contending factions the State was devastated by robber bands.

The fall of Mandalay in 1885 was followed by the final withdrawal of the Burmese. It likewise led to the liberation of Naw Mōng who at once set out to recover his father's State. By the beginning of 1887 he had collected a following and occupied Lashio. Here, however, he was defeated by Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng. The latter then crushed an attack by the Mōng Si supporters of Hseng Naw Hpa and marching south occupied Mōng Yai (August 1887) driving both Naw Mōng and the Pa-ōk-chok before him. After a time, however, he returned to Hsenwi town and in the following year both leaders made their submission to the British Government. A conference was held at Mōng Yai in March 1888 which resulted in the division of Hsenwi. Hkun Hsang Tōn Hūng received the Northern and Naw Mōng the Southern State. The Pa-ōk-chok died shortly afterwards, and the aged *Sawbwa* Hseng Naw Hpa, who had resigned his claims in favour of his son, died in 1891.

Since 1888 the State has enjoyed peace and has increased in population. The revenue has risen from about Rs. 35,000 in 1897 to Rs. 1,05,000 in 1908-09, the increase being mainly due to a revision of the rates of assessment. The title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* was conferred on the *Sawbwa* in 1896, and he was one of the Shan Chiefs who attended the Delhi Darbar in 1903. An Assistant Political Officer, with headquarters at Tangyan, has been in charge of the State since 1899.

The *Sawbwa* has nominated his eldest son, Sao Song, as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

FAMILY OF SAO NAW MÖNG, K.S.M., SAWBWA OF SOUTH HSENWI.



(TAWNGPENG TAUNGBAING).

BOUNDARIES.

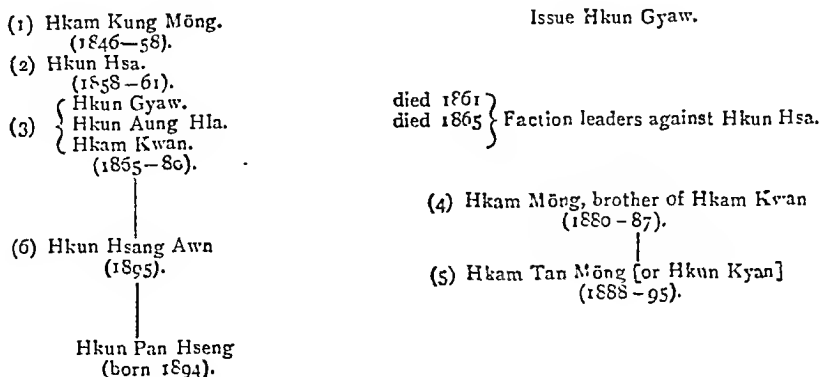
North	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mōng Mit (Ruby Mines District).
East	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	North Hsenwi and Hsipaw.
South	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hsipaw.
West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hsipaw, Mōnglong, and Mōng Mit.

The capital of Tawngpeng State, Namhsan, lies about 40 miles due north of Hsipaw. The State is a mass of hills ranging from 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet in height. There are no cart-roads, and all transport is carried on by pack animals. Tawngpeng is a Palaung State and the majority of the people belong to that race. The staple industry is the production of tea which is exported to Burma and the Shan States.

The Palaungs are divided into numerous clans, each of which formerly had local self-government. Gradually, however, they were forced to unite for mutual protection. The first Chief to establish his authority over the whole State was *Sawbwa* Hkam Kung Mōng. He is said to have been recognised by the Burmese Government in 1846. On his death in 1858 the *Sawbwa*-ship was seized by one Hkun Hsa. The son of Hkam Kung Mōng, Hkun Gyaw, thereupon formed an alliance with two other leaders, Hkun Aung Hla and Hkam Kwan, and for three years fighting took place between the rival factions. Hkun Hsa was killed in 1861. Hkun Gyaw died in the same year, and in 1865 Hkun Aung Hla also died. Hkam Kwan obtained the chief power in the State and restored order. He paid homage to the Burmese Court and was recognised as *Sawbwa*. He died in 1880 and was succeeded by his elder brother, Hkam Mōng. This Chief declined to meet the British Political Officer when a column marched up to Namhsan in 1887. His son Hkam Tan Mōng (or Hkun Kyan) was, however, put forward by the people, and was subsequently recognised by Government as *Sawbwa*. Hkam Mōng retired to a monastery, where he died in 1900. Hkun Kyan held the Chiefship till 1895 when he resigned on account of ill-health. He died the following year. His cousin, Hkun Hsang Awn, was then recognised as administrator on behalf of Hkun Kyan, and on the latter's death was appointed *Sawbwa*. He is the present Chief. The title of K.S.M. was conferred upon him in January 1910. As a ruler he has not been a success. He has neglected affairs and has contracted heavy private debts. In September 1904 a Government officer was posted to the State to assist in reforming the administration and in dealing with the *Sawbwa's* creditors. Considerable progress has been made in both directions. Improved administration has led to a notable increase of revenue and the *Sawbwa's* debts have been extinguished. Hkun Pan Hseng, the *Sawbwa's* eldest son, has been nominated as his successor and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

SUCCESSION IN TAWNGPENG STATE.

(From 1846.)



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.*	Population of State.*	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bawlakè .	Paban, K. S. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	1857	1872	300	5,701	Buddhists ; Spirit-worshippers.
2	Hopōng (Hopōn)	Hkun Law, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>). Nang Keng Hkam, Administratrix of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1895 1875	1900 (minor) 1904	231	11,140	Buddhists.
3	Hsahlūng (Thatōn).	Hkun Hseng, T.D.M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1879	15th Sept. 1905	471	10,584	Ditto.
4	Hsa Mōng Hkām (Thamakan)	Maung Po, A. T. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	30th Oct. 1854	1886	295	12,561	Ditto.
5	Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni	Hkun Nan, <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	20th Nov. 1880	2nd Dec. 1907	3,500	26,333	Buddhists ; Spirit-worshippers.
6	Kehsi Mānsām (Kyithi Bansan).	Hkun Hseng, T. D. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1844	1880	632	22,062	Buddhists.
7	Kēnghkam (Kyaingkan).	Hkun Hawng Hkam, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>). Sao Nang Tep Htila Administratrix of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1893	1905 (minor)	167	5,458	Ditto.
8	Kēnglūn (Kyainglun).	Hkun Mawng, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1844	1887	43	4,259	Ditto.
9	Kērētūng (Kyaingtōn).	Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng, K. S. M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1874	9th Feb. 1897	12,000	190,698	Buddhists ; Spirit-worshippers.
10	Kyawkku (Kyakku).	Maung Thaing, <i>Ngwegunhmū</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	16th June 1848	1881	76	4,771	Buddhists.
11	Kye-bo-gyi	Hkun Saw, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	1858	12th June 1908	950	9,867	Buddhists ; Spirit-worshippers.
12	Kyōng (Kyōn).	Maung Po, <i>Ngwegunhmū</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1841	1867	24	2,343	Buddhists.
13	Lai Hka (Lēgya).	Hkun Lai, C. I. E., K S M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1858	1882	1,433	25,811	Ditto.
14	Lawksawk (Yatsauk).	Hkun Hsōk, K. S. M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1863	1900	4,048	24,839	Ditto.
15	Loi Ai (Lwe Ē)	Maung Po Kin, <i>Ngwegunhmū</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1876	October 1903	160	5,442	Ditto.
16	Loi Lōng (Lwelōn).	Hkun Hkam Chōk, K.S.M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1874	1883	1,000	32,731	Buddhists ; Spirit-worshippers.
17	Loimaw (Lwē-maw).	Hkun Kyaw, <i>Ngwegunhmū</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1861	1902	49	4,576	Buddhists.
18	Maw (Baw)	Maung Nyo Hlaing, A. T. M., <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1857	1874	740	7,743	Ditto.
19	Mawmai (Maukinè).	Hkun Leng, minor <i>Sawbwa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>). Hkun Nè, Administrator of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1898 1865	1907 (minor)	2,787	29,454	Ditto.
20	Mawnāng (Bawnin).	Hkun Ti, <i>Myosa</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1886	17th August 1907.	39	3,755	Ditto.
21	Mawōn (Bawzaing).	Maung Kya Ywet, A. T. M., <i>Ngwegunhmū</i> of —, (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1851	1878	43	3,557	Ditto.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18,000	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
15,273	15,008	5,000	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
17,748	17,664	5,500	...	3,600	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
15,103	15,103	5,000	...	3,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,75,000	...	5,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
17,292	15,504	5,000	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,570	4,570	1,500	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,672	4,357	1,200	...	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,06,194	1,05,834	30,000	...	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3,832	3,832	1,000	...	989	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8,000	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,388	2,388	750	...	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
27,680	27,126	8,500	...	8,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
29,502	29,399	10,500	...	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,764	5,764	2,000	...	1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
18,199	18,199	6,000	...	2,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,643	4,643	1,500	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
12,019	12,019	4,000	...	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
42,467	42,467	14,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,891	3,891	1,250	...	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,191	3,191	1,250	...	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

*Are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.*	Population of State.*	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Mōng Hsu (Maingshu).	Hkun Saw, <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1845	1903	164	17,480	Buddhists.
23	Mōng Kūng (Maingkaing).	Hkun Mōng, K.S.M., <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1873	1883	1,643	30,482	Ditto.
24	Mōng Nai (Monè).	Hkun Kyi, C.I.E., K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1847	1875	2,717	44,252	Ditto.
25	Mōng Nawng (Maingnaung).	Hkun Lōng, <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	20th Nov. 1876	1906	1,575	39,102	Ditto.
26	Mōng Pai (Mobyè).	Hkun Ping, Nya, <i>Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1881	26th May 1908	660	19,358	Buddhists; Spirit-worshippers.
27	Mōng Pan (Maingpan).	Hkun Num, <i>Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1869	1894	2,300	16,629	Buddhists.
28	Mōng Pawn (Maingpun).	Hkun Hti, K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1847	1863	371	13,143	Ditto.
29	Mōng Sit (Maingseik).	Hkun Pwin, K.S.M., <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1861	1882	303	9,013	Ditto.
30	Nēm Hkai (Nankè).	Hkun Kyè, <i>Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1862	January 1891	85	6,780	Ditto.
31	Nam Hkōk (Nankōk).	Hkun Myat, <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1889	1900 minor	106	6,687	Ditto.
		Hkun Htun Uk, Administrator of—, <i>(Buddhist).</i>	1882	1906	...	...	...
32	Nammèkōn	Pra To, <i>Myosa of—, (Spirit-worshipper).</i>	1863	1903	50	2,629	Buddhists; Spirit-worshippers.
33	Namtōk (Nantōk).	Hkun Maung, <i>Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1866	1892	20	778	Buddhists.
34	Nawng Palai (Naungpalè).	Hkun Che, <i>Myosa of—, (Spirit-worshipper).</i>	1857	8th July 1897	30	1,265	Buddhists; Spirit-worshippers.
35	Nawn Wawn (Naungmun).	Hkun Htun Uk, <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1882	1894	42	4,805	Buddhists.
36	Pangmi (Pinhmi)	Maung Nyun, <i>Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1871	1901	29	3,456	Ditto.
37	Pāngtara (Pmdaya).	Maung Sun Nyo, <i>Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist).</i>	15th January 1890.	1897 minor	86	15,014	Ditto.
		V: Ōh, T.D.M., Administrator of—, <i>(Buddhist).</i>	1823	1897	...	...	...
38	Paèla (Pwehla).	Saw Nyun, A.T.M., <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1858	1886	102	7,866	Ditto.
39	Sakōi (Sagwe).	Hkun Htun, <i>Myosa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1848	1878	102	1,387	Ditto.
40	Samkā (Saga).	Hkun Kyi, <i>Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1892	1909 minor	357	17,643	Ditto.
		Atwinzūn Maung Ngè, Administrator of—, <i>(Buddhist).</i>	...	1909	...	...	...
41	Wānyin (Banyin)	<i>Myosaship vacant</i> Hkun Ung, Administrator of—, <i>(Buddhist).</i>	1872	1904	219	11,297	Ditto.
42	Yawnchiwe (Nyaunggye).	Sao Maung, C.I.E., K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist).</i>	1848	1897	1,592	95,339	Ditto.
43	Ye Npan (Yewagan).	Maung Thu Daw, A.T.M., <i>Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist).</i>	7th February 1878.	1886	359	9,958	Ditto.

* These figures

Average annual revenue,*	Average annual expenditure,*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13,396	12,816	4,500	...	2,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
37,499	36,370	12,500	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
52,834	52,834	16,500	...	7,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
29,622	28,822	10,000	...	6,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,135	10,067	3,000	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,421	15,421	5,000	...	2,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
14,117	13,830	4,500	...	5,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,387	11,175	2,500	...	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,932	5,932	2,250	...	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8,998	8,953	3,000	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,113	939	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,083	1,083	350	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,737	7,452	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,928	6,904	2,000	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,993	3,993	1,500	...	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
17,712	17,712	6,500	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,363	9,363	3,250	...	2,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,456	2,425	750	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
19,006	18,902	6,500	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
19,011	18,755	6,500	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,47,052	2,47,052	75,000	...	55,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
9,957	9,957	3,500	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

BAWLAKÈ.

A Western Karenni State, lying to the south-west of Sawlôn, the capital of the Kantarawadi State. It is the principal Western State, of which there are four, the others being Kyè-bo-gyi, Nawng Palai, and Nam-mè-kôn. The present Chief is Paban, a *Yang Talai* by race and a spirit-worshipper by religion: born about 1857, he succeeded to the *Myosa*-ship in 1872.

Paban is distinctly loyal, is highly respected amongst the Karenni, and is in a way high-priest amongst the spirit-worshippers. He feels he has a grievance in still being a *Myosa*, when the Chief in Kantarawadi (Eastern Karenni), a State of more recent origin, is a *Sawbwa*.

He has for years lived in seclusion, but has attended the Taunggyi Darbars and in 1906 he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Rangoon and since then he has been spending money, which he had hitherto hoarded, on public works, and he now moves about and seems to have changed his nature. He was always supposed by his brother Chiefs to know no Burmese, but in Rangoon he astonished them by speaking to them in that language. He received the title of K. S. M. on January 1st, 1908.

The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892 the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlake, appointing them *Myosas* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only except in sentences of capital punishment, which require the sanction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. In civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw* or *musur*, in the case of Bawlake, Rs. 100.

There is no connected history of Karenni obtainable, but it is generally admitted that Bawlake originally comprised the whole country, both Western and Eastern Karenni, of the present day. The separation seems to have taken place in the time of the fifth Chief of Bawlake, one Po Byu Hla. In his reign, a Talaing, called Maung Pon, said to be of royal blood, came up to Bawlake and settled there: he seems rapidly to have acquired great influence. So Po Byu Hla came to the conclusion that it was not good for two rulers to remain in the same village, and therefore made Maung Pon go and take charge of the country east of the Pawn stream. This the Talaing did and assumed the title of Pawpawgyi and the country he then took charge of is Eastern Karenni, which has been a separate State ever since. About 1845 the country comprising the Western Karenni States of Kyè-bo-gyi and Nawng Palai became detached from Bawlake, after opposition offered by Bawlake to Burmese troops. The first Chiefs who had been *Amats* (ministers) of Bawlake sent their submission to the Burmese Court and were granted titles. In 1875, in a fight with Eastern Karenni, Bawlake was defeated and lost further considerable territory.

Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyè-bo-gyi and west of the Nawng Palai State, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

The revenue of Bawlake is but imperfectly known; it is estimated at Rs. 6,000 annually exclusive of forest revenue. Not being in British India, the forests are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin of very good quality occurs in the State, but it is only worked spasmodically, owing to the absence of streams where it is mined. Stick-lac is largely exported from the State, and edible catch to a small extent.

HOPÔNG (HOPÓN).

Hopông, with its dependency Hailong, was originally included in the Nawng Wawn State. It was separated and became a distinct State in 1783 A.D. The capital of the State was first at Tang-Hkau, from which it was moved to the present capital in 1807 A.D.

The succession of Hopōng Chiefs has been—

Hkun Kya, who held the title of *Ngwegunhmu* (1809 A.D.)

Hkun Sin (1818 A.D.)

Hkun Nan (1833 A.D.)

Hkun Lin (1845 A.D.)

Hkun Hti (1851 A.D.)

Myoók Maung Nyo (1858 A.D.)

Hkun Hsuriya, *Myosa* of Mōng Pu and Mōng Hsat (1875 A.D.)

Hkun Wara (1885 A.D.)

Hkun Sè (1893 A.D.)

Hkun Law (1900 A.D.)

Hkun Wara was the first titular *Myosa*. In the disturbances at the time of the Limbin Confederacy, Hopōng suffered very severely; the town was burnt on four separate occasions, and at the beginning of 1887 there was not a single house standing in the dependency of Hailong.

The succession was very much more disturbed than would appear from the above. Hkun Nan on his death was succeeded by his brother Hkun La, and his successors were mostly non-resident. *Myoók* Maung Nyo really only held charge for six years. Hsuriya had also been *Myoók* of Keng Tawng, and was a man who gave satisfaction nowhere and yet had Court influence enough to always get new appointments. He held Hopōng from 1874 to 1885 and was then expelled by the people who accused him of drinking and other bad habits. At the same time his son, whom he had put in charge of Hailong, was expelled for similar reasons. Hsuriya was succeeded by Hkun Hseng, a son of Hkun Nan, but he was almost immediately ejected. He killed two men and was said to be mad. He was succeeded by Hkun O, a son of Hkun La. Hkun O remained in power only six months and then fled to Yawngghwe, before the attacks of the Limbin Confederacy. The Limbin Prince then nominated Hkun Wara and gave him the title of *Myoók*. He had been a circle official under Hkun Nan. Hsuriya had given him the title of *Amat*, and he retained that title under the short administrations of Hkun Hseng and Hkun O. He early made his submission to the British Government and was confirmed in charge of the State, which he managed very well and rapidly restored to comparative prosperity. Hkun Law, the present *Myosa*, was born in 1895. On his succession Hkun Htawn was appointed as administrator during the minority. He died on the 1st November 1902. He had married the young *Myosa's* mother, who was appointed administratrix in September 1903. Until her appointment the State was technically administered by the Assistant Superintendent. The administratrix was helped and indeed guided by her brother, Hkun Nanta, who was the *Amatgyi* of the State until his death on the 9th April 1909. The minor *Myosa* entered the school for the sons of Shan Chiefs, on the 6th November 1909.

Hailong borders on Yawngghwe and was taken by force by the Chief of that State in 1886, but was given back again in 1888, under the orders of the Superintendent of the Shan States, to the *Myosa* of Hopōng. Since that date it has become gradually re-settled.

HSAHTÜNG (THATŌN).

Hsahtūng was originally colonized by a migration of Taungthus from the kingdom of Thatōn in Lower Burma: this took place about the year 1781 A.D. Who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the State, if any, does not appear, but at the present time there is a great preponderance of Taungthus in the population, and Hsahtūng still remains the real headquarters of the Taungthu race in the Shan States.

The State includes the two dependencies of Tam Hpak and Lak Mong, the population of which is entirely Shan and which were acquired by Hkun O, about 1877 A.D. by his promising to pay an amount of tribute for them which the legitimate rulers said they could not raise.

The first Chief of Hsahtūng was Hkun San U, the nephew of the then King of the Burmese Thatōn, named Duttapaung, and it was he apparently who led the original Taungthu emigrants and established a village at Hkan Saing in the Hsahtūng State about 1781 A.D. In the time of Hkun San U, the territory ruled over by him received the name

of Hsahtūng or Thatōn by Royal Order of Bodawpaya. On his death he was succeeded by his younger brother Maung Myat Aung, who moved his capital from Hkan Saing to Limpun. He was succeeded by his son, Maung Naing, who also moved his capital, this time from Limpun to Kanweng, and in his time tribute was paid by the State to the King of Burma.

Maung Naing was succeeded by his brother Maung Pyu.

The subsequent successors of the Chief of Hsahtūng have been—

Maung San Tha in 1837 A.D., who was formally recognized as *Myosa* by the Shwebo King.

Iipaw Di, who ruled in the time of the Pagan King, Hkun Sein in 1852 A.D. and was contemporaneous with Mindōn Min.

Hkun Wara—1856 A.D.

Hkun O, his son, who founded the present capital of Loiput about 1873 A.D.

Iikun Law, who succeeded his father in 1896 and was murdered in 1905.

Hkun Law was selected to succeed his father in preference to his uncle Hkun Mung. The right to succeed was argued with bitterness and Hkun Mung, aided by a relative of his (Einti), succeeded in getting all the power into his own hands and the *Myosa* was a nonentity. In 1905, steps were taken to place the power in the *Myosa's* hands and the *Myosa* responded. This caused Hkun Mung to arrange to have him removed, so that he and Einti might again control the State. The *Myosa* was shot dead in his *Harw* on September 5th. The culprits were duly brought to trial and four, including Hkun Mung, were hanged at Loiput whilst four others were sentenced to transportation for life. Einti is required to reside in Taunggyi by an order issued under the Frontier Crossing Regulation. He has now been allowed to trade within certain specified limits.

Hkun Hseng, a younger brother of Hkun Law, has been granted the *sanad*. The title of T.D.M. was conferred upon him in January 1910.

HSA MÖNG HKĀM (THAMAKAN).

About 1777 A.D., one hundred families left Lower Burma, owing to warfare and famine, and marched northwards. They climbed the hills and settled in the country now known as the Hsa Mong Hkām State. Tun Chi came with them as their Chief, and arranged the settlement. Later on Narapathi Sithu, King of Pagan, is said to have visited the State. In 1807, Maung Shwe Pon is stated to have been recognised as Chief, and was succeeded in 1825 by Patung Shwe E who was deposed by the Burmese in 1834 and Maung Mè put in his place. Shwe E and Shwe Pon, however, combined and drove Shwe Mè out, and Shwe E again became Chief. He was again removed by the Burmese in 1847 and Maung Mè was reinstated. He died in the following year and was succeeded by his son, Maung Shwe Min, as *Ngwegunhmu*. At this time the Po-Thu-daw, U Myè Sù, had a great reputation for piety and learning, and King Mindōn, who always had an eye for such persons, ordered Shwe Min to send him down to Mandalay. U Mye Su very soon became a great favourite at Court and much power fell into his hands, and was exercised in a way which, whether it was inspired by piety or not, created much disturbance in the Myelat. The Chiefs of Pāngtara, Pwela, Myinmati, and other States were at once deposed and replaced by relatives and supporters of U Mye Su. Eventually, in 1867, Maung Shwe Min himself was dismissed and, with his son, the present Chief, was deported to Kale-Thaungthut, and a certain Maung Lin, a hanger-on of U Mye Su's, was appointed Chief of Hsa Mong Hkām. Maung Lin at once commenced pawning villages and circles, and nevertheless could not, or would not, pay any tribute. He was therefore removed and others were appointed until 1876, when Maung Shwe Min was recalled and reinstated as *Ngwegunhmu*. In the disturbances caused by the annexation of Upper Burma Shwe Min wrested the eight circles which had been made over to Hsikip by Royal Order and resumed control over them. At the same time he seized the Taungla *Ngwegunhmu*-ship, and the *Ngwegunhmu*s of Magwe and Lei An voluntarily submitted to him. In the end of the year 1886, Maung Shwe Min died and was succeeded by his son, Maung Po, as *Ngwegunhmu*. Maung Po was born on 30th October 1854. He was confirmed by the British Government in 1887, received the

A. T. M. Insignia of Honour in 1895, and was promoted to the rank of *Myosa* with first class magisterial powers in 1899. He attended the Delhi Darbar in 1903, as representative of the Myelat Chiefs. He is shrewd and well-meaning and works well. His chief wife is the sister of the Pangmi Chief, by whom he has two daughters living. He has six other wives (daughters of respectable traders), one of whom, Me Myin, is the mother of the heir-apparent, Htun Than, aged ten years. The Chief's sister, Me Pu, is married to Hkun Yon, the cousin of the Chiefs of Mawnāng and Pwela; and his half sister, Ma Tin, is married to the Pangmi Chief. The *Myosa's* elder daughter was married in April 1907 to Hkun Ti, the *Myosa* of the State of Mawnāng.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni: it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude and has a considerable area further south on the west bank of that river. Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlakè, the latter State at one time comprising the whole of the Karenni country. In the reign of the fifth Chief of Bawlakè, with whom history is acquainted, a Talāing of the Royal house named Maung Pon came to Bawlakè and rapidly acquired influence there. To this man the Bawlakè Chief gave the country lying to the east of the Nam Pawn; Maung Pon, on assuming charge of his territory, took the name of Pawpawgyi. He was succeeded by his son Pawpawgale, who died about 1845. The next Chief, Sao-hpya-tin, died in 1866 and was succeeded by Sawlapaw, the cousin of the late Chief, Sawlawi.

Towards the end of 1887, when the Southern Shan column was making a tour of the Shan States, the Political Officer made an attempt to open friendly relations with Sawlapaw: letters were sent inviting him to meet the Political Officer at some point on the Karenni border, along which the column marched. Sawlapaw not only took no notice of these letters, but as soon as the column had marched north to Hsenwi, collected his forces and invaded the Shan State of Mawkaï, which had just tendered its submission to the British Government. The attack took place in the spring of 1888 and the Mawkaï *Sawbwa* was driven out of his capital, which, with most of the villages in the State, was absolutely destroyed. The Assistant Superintendent of the Shan States (now Sir George Scott), with fifty men of the Rifle Brigade and a party of Beluchi sepoys, drove out the Red Karens and reinstated the *Sawbwa* in Mawkaï on the 16th May 1888. On the 3rd of July of the same year Sawlapaw's forces returned and attacked Mawkaï, but were repulsed with some loss, and were finally driven across the border into Karenni. Sawlapaw, however, was as defiant as ever, and wrote to the Superintendent of the Shan States, ordering the British troops to be withdrawn from Mawkaï. He also issued proclamations offering rewards for the heads of several officers and sepoys. Nevertheless, he was given further opportunities of coming to terms and several letters were exchanged between him and the Superintendent, without any result being arrived at. In December 1888, therefore, a British force, under command of General Collet, marched against him. Little opposition was encountered after the first engagement, fought a few miles north of Loikaw, in which the Karenni lost very severely, and at the final occupation of the *Haw* at Sawlôn not a shot was fired. Sawlapaw fled to the jungles and refused to come in, and at a meeting of the leading men in the State, Sawlawi, the titular *Kyemmong* (heir-apparent), was elected Chief, and subsequently confirmed in his appointment as *Myosa* by the British Government. The State was fined three lakhs of rupees and five hundred muskets and undertook to pay a yearly tribute of five thousand rupees to the British Government. The *Myosa* was granted his State under a *sanad* similar to that given to the Chiefs of the Shan States.

Siamese troops had meanwhile, on the plea of assisting the British Government, occupied Trans-Salween Karenni. They failed to retire on the settlement of affairs at Sawlôn, and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil. A boundary demarcation commission was appointed to examine the facts, and finding that the territory belonged to Karenni, the Siamese posts were ultimately withdrawn, but not before the patience of Sawlawi and his tribesmen had been sorely tried.

Sawlawi, the late Chief, died on 8th July 1907. He was a man of marked ability and conspicuous loyalty, and his loss is much regretted by all his subjects. He had administered the State for nineteen years with ability. He was succeeded by Hkun Nan, his stepson, who was appointed by Government in December 1907. Hkun Nan is a pure Yangtalai, and is married to Sao Hkin Yin, the only surviving daughter of Sawlapaw.

The teak forests are the source of wealth in the State; they lie on both sides of the Salween, but are being greatly impoverished by the wanton felling of undersized trees. In 1905 the outturn destined for Moulmein was about 31,000 logs; from the forests alone the *Sawbwa's* revenue is about one and-a-half lakhs of rupees yearly. The State exports stick-lac largely. Lead is found near Loikaw and copper is said to have been found at Ngwedaung. About half of the magnificent plain in which Loikaw is situated belongs to Kantarawadi, otherwise the State is a mass of rugged hills, mostly timber clad. Apart from the forests the revenue of the State is insignificant. The annual tribute paid to Government is Rs 5,000.

KEHSI MĀNSĀM (KYITHI BANSAN).

The present State was part of the South Riding of Hsenwi from which State it was severed in 1837. It was created a *Myosa*-ship in 1860 in favour of one Hkun Yawt, formerly a *Htamôn* in charge, under the Hsenwi *Sawbwa*.

A Burmese *Myoók* was appointed to look after the States of Kehsi Mānsām, Mōng Nawng, Kēnglūn, Mōng Hsu, and Mōng Sang which constituted the former Hsenwi (Taung Let) South Riding. The *Myoók* had his headquarters at Kehsi Mānsām, and his functions were similar to the "Bo Hmu" of Mōng Nai, and he collected the tribute payable to the Burmese Government. No event of importance is recorded till the death of Hkun Yawt in 1881, who was succeeded by his son, Hkun Hseng, the present *Myosa*, who obtained his appointment from King Thebaw.

This and the following year witnessed the rebellion of the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* against the Burmese Government, and Kehsi Mānsām took a prominent part in helping the Burmese to suppress it, and shared in the attack on, and the subsequent devastation of, Mōng Nawng. For these services his tribute for one year was reduced to Rs 1,000. The State enjoyed peace till 1885, when Mōng Nai and Mōng Nawng returned with the Limbin Prince from Kēngtūng. Kehsi Mānsām refused to join the Limbin League and together with Lai Hka and Mōng Kūng sent messengers to Mandalay tendering submission to the British Government. As soon as the Mōng Nawng and Mōng Nai *Sawbwas* had restored themselves, they attacked Kehsi Mānsām and the two other States. A great part of south Kehsi Mānsām was burnt, but the north and west suffered less severely. Kehsi Mānsām with Lai Hka and Mōng Kūng engaged in a retaliating raid against Mōng Pawn when the British troops came up, stopped hostilities, and secured the surrender of the Limbin Prince. Since then the State has been free from all disturbances; many fugitives have returned and the general condition of the people is prosperous and satisfactory.

There were in 1905, 11 circles and 359 villages. The *Myosa* is related to the Thebaw *Sawbwa* who married his daughter. In 1907, the exchange of the Kaw Hsang circle of Kehsi Mānsām for three circles of Mōng Nawng lying inside Kehsi territory was sanctioned by Government.

KENGHKAM (KYAINGKAN).

The present State of Kēnghkam is said to have been taken from Mōng Nai and created a separate State in 1811 A.D. Bodaw Sao Hkam Yi was appointed first *Myosa* by Royal Order and ruled the State till 1854 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Sao Hkun Mwe, who ruled till 1864. Naw Hkam Leng, the younger brother of Sao Hkun Mwe, ruled till his death in 1870. In this year the troubles in Kēnghkam began. Sao Hkun Mwe left two sons, Sao Hkun Long and Sao Naw Sang. They were passed over in favour of their uncle on account of their youth. Again on Naw Hkam Leng's death their claims were set aside by the Court at Mandalay, and various *Myoóks* were put in charge by the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* without success.

In 1874 Sao Hkun Long, the elder son of Sao Hkun Mwe, was appointed and ruled the State until 1878. Then the Möng Nai *Sawbwa* reverted to the old system of *Myōōks* and appointed a man named Maung Pe. He had no better fortune than his predecessors.

In 1879 Hkun Leng of Möng Pan was appointed through the influence of "Bo Hmu" of Möng Nai. The people resisted him under one Saya Nandiya and others. For two years and six months villages were burnt, and cattle carried off, and all respectable people lost heart and fled to other States.

At last in February 1882, the late Chief Hkun On, the son of Hkun Mwe, was appointed *Myosa* by a Royal Order of King Thebaw. There was not a single house in the capital and but few in the State. The people, however, soon began to return as the appointment of a *Myosa* from the old ruling family seemed to promise more prosperous times.

Unhappily for Kēnghkam, however, a few months later, the Möng Nai *Sawbwa* rebelled against the Burmese Government; when the Royal troops came the *Sawbwa* fled through Kēnghkam where fighting took place. The State remained in comparative quiet till 1885 when Kēnghkam again became a battle-field, on which the Möng Nai *Sawbwa* and Twet Nga Lu fought.

In the following year (1886) the British troops came to the Shan States and the *Myosa* made his submission and remained in charge until 1905, when he died suddenly on his way back to his State from the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar at Taunggyi. His son, Hkun Hawng Hkam, who was born in 1893 and who is a scholar in the Taunggyi School, has been given the *sanad* and during his minority his mother Sao Nang Tep Htila (a sister of the Kengtūng *Sawbwa*) administers the State. This lady separated from her husband several years ago.

KĒNGLÜN (KYAINGLUN).

Kēnglün was formerly part of the old "Tawng Let" or South Riding of Hsenwi. It was created a separate State in 1857, when the Tawng Let was broken up.

The first *Myosa* was one Hkun Pwin, who was appointed by Royal Order. The State was involved in a quarrel with Kehsi Mānsām, Möng Hsu, and Möng Sang shortly after its creation, but peace seems to have been restored before much damage was done, and it was maintained till the death of Maung Pwin in 1873.

The next *Myosa*, Naw Hkam U, got his patent through the interest of Kehsi Mānsām and was no relation of Hkun Pwin. Naw Hkam U only ruled the State one year, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Hkun Tawng. This man held the *Myosa*-ship till 1885 and during his time the State was peaceful and prosperous.

When the Chiefs of Möng Nai and Möng Nawng returned from Kengtūng with the Limbin Prince in 1885, and the Limbin Confederacy was formed, Hkun Tawng joined it. The majority of the people of the State, it is said, were against the policy, and Kehsi Mānsām, who had, from the creation of Kēnglün State, more or less actually governed the State, declared against the league.

Hkun Tawng's younger brother, the present *Myosa* Hkun Möng, headed the party against the Chief, and with the assistance of Kehsi Mānsām drove him out and established himself as *Myosa*. Kēnglün therefore, as well as Kehsi Mānsām, was attacked by Möng Nawng and Möng Nai under the authority of the Limbin Prince. A large portion of the State was burnt out by the allies and the people fled to South Hsenwi and Manglün. Peace was restored on the arrival of the British troops in the Shan States. In 1888 Hkun Möng was confirmed in his office as *Myosa* by the Chief Commissioner. The deposed brother, Hkun Tawng, first fled to Kengtūng, but afterwards removed to Maw Hpa and is now in Möng Hsu State. In 1896 disturbances occurred in Kēnglün which resulted in the migration of half the households from the State. At present it contains eight circles and seventy-eight villages.

The *Myosa*, Hkun Mōng, has his State in good order. He has done good work in opening out his State to traffic by the construction of roads, but recently has become almost totally deaf. His eldest son is weak-witted.

KĒNGTŪNG (KYAINGTŌN).

Up to the year 592 B. E. or 1229 A.D. the history of Kēngtūng is legendary and traditional.

These legends tell of how what is now Kēngtūng city, and valley, was formerly a vast lake; how it was reclaimed by people from the north or from China, but that the subsequent efforts of these Chinamen or Northerners to colonise the State failed; how that then the "Was," sprung from the earth, held the State: but were driven to the hills and fastnesses by Mang Rai, son of supernatural parents.

The legendary founder of Kēngtūng State as well as of Mōng Lem and Kēng Hung is Mang Rai. He and his sons are held to have founded the State and colonised it with sixty-nine families of the Hkūn.

Mōng Hkūn, the home of these Hkūns, who still give its character to the State of Kēngtūng, cannot be identified: but it seems probable that the Hkūns formed the eastern wave of the great Shan migration southwards: and that Kēngtūng was founded from the south, not from the north. From the year 1229 A.D. the history of the State is recited, in bold outline, in the Kēngtūng State annals, in which the reigns of some forty rulers or *Sawbwas* are commemorated.

Notable events recorded in these annals are:

Kēngtūng's co-operation in the Burmese subjugation of Chiengmai in the sixteenth century, perhaps in revenge for a previous invasion of Kēngtūng by Chiengmai.

Kēngtūng's co-operation in a Burmese invasion of Kēng Hung early in the seventeenth century, and the subsequent repulse by the united Kēngtūng-Burmese forces of an invasion of Kēngtūng by the Chinese.

In the three Siamese invasions of Kēngtūng of 1802, 1852, and 1854, of which the invasion of 1802 was the most successful, the city was taken and sacked and many Kēngtūng families carried away and made to settle at Chiengmai. Sao Maha Hkanan was the only member of the ruling family to escape.

This Sao Maha Hkanan maintained himself gallantly, amid many vicissitudes, in the north of the State, and having obtained recognition from Ava, he regained his State and reigned from 1813 to 1857 A.D.

Sao Maha Hkanan is the most striking figure of all the modern *Sawbwas*; in the course of his long reign he routed signally the almost overwhelming Siamese invasions of 1852 and 1854. He enlarged and restored the old walled city, leaving it in the shape in which it is to-day: he was also a great organiser and legislator, and established the constitutional procedure of the State, which still obtains in most of its essentials.

The early history of the Burmese connection with Kēngtūng is a little shadowy: early in the sixteenth century we hear of the *Sawbwa* Hpaya Kiao exchanging presents with the King of Ava, while Kēngtūng levies assisted in the victorious Burmese invasion of Siam which ended with the fall of Ayuthia, the ancient capital, in 1564.

Possibly Kēngtūng sought Burmese assistance to render her secure against the Siamese Empire in the south and the Chinese Empire in the north; in any case from the seventeenth century the *Sawbwas* of Kēngtūng seem to have sought confirmation and recognition from the Court of Ava.

The Burmese do not seem to have ever maintained a large force at Kēngtūng and the Burmese representative was called the *bō-gyōk*; this official was appointed from Ava direct, but he was under the general orders of the *Sikkhā-daw-gyi* or Burmese Viceroy of the Shan States, stationed at Mōng Nai.

The Burmese reserved to themselves the right of imposing tolls on merchandise passing through the State, and these tolls seem to have formed the principal perquisite of the *bō-gyōk*.

No tribute was imposed and though homage presents of gold and silver flowers had to be regularly despatched once a year to Ava, return presents, frequently of greater value, were always sent back. Intercourse between the *bo-gyōk* and the *Sawbwa* seems to have been on terms of equality, and was regulated by rules of ceremonious politeness.

Generally speaking, the Burmese suzerainty was mild in character and in great contrast to the harsh domineering spirit invariably displayed in their dealings with the Western Shans. The Burmese suzerainty at *Kēngtūng* came to an end in 1882 amid the general anarchy of King Thebaw's reign.

In this year the *Mōng Nai Sawbwa* rebelled against the Burmese, with his brother-in-law the Chief of Mong Nawng, and fled to *Kēngtūng*, where he received shelter and assistance.

The *bo-gyōk's* authority came to an end and his means of subsistence was cut off: the breach was, however, effected with little bitterness and the *bo-gyōk* continued to reside at *Kēngtūng*.

In the years 1885 and 1886 the Limbin Confederacy was formed at *Kēngtūng*, the aim of which was to supersede Thebaw and place the Limbin Prince on the throne. Meanwhile, however, the British annexation of Upper Burma had been successfully accomplished and during the years 1887, 1888, 1889 *Kēngtūng* lapsed into some obscurity; the British Government was fully occupied with Upper Burma and with composing the internecine feuds and quarrels of the cis-Salween Shans; so that only a "broken and resultless correspondence" was maintained with *Kēngtūng*. In the year 1890, however, Mr. J. G. Scott and a small escort visited *Kēngtūng*; the then *Sawbwa*, Sao Hkam Pu, had played a part with his father in sheltering and succouring less fortunate rulers, and in forming the Limbin Confederacy, while for nearly ten years the State had been untrammelled by even the shadowy Burmese suzerainty.

However, after some delicate negotiations, the *Sawbwa* agreed to accept the condition of a State in subordinate alliance with the British Government, preserving his independence in purely domestic concerns; but agreeing to submit the conduct of his foreign relations to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

In 1893 the Superintendent visited *Kēngtūng* and held a very important *darbar*; and in 1894 an Assistant Political Officer was stationed permanently at *Kēngtūng* together with a small garrison.

By Political Department Notification No. 10 of 1895 the State of *Kēngtūng* was declared part of the Shan States, which are therein defined, and placed under the Shan States Act of 1888.

According to this Act the civil, criminal, and revenue administration is vested in the *Sawbwa*, subject to such reservations as are made in his *sanad* of appointment. The ruling *Sawbwa* of *Kēngtūng* is Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng, who, after a period of probation succeeded Sao Hkam Pu in 1897, his *sanad* bearing date of 24th April 1897. The *Sawbwa* shows an ever-increasing interest in the affairs of his State, though he is very dependent on his ministers: he is very receptive of reforms and new ideas; but is apt to easily tire of both. Among notable events which have happened at *Kēngtūng* since the State came under British influence have been the consolidation and rounding off of the *Sawbwa's* State.

In 1891 the districts of Hsen Yawt, Hsen Mawng, Mōng Hsat, and Mōng Pu were incorporated in the State.

In 1893 the southern boundary was definitely fixed by the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission. In 1896 the Mèkong was declared the boundary between the British and French possessions, *Kēngtūng* receiving an accession of all Cis-Mèkong Kēng Cheng.

In 1898-99 the boundary between this State and China was delimited.

The *Sawbwa* submitted his first budget in 1897, and thanks to improved revenue administration, the gross receipts have advanced from some Rs. 40,000 in 1897 to over Rs. 1,00,000 in 1904, without any substantial additions to the burden of the taxpayer.

In 1901, the first census of the State was accomplished, with most creditable success, considering the timid and suspicious nature of many elements of its heterogeneous population.

In 1897 steps were taken by the *Sawbwa* to abolish the ancient institution of domestic slavery and the abolition was completely effected by the year 1901.

No mineral deposits have been found in the State as yet; but teak has been worked out successfully under Government supervision at Mōng Hsat and Mōng Pu in the west and at Mōng Hpōng Noi in the south-east of the State; though it seems doubtful whether a steady and permanent demand exists for the Mōng Hpōng teak. The State is fairly free from crime; it has been free from any organised crime, especially since its boundaries have been defined.

The people generally are very amenable to authority and are orderly and law-abiding. Notwithstanding a large admixture of Western Shans and Lūs and Lems, the character of the State remains essentially Hkūn or Eastern Shan and not Western Shan.

The Hkūn written character is used by the Court and is taught in all the monasteries, and the brothers and cousins of the Hkūn must be sought not west of the Salween, but east in the territory extending from middle Siam to well inside the Chinese Empire and populated by that race called Lao generically, whether or not known locally as Hkūn or Yūn or Lü or Lem. The plains or villages of the State are inhabited by the Hkūn with the racial admixtures above described. The census of 1901 disclosed the fact that the Hkūn numbered 42,160, the Lu 19,380, and the Tai 57,058 in the Kēngtūng State.

By far the greatest portion of the area of the State, however, consists of mountain ranges, some with peaks of 8,000 feet, which are peopled by a congeries of curious tribes said to be of eighteen different kinds, many of whom speak different tongues, and must use Shan as a *lingua franca* in ordinary commerce with each other.

A comprehensive study of these tribes still remains to be made by the polyglot enthusiast of ethnology, with the necessary time at his disposal.

Kēngtūng is a good entrepôt for the distribution of merchandise of all kinds: the trade with Burma and Siam and Yunnan flourishes and prospers year by year: and of late years several wealthy Rangoon firms of cloth and silk merchants have opened branches at Kēngtūng, so that articles which a short time ago were regarded as curiosities or luxuries of the rich are now in every-day use and wear.

The most important genuine exports of the State are raw cotton, which is grown wherever possible in the hills up to an altitude of about 4,000 feet, and which commands a price varying from R4-8 to R6 "per ten viss" among Yunnanese traders; and opium grown in the highest inhabited altitudes, which commands about R17 per viss. The State is fairly well supplied with pack ponies and pack bullocks.

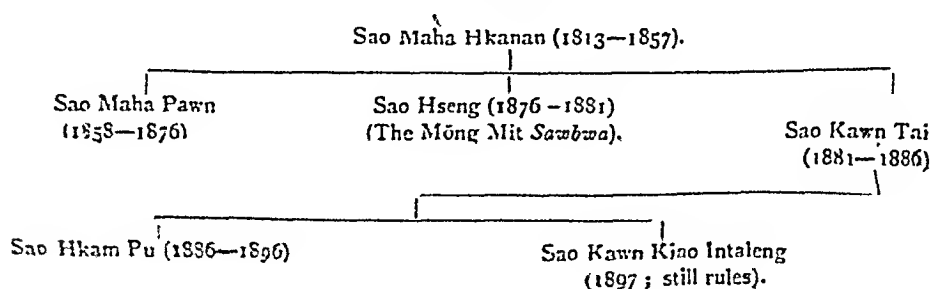
The buffalo is the plough animal everywhere and the bullock is only used for pack purposes.

Communications in the State are still in a backward condition, but serious efforts are being made to improve the main routes to China and Siam. There is no water-borne traffic in the State.

The *Sawbwa* received the decoration of K. S. M. in 1901 in recognition of his efforts to abolish slavery: and at the Delhi Darbar of 1903 he was awarded a salute of 9 guns and the Delhi gold medal. He was invited to Rangoon to be presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in January 1906.

In 1906 the *Sawbwa* abolished all the toll stations in his State and he opened the first lay school.

A paradigm of the *Sawbwa*'s family is annexed.



Other members of the *Sawbwa's* family are —

- (1) 'Sao Nang Hkan Hkam, own sister to late Sao Hkam Pu.
- (2) Sao Nang Wen Tip } Own sisters : but half sisters to the present *Sawbwa*
Sao Nang Teptila } and to Sao Hkam Pu (deceased).
- (3) Sao Nang Yon Hkam, daughter of Sao Hseng or cousin of the present *Sawbwa*.
- (4) Hkun Hawng Hkam, son of Sao Nang Teptila by the *Myosa* of Kēnghkam (born about 1889).

By his chief wife (Sao Nang Pačumma, daughter of the *Myosa* of Mōng Hsing) the *Sawbwa*, Sao Kawn Kiao Inta'eng has issue—

- (1) A daughter, born in 1894.
- (2) A son, born in May 1899.

By the minor wife Nang Paung—

- (1) A son, born in 1899 (about a month older than the son by the chief wife).
- (2) A son, born in 1902.
- (3) A son, born in 1905.

By the minor wife Nang Wo Tip—

- (1) A daughter born in 1905.

Sao Nang Wen Tip is married to the Hsen Wipa of Kēng Hung.
Sao Nang Hkan Hkam was married to Sao Lū,* a brother of the } Both are childless.
Hsipaw *Sawbwa*, but divorced him in 1907.

KYAWKKU (KYAUKKU).

Nga San Bon is the first recorded *Ngwegunhmu* of Kyawkkū. Before his time it is not known how, or by whom, the State was administered. It is not known when, or for how long, Nga San Bon ruled the State. He was succeeded by his son Nga San Nya, who in turn was succeeded by his son Nga San Ma, and he again by his son Nga Kaw Tha in the year 1145 B.E. (1783 A.D.). From this time dates are consecutive, but events do not seem to have been worth chronicling. Nga Kaw Tha was succeeded by his son Nga The Ri in 1820 A.D., who was succeeded by his son Nga Chit Win in the following year. He seems to have been a person of some intelligence and of good report for in addition to being Chief of Kyawkkū he was appointed to administer criminal justice in Pāngtara, Mawsōn, Pwela, Kyauktat, Kyōng and Namkhon, and was supplied with a personal guard of forty men from the Royal troops in Mōng Nai. He died in 1843, the year in which the Karenni raided the Myelat, and his son, Shwe Maung, who succeeded him took an active part in the expulsion of the Red Karens. In 1852 he was removed from his appointment for being a supporter of the Pagan Min in an attempt to dethrone King Mindōn and the State was placed in charge of Shwe Yet, who was given the title of *Ywa-ók*. Four years later he fled to Toungoo in British territory, and Nga Shwe Min was reinstated. In 1864 he was appointed *Myoók* of the State of Wānyin, and Yan Kon was placed in charge of Kyawkkū until his fall in 1866, when Chit Win's brother, Nga San, became *Ngwegunhmu*. He was abruptly deposed after eight years' rule and was followed by a succession of four *Ywa-óks*. The last, Nga Pyan, who was also *Ngwegunhmu* of Namkhon held charge up to 1881, when he was succeeded by Nga San's son, the present *Ngwegunhmu*, Maung Thaing. He was born on the 16th June 1848 and was confirmed by the British Government in 1887. He has improved as an administrator. His eldest son, Maung Po Han, has been recognised as his heir.

Namkhon, formerly a separate State, now forms part of the Kyawkkū State.

KYÈ-BO-GYI.

A State in Western Karenni which marches with the Toungoo district of Lower Burma. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlakè was fighting with the Burmese troops. The *Amat*, who was in charge

* Since deceased.

of the district, now known as *Kyè-bo-gyi*, ignoring his Chief, sent his submission to the Burmese Court and received in return the State and the title of *Myosa*.

The late Chief Hkun U died on the 27th January 1908 and was succeeded by his cousin Hkun Saw.

The Chief holds a *sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brès, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brès have given very little trouble.

In the drainage of the Tu stream in the Brè tract, there existed at one time forests of great value, but they are being rapidly exterminated. Apart from income from these forests the revenue of *Kyè-bo-gyi* is estimated at R1,000 annually, the Wiwas and White Karens in the State only paying annas 8, and Brès R1, per house. Stick-lac is collected in considerable quantities and exported from *Kyè-bo-gyi*. The State pays an annual *kadaw* or *nuzzur* of R100.

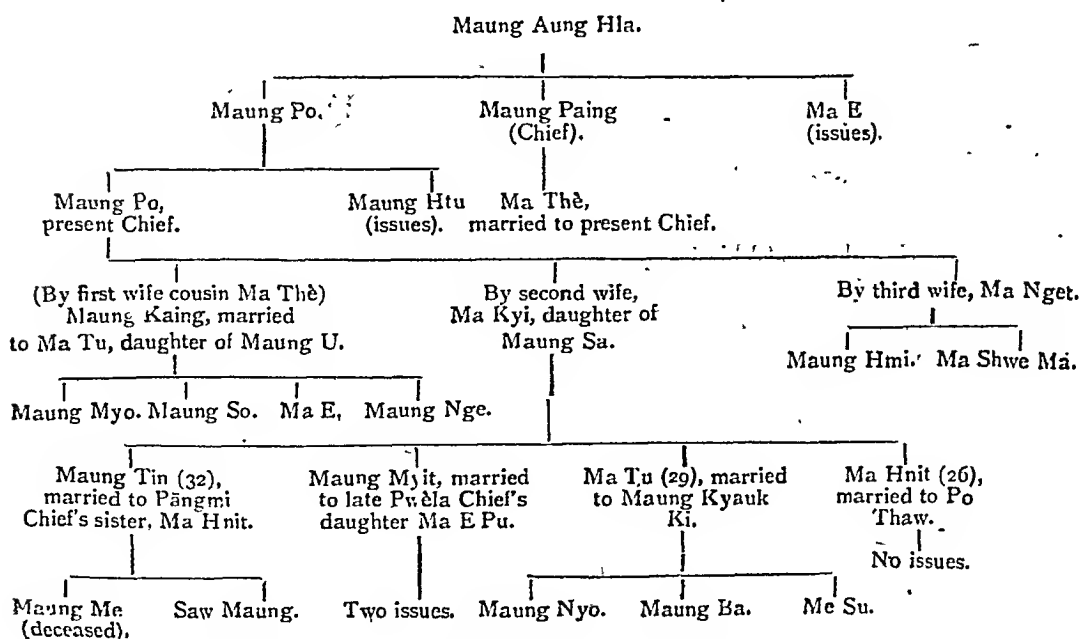
KYŌNG (KYŌN).

The State has no extant history and probably very seldom existed as anything but a dependency of one of its neighbours.

The State consists entirely of grassy downs and is very dry.

The present Chief, Maung Po, holding the rank of *Ngwēgunhmu*, was in charge of the State at the British occupation and was confirmed in his appointment in 1887. He is 67 years of age, and has not displayed any administrative ability. His eldest son, Maung Kaing, has been recognised as his heir.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KYŌNG FAMILY.



NOTE.—Maung Aung Hla was succeeded by his brother Maung San Nyun, who was succeeded by Maung Paing.

LAI HKA (LĒGYA).

'Hkun Lek is the earliest *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka of whom much can be learnt: his rule began in 1794 A.D., and he appears to have been highly thought of at the Burmese Court when the Shwebo Min was King. He had great power in the Shan States and his reign was a long one. In 1844 A.D., he was appointed General-in-Chief of a large force made up of contingents from many Shan States, which marched against Karenni. Whether his strategy was weak or his troops unwarlike, is not stated, but he was twice worsted by the Red Karens and only succeeded in subduing them when he received a reinforcement of 1,000 Kathe horse. After a year's campaign he returned to his State and died in 1854.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, who is always spoken of as *Kyemmōng A*, who also had a considerable reputation as a military leader. He took part in raising the siege of Kēngtūng, beleaguered by the Siamese force, and as a reward for his services he received the States of Lawk Sawk Mōng Ping, and Mōng Kūng from King Mindōn. He died in 1863, leaving issue only one daughter, Nan Ling. According to Shan custom, he was succeeded by his next brother, Hkun Long, until then *Myosa* of Mōng Kūng, who died four years later, and gave place to the next brother, then *Myosa* of Mōng Ping. This *Sawbwa* was killed in 1870 in a gambling quarrel by the *Heng* of Nawng Hkam.

As *Kyemmōng A* had left no son, Hkun Nawng, a son of Hkun Long, became *Sawbwa*, but he died in 1879 and was succeeded by Hkun Lai, the present *Sawbwa*, who is a son of Nang Leng, the daughter of *Kyemmōng A*. He married Sao Lao, the widow of his predecessor Hkun Nawng, a daughter of the famous Nai Noi (Ko Lan), *Sawbwa* of Mawkmai.

In 1886 the Limbin Confederacy attacked Lai Hka and ravaged it from end to end. The *Sawbwa* was driven out of the State and the population, it is said, reduced to one hundred souls.

Hkun Lai, however, refused to join the Confederacy and sent representatives to the British who had then reached Mandalay. He then collected his men and recruited in Mong Kung and Kehsi Mānsām and marched against Mong Pawn to punish that State for ruining his territory. The arrival of British troops prevented much damage being done and the Chief withdrew to his State.

A terrible famine then completed the destruction done by fire and sword: the Chief's granaries were looted and he entirely lost control of his State for a few days, but he soon reasserted his authority and performed marvels in settling his State which is now in a most flourishing condition.

The *Sawbwa*, Hkun Lai, was born in 1858, was appointed *Sawbwa* by King Thebaw in 1882, and was confirmed in his appointment by the Chief Commissioner in 1887. He is doing remarkably well and has opened up his State with roads and built good and expensive bridges. He has received the title of K. S. M. and insignia of the C. I. E. His chief wife bears the title of *Mahadevi*, granted by the Court at Mandalay. Both the Chief and the *Mahadevi* were invited to Rangoon on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Rangoon in 1906.

LAWKSAWK (YATSAUK).

Lawksawk was formerly a part of the Yawng-hwe State, but in 1788 A.D., and possibly earlier, it was a separate State, under a *Myosa*. In 1847 A.D., the *Myosa* died without issue or near relations, and the Yawng-hwe *Sawbwa*, through Court intrigue, obtained a grant of the State. He sent his brother, Hkun Shwe, to administer it. Hkun Shwe died three years later and thereupon a certain Maung Shwe Gya, of Myaung-Aing, gave himself out as a descendant of the original line of *Myosa* and assumed authority in the State, throwing off the overlordship of Yawng-hwe. King Mindōn, however, sent him to act as *Sitkhè* in Mong Nai. About the same time Maung Baik, *Myōk* of Hsikip, succeeded in obtaining for himself the charge of Lawksawk State. In 1854 A.D., however, he had

to take refuge in Inlèywa, while Lawksawk was granted by the King to the *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka. *Amats* from Lai Hka administered the State until the death of the *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka in 1863 A.D. A *Myoók*, sent up from Mandalay, took charge of the State for three years, and then, in 1866 A.D., Hkun Wēng, grand-nephew of the Yawngghwe *Sawbwa*, obtained a Royal Order and took over the Chieftainship with the title of *Sawbwa*. When the Burmese forces came up to attack Mōng Nai, Hkun Wēng fled before them with the *Sawbwa* of that State to the trans-Salween principality of Kēngtūng. Hkun Mawng, the *Sawbwa* of Yawngghwe, was thereupon ordered to take charge of the Lawksawk State and sent his uncle, Le Bwin, with the title of *Myosa*. Le Bwin only remained a year and the administration was then carried on by two *Amats* from Yawngghwe. In 1884 A.D., the Nawng Lōng Heng, Nga Lin, attacked and drove them out, taking charge himself with the title of *Myoók*. He maintained his position until 1886 A.D., when he was overthrown by Hkun Wēng who had returned along with the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* in the train of the Limbin Prince. About half a year after his return, Hkun Wēng, as a member of the Limbin Confederacy, advanced on Yawngghwe, established a body of men in a strong position at Kugyo, a few miles north-east of Maw-Li-Hsat, and attempted to reduce the Yawngghwe capital. He refused to submit to British authority. His forces were driven from Kugyo by the British troops in February 1887 A.D., and a couple of months later, on the advance of a column on his capital, he fled to Kēngtūng and subsequently to Mōng Sè in Kēng Hung, where he remained an exile and a bitter enemy of British authority until his death in 1896 A.D. After Bo Saing had held charge of Lawksawk for nine months as a *Myoók* under the British Government, Hkun Nu, hereditary *Myosa* of Tam Hpak, who had rendered signal services to Government, was appointed *Sawbwa* of Lawksawk and was installed on the 6th October 1887 A.D. Hkun Nu had ruled the State of Tam Hpak for a short time. On Hkun Mawng, *Sawbwa* of Yawngghwe, becoming Myelat Wun, about 1868 A.D., he demanded greatly increased tribute. Hkun Nu could not raise it. The *Ngwegunhmu* of Hsahtūng undertook to pay the amount and received Tam Hpak from the Yaw-Mingyi, then in Mōng Nai. Hkun Nu thenceforward lived in Mandalay until 1887 A.D., when he accompanied the Shan column as guide and interpreter. His son, Hkun Hsök, the present *Sawbwa*, was with his father, and also assisted the column greatly. He succeeded in 1900 A.D., on the death of his father. He is a person of uncouth appearance and manners, but he has done very good road-work and is opening up the State in a most satisfactory manner. He was invited to Rangoon to be presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1906. The *Sawbwa* received the decoration of K. S. M. on the 1st January 1907 and is greatly improved in manners.

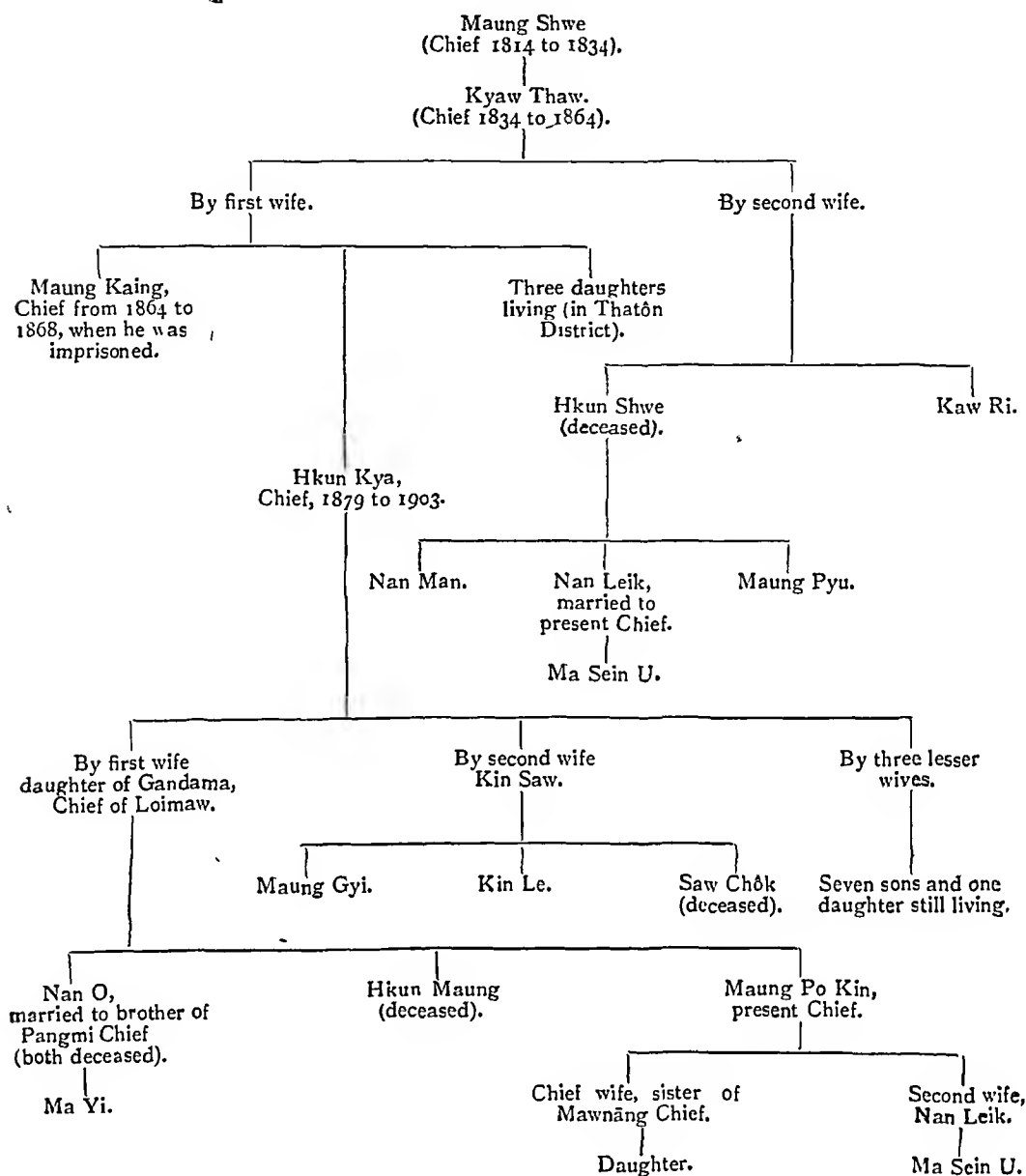
The State includes the dependency of Mōng Ping, which originally formed part of the Yawngghwe State, but was a separate charge in 1838 A.D., under a *Myosa* named Hkun Cha. This man died in 1852 A.D., after which a *Myoók* from Mandalay administered the State for two years until, in 1854 A.D., Mōng Ping and Lawksawk were both assigned by the King to the *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka. In 1866 A.D., Lawksawk was assigned to Hkun Wēng, and Mōng Ping at the same time was given to his father, Hkun Shwe Baik, with the title of *Myosa*. Mōng Ping was assigned along with Lawksawk to Hkun Nu.

There are valuable teak forests in this State, which are being worked by an European firm, the Chief receiving a share of the profits.

LOI AI (LWÈ E).

The records of the State have all perished and little exists but bare lists of names. Loi Ai, however, had a chequered existence, being sometimes under its own Chief and sometimes a mere dependency of one or other of its neighbours. The present *Ngwegunhmu*, Maung Po Kin, succeeded his father, Hkun Kya, who died in October 1903. Hkun Kya was Chief from 1870 to 1903, and for his good services received the A. T. M. Insignia of Honour on the 1st January 1903.

The genealogical tree of the family is as follows :—



LOI LÔNG (LWÈLÔN).

The State is very hilly and in the early days each of the twelve ranges had its own community under its own Chief. Later on La-Sa became Chief of the Sawng Tung community and gradually extended his authority over the others. His son, La Tein, followed in his steps and organized his territories and divided them into twelve *Taungza*-ships. He then resolved to increase his population by inducing Shans and Taungthus to settle in the State. With this object he sent La-lin, an influential official, to create a village at Pinlaung: he was entirely successful and Pinlaung, now the capital of the State, was founded in 1794. La Tein next made a treaty with Ke Waw of Samkā to advance trade and one Pu Hwe Hkam Saw, said to be a Siamese, became intermediary and general agent for the two States. He acted in this capacity for four years and then went to Ava where he obtained from the Burmese King a patent as *Sawbwa* of the two States of Samkā and Loi Lông. La Tein does not seem to have resented his conversion into a feudatory, and probably the burdens were hardly felt, if indeed any were imposed. He died four years later and was succeeded by his brother La Tu. La Tu resented the authority of Pu Hwe Hkam Saw and resolved to go down to the Burmese Court, where

he was favourably received and succeeded in obtaining a Royal Order appointing him Chief over the twelve *Taungzas* of Loi Lông. La Tu was succeeded by his son La Naw, who, when he died, was followed as ruler by two of his children (Shwe Ni and Shwe Aung). Shwe Ni's son by a Shan woman, Nga Po, then succeeded. In 1854, Chief Hkun Na was succeeded by his cousin Hkun Sanda. Two years later he was followed by his son La-Mu or Hkun Pu who was formally created *Myosa* and ruled for twenty-six years. He was succeeded by his son Hkun Hkam Chôk, who is the Chief at the present time. During his minority Hkun Tangye (Mintagè), the most prominent of the *Taungzas*, acted as Administrator.

Hkun Hkam Chôk was born in 1874 and assumed charge of the State in 1895. He is half Sawng Tung (Zayin) Karên and half Shan. He has many good qualities and has done well in a difficult position. He has received the K. S. M. decoration and was invited to Rangoon to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. His mother is the late Mong Pai *Sawbwa's* sister and his wife Ma Saw Me, by whom he has two daughters, is the only sister of the late Chief of Pāngtara. All the *Taungzas* are related to the Chief, of whom the most influential now living are Hkun Pien (Mintagè's eldest son), and Gonwara.

LOIMAW (LWÈMAW).

The State records of Loimaw, as of most of the Shan States, have been burnt, and details of its history are therefore fragmentary. The first *Ngwegunhmu* mentioned is Maung Gôk, who held Hsikip in addition to Loimaw. He attacked the State of Nam Hkai, but was defeated by Maung Dwe of that State, and had to fall back. He then persuaded Maung Shwe Ni, the Chief of Inlèywa, to join forces with him, and they succeeded in driving back Maung Dwe. Both he and Shwe Ni were thereupon ordered to Indein by the Burmese *Wun* and were imprisoned and died in jail. Maung Gôk was a native of Indein and had displaced Maung Po Saw, the hereditary Chief of Loimaw. This man was now, in 1834, re-appointed, and after ten years of quiet rule was succeeded by his son Maung Lôk, who was murdered in 1847 by his brother-in-law Maung Shwe Daung, a son of Maung Gôk. Shwe Daung was forced to fly and was afterwards killed in an affray near Indein. Mi U, the widow of Maung Lôk, made a speedy marriage with one Maung Tôk Kyi and got her son, Maung Shwe Pyi, appointed as *Ngwegunhmu* with Tôk Kyi as administrator. In August 1855 Maung Shwe Pyi was placed in charge of the State. In 1874 the scheming *Po-thu-daw*, U Nye Su, procured his dismissal and deportation to Mandalay and placed one of his hangers-on, Maung Thè, in charge of Loimaw and Loi A. Maung Thè was soon after replaced by Maung Kya, who in turn made way for Maung Meik, the eldest son of the deported Maung Shwe Pyi. He, in due course, was ousted by Maung Chit, and, on his death, by Maung At. In 1886 Maung Shwe Pyi returned from Mandalay and resumed charge of the State, which he held until his death in 1902. He was succeeded by his son, the present *Ngwegunhmu*, Hkun Kyaw. Maung Meik, the eldest son above mentioned, committed suicide in 1897.

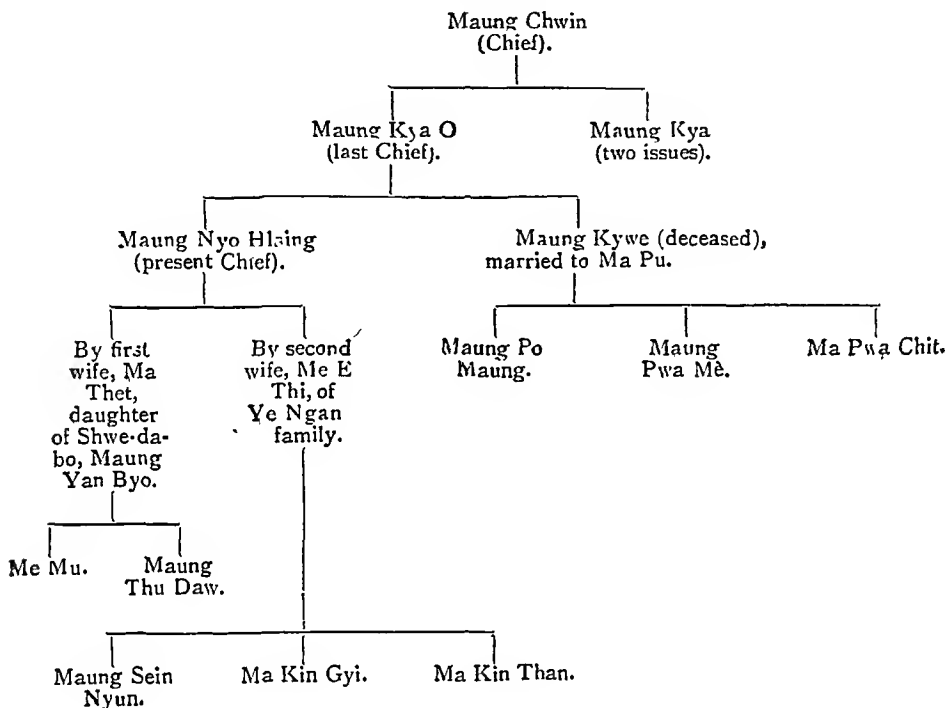
Hkun Kyaw was born in 1861. He is of a quiet, unassuming disposition and has the Taungthu failing for liquor. He is married to Ma Thè, daughter of the late Zayattaga Thaw of the Pangmi State, and has one son, Maung Byan, aged 13, a pupil in the Taunggyi school, and one daughter, Ma Saw Mè. The late Maung Meik was twice married and has left three children: by his first wife, Nang Myat Pwîn, sister of the Pangmi Chief, one daughter, Ma Hpi; and by his second wife one daughter, Ma Ri, aged Maung Lùn, aged 10. Maung Hpôn, the younger brother of the Chief, has three sons.

MAW (BAW).

The records of the State were lost in the Myogyi fire and very little is known of its history. A man whose real name is not known but who is always referred to as Ko Thein Shin accompanied Namani Sitthu in his progress through the hills. He was noted for his learning and good deeds, and in consideration of his services to the prince was presented

with an elephant and placed in charge of Myogyi, a town said to have been founded by the prince. The territory made over to him contained forty-four villages and the tribute paid in his time was four viss of silver extracted from the mines. The mines still exist, but have not been worked for years. The Shaunggabwe tract was made over to the Kyauksè district in 1887 and the annual tribute of that quinquennium was reduced from Rs. 5,600 to Rs. 5,000. Ko Thein Shin was succeeded by his grandson Thudewa and there were at least fourteen rulers between him and the present *Myosa* Maung Nyo Hlaing, who was born in 1860 and succeeded his father, Maung Kya O, in 1873. During his minority the State was administered by Maung Yit and afterwards by the late Shwe-da-bo, Maung Ôn Gaing, T. D. M. The Chief received the A. T. M. Insignia of Honour on the 1st of January 1903, and was promoted to *Myosa* in 1907.

The genealogical tree of the family is given below :—



MAWKMAI (MAUKMÈ).

The first *Sawbwa* of Mawmai was Hsai Kyo, the son of the *Myosa* of Mōng Sin in Chiengmai: he was appointed in 1800.

Sawbwa Hsai Kyo reigned till 1818, and was succeeded by his son Aṅk Hkun, who was contemporaneous with Sagaing Min, and whose *Sawbwa*-ship appears to have been quite uneventful. He ruled till 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Let To, in 1824.

Let To remained in power till 1831, and was succeeded by Ko Lan, the most famous Mawmai *Sawbwa*.

Ko Lan was contemporaneous with Shwebo Min and assisted the latter's army in Karenni. It was through his aid that the King of Burma got the better of the Karenni forces.

He was formally recognized as *Sawbwa* for his good services in the war. However, in 1867 he fell into disfavour, probably for his repeated quarrels with the local Burmese Governors and was deposed in favour of Hkun Hmon: the latter only held rule for about one year, for Ko Lan was restored to favour and power. This was in King Mindôn's time.

In 1887 Ko Lan died and was succeeded by another Hkun Hmon, his son. He was a poor creature of vicious habits and he died, when still young, in 1899. His son, Hkun Htun Peng, a minor, succeeded, and the State was placed in charge of an uncle named Hkun Nè until 1904, when the *Sawbwa* came of age and was installed.

Hkun Htun Peng died on the 30th November 1906. His brother, Hkun Leng, has been named successor subject to conditions of good behaviour. He is a pupil at the school for the sons of Shan Chiefs. His uncle, Hkun Nè, administers the State.

MAWNĀNG (BAWNIN).

Though it is now so insignificant as a State, Mawnāng at one time extended its boundaries over a great part of the Myelat, and its Chief, it is said, was an ally, but not a tributary, of the King of Pagan. This *Myosa* was named Hkam Hon, and from his time to the present time a list of the *Myosas* exists, but without dates. The present *Myosa*, Hkun Ti, is the eighteenth on the list. It is specially mentioned that when Yc Tut (ninth on the list) was appointed *Myosa* in 1736, he was granted the full insignia of a *Myosa* by King Hanthawadi, Sin Byu Shin.

The eleventh *Myosa*, Maung Myat, was extremely unpopular, so much so that the King yielded to the representations of the people and summoned him to live at Ava, while the State was administered by officials from Burma. Maung Myat took part in the war against Siam in the train of Sanda Wethanda, one of the Burmese generals, and displayed such gallantry that on his return he was formally reinstated as *Myosa*. The results were rather disastrous, for Maung Myat was so cordially disliked that thirteen circles seceded and placed themselves under the Chief of Hsa Mōng Hkām. Many of the northern and eastern circles were also seized by the Chief of Yawngghwe. Hkun Ti, the present Chief, was born in 1886 and succeeded his father in 1907. His mother, Nan Seng, is the cousin of the late *Sawbwa* of Mōng Pai, and has five children. Hkun Ti married the daughter of the Hsa Mōng Hkām *Myosa* on 5th April 1907. His two elder sisters are married to the Chiefs of Ye Ngan and Loi Ai, and his uncle Saw Nyun, A. T. M., is the Chief of Pwela. His cousin, Hkun Yon, is married to the sister of the Chief of Hsa Mōng Hkām and after the Chief is the most influential man in the State.

MA WSŌN (BAWZAING).

In 1426 A.D., the King of Burma is said to have sent 40 families under Maung Mu Nwe and Maung Mu Thi to colonize the district and work the silver-lead mines. The former took charge of Mawsōn and the latter of Kyauktat, now a circle of the Yawngghwe State. Maung Mu Nwe on his death was succeeded by Ōn Gaing. In 1784 Maung Pwe assumed charge and received the title of *Ngwegunhmū*. His successors were Maung Kyaw; his brother Maung Waing, son of Maung Kyaw; Maung Nyun, son of Maung Waing, and Maung Kya Ywet, another son of Maung Waing, who succeeded in 1878. The State was burnt to the last house in the year before the British occupation. Maung Kya Ywet was born in 1851 and on the 1st January 1905 received the A. T. M. Insignia of Honour. His wife Ma Pwa Me, the daughter of U Pe, of the Pāngtara State, died in 1908 and has left no children. Two of the Chief's nieces are married to the Yawngghwe *Sawbwa* and a nephew is now in the Taunggyi school for the sons of Shan Chiefs. The Chief and a Chinese firm are at present working the Sizet and Bawzaing mines in the State.

MŌNG HȘU (MAINGSHU).

Mōng Hsu and Mōng Sang were formerly districts of Hsenwi, and on their partition in 1857, were created a separate charge by King Mindōn and placed in the jurisdiction of the Burmese *Myoók* at Kehsi Mānsām.

The present Chief represents himself as the descendant of a long line of *Myosas* who administered the districts under the Hsenwi *Sawbwa*. From the date of the partition of Hsenwi, till 1874, the little State of Mōng Sang was only recognized as a circle of Mōng Hsu. In this year, however, Hkun Saw, the present Chief of Mōng Hsu, was appointed *Myosa* of Mōng Sang by his father, Hkun Mon. When the latter died in 1879 Hkun Saw was confirmed in independent charge by his younger brother, Hkun Maha, who

then became *Myosa* of Mông Hsu. Both were confirmed by the Chief Commissioner in 1888. Hkun Maha died in 1893, and was succeeded by his son, also called Hkun Maha, who died in 1901. Hkun Maha left no son and so Mông Sang was amalgamated with Mông Hsu, and Hkun Saw was appointed *Myosa* of Mông Hsu and Mông Sang, now known as the Mông Hsu State.

In 1882 and the following year, however, the Burmese troops entered the State of Mông Nawng with the avowed intention of proceeding to Kēngtūng to attack the Mông Nai and Mông Nawng Chiefs who rebelled. It is improbable that the leaders ever contemplated such an expedition and the real object was most probably to obtain plunder and to display Burmese authority. This was the view at any rate of the people of Mông Hsu and Mông Sang, and as the several Burmese forces entered the State, the people fled before them. The Burmese troops soon marched back to Mông Nai again, but when the refugees returned they found that the soldiery had burnt and destroyed everything they could not take away.

The Chiefs of Mông Hsu and Mông Sang were members of the Limbin Confederacy but took no active part in it, and, indeed, confined their attention to their own States.

They have enjoyed peace since the Burmese invasion, except for a small outbreak in 1897, in Mông Awt, by a "Koyin," who burnt some villages and disappeared: he is believed to have been killed in Northern Siam whilst dacoiting there.

The *Myosa* is not liked by his people, who in 1904 refused to obey him and pay taxes, encouraged in this course by the wife of the late Mông Hsu *Myosa*, who was anxious that her brother, Naw Heing, should be appointed *Myosa*. Things, however, quieted down on the lady being made to understand that such conduct would necessitate her residing elsewhere.

MÔNG KÜNG (MAINGKAING).

In 1254 B.E. Mông Küng was assigned by King Mindôn to the *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka, and Hkun Cho, who had been *Myosa* for over 20 years, resigned himself to fate, common enough under Burmese authority, and fled to Hsipaw. Hkun Long, brother of the Lai Hka *Sawbwa*, took his place and title.

On the death of *Kyem-mong A*, in 1263 B.E., Hkun Long succeeded to the *Sawbwa*-ship of Lai Hka and *Heng Guna* became *Myosa* of Mông Küng. Three years later, on a representation to the Court at Mandalay, he was relieved of subordination to Lai Hka. He died in 1873 and was succeeded by his son, Hkun San Kwan, who assumed the title of *Sawbwa*, but apparently without the authority of the Mandalay Court.

In 1879 he died and his son Hkun Mông, the present Chief, then a child of six years of age, became *Myosa*. The State was administered by Hkun Sang, *Heng* of Tung Lan, who was styled *Heng* of Mông Küng. Meantime Hkun Mông lived in Mandalay. Hkun Mông, K.S.M., succeeded in 1883. Hkun Sang, the *Heng* of Mông Küng (afterwards a sergeant of Civil Police, Taunggyi), raised a rebellion against Hkun Mông and the young *Myosa* was driven from his State to Kehsi Mānsām, but after a time he restored himself, being a favourite with the majority of the people.

Mông Küng State refused to join the Limbin Confederacy and was burnt and pillaged.

The *Myosa* is not related to any other Chiefs in the Shan States.

The *Myosa* has opened up his country in the most praiseworthy way. He has thrown off the opium habit, to which he was formerly addicted, and is now quite satisfactory as a ruler of the State.

MÔNG NAI (MONÈ).

The early history of Mông Nai is buried in obscurity. The town has been several times burnt: it always was the centre of disturbances in the Southern Shan States and the greater portion of the records have perished in various fires. The only records that can be obtained are obviously incorrect and vague.

In 1223 A.D. Mōng Nai was conquered by Sam Long Hpa of the Northern Shan Empire and became tributary to Se Lan, or whatever the capital was at that time.

In 1256 A.D. Mōng Nai fell to the King of Pegu and then Buddhism appears to have been first introduced.

During its independence Mōng Nai seems to have included the whole of the Southern Shan States, certainly Mōng Pai and Yawnghwe; and probably the present Myelat, but never extended to the east of the Salween or north of the Nam Tu. This much is certain that till quite recent times the Mōng Nai State was of much larger dimensions than it is now; and in the year 1802 it is said to have included the territory of Mōng Pawn, Mawh-mai and Kēnghkam.

From 1848 *Myoōks* and *Sitkēs* were sent by the King of Burma to supervise the administration of the State.

In 1852, when Mindōn Min and Pagan Min were fighting in Mandalay, Hkun Nu, the father of the present *Sawbwa*, Hkun Kyi, sent down two of his daughters as a present to King Mindōn: their names were Sao Om and Sao Ti. After King Mindōn's death Sao Om returned to Mōng Nai and died in 1891. Sao Ti afterwards married the Hsipaw *Sawbwa*, Hkun Kyi.

The present *Sawbwa* sent his sister Hkin Sinda to King Thebaw when he entered the palace. Subsequently she came up to Wānyin and married the *Kyemmōng*: she divorced him and returned to Mōng Nai, where she now lives.

In 1882 Hkun Kyi was driven into revolt by the exactions of King Thebaw and the Burmese troops at Mōng Nai. The *Sawbwa* fled to Kēngtūng and Twet Nga Lu, an uncowed monk, was given the State by King Thebaw. In 1886, at the time of the fall of Mandalay, Hkun Kyi returned from Kēngtūng, and with the assistance of Kēngtūng troops as well as of his own subjects, he drove out Twet Nga Lu and restored himself as *Sawbwa*. He then combined with other Chiefs to place the Limbin Prince on the throne of Burma, but the league submitted to the British Government in 1887 when a party of British troops visited Mōng Nai. The Limbin Prince was deported.

Twet Nga Lu made an attempt in 1888 to regain the Mōng Nai State and he actually captured the capital. A week later Mr. J. G. Scott and Lieutenant Fowler with only seven mounted men made a forced march, galloped into the capital, and captured all the chief *bos* as well as Twet Nga Lu, and all were executed later on, except Twet Nga Lu who was shot whilst making an effort to regain his liberty. Hkun Kyi then fairly established himself, and he has ruled the State ever since.

At this time the *Sawbwa*, whose influence in the country is very great, materially assisted the British officers to settle the country by throwing the whole weight of his authority on the side of Government. Of late years his health has failed and he does not now pay sufficient attention to the administration of his State. He has received the insignia of the C. I. E. and the decoration of K. S. M. He possesses the gold Darbar medal. He was granted at the Delhi Darbar a salute of nine guns and for two years he occupied a seat in the Burma Legislative Council. His chief wife received the title of *Mahadevi* from the Mandalay Court.

The forests in the State are valuable: they are leased to the *Sawbwa*.

MÔNG NAWNG (MAING NAUNG).

The present State of Mōng Nawng formerly constituted a part of the "Taung Let" of Hsenwi, and for several years previous to its final separation and creation into a State with a Chief of its own, was administered under the Hsenwi *Sawbwa* by two *Hengs*, the *Heng Long* and *Heng Awn* (the great and little *Hengs*). These men were relatives, and had equal rank and authority in the management of affairs. The elder was called *Heng Long* on account of his age and not because he was a superior officer to *Heng Awn*. *Heng Awn*, in 1850, with a Mōng Nawng contingent, went to the aid of Kēngtūng which was involved over border disputes with Chiengmai. *Heng Awn's* contingent is said to have saved Kēngtūng.

Heng Awn, on return from Kēngtūng, petitioned Pagan Mīn to make Mōng Nawng a separate State, and this was done in 1851, and *Heng Awn* was appointed first *Myosa* by Royal Order. He administered the State for fifteen years and during all this time it remained at peace and appears to have been fairly prosperous.

Heng Awn died at Mandalay in 1866, and was succeeded by his son, Hkun Hkang. Shortly after this *Myosa's* succession an attempt was made to oust him by one Kawn Kai, who had been an official under the two *Hengs* when they administered Mōng Nawng. He went to Hsenwi "Alelet," where he had no difficulty in getting men and arms to help him in his enterprise, and returned with a large following and attacked Mōng Nawng. The *Myosa* was defeated and fled to Lai Hka, whence he appealed to the "Bo Hmu" of Mōng Nai. Aid was sent, and with this addition to his force he attacked the invaders and in turn drove out Kawn Kai, who withdrew to Hsenwi, where he died.

During the two succeeding years the State was quiet. In 1868 the Burmese Government demanded from Mōng Nawng, in common with all the other Southern Shan States, a contingent to join the expedition against the rebel Myingun Prince, who had taken up his abode in Karenni. The *Myosa* accompanied his men and was killed in a fight at Loikaw in Eastern Karenni.

On Hkun Hkang's death, his son, Hkun Hton, then a boy of ten years, was appointed *Myosa* by King Mindōn. The State was well administered by the relatives of the young *Myosa* and it increased in population and prosperity and enjoyed peace till 1882, when the people heard with terror of the large force which the Burmese Government had raised and were sending up to revenge the massacre of the Mōng Nai garrison.

The Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* had married the Mōng Nawng *Myosa's* sister and the latter feared that the vengeance of the Government would fall not only on the *Sawbwa* but on all his connections.

There does not seem to have been any other reason for apprehending the attack, and it appears that if Mōng Nawng had joined the other States and had assisted the Government in attacking Mōng Nai it would have escaped injury. The *Myosa*, however, threw in his lot with his kinsman, and Mōng Nawng met the same fate as Mōng Nai. The Burmese entered the State and marched through it, burning the houses, *kyaungs*, and everything which they could not carry away. They killed or drove off all the cattle that had been left behind and in fact made a desert of the State.

During 1884—1886 Hkun Shwe Hkam, a brother of the *Myosa's* mother, was appointed *Myoók* by the Burmese Government.

In 1886, on the taking of Mandalay, the Burmese troops withdrew from the Shan States and the Mōng Nawng *Myosa* returned with the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* from Kēngtūng. All the people took his side and he was able to drive out Hkun Shwe Hkam without much fighting in 1886, and Hkun Hton, when the British came up, was found in charge of the State and was confirmed as *Myosa*.

In 1887 Mōng Nawng joined the Limbin Confederacy and attacked Lai Hka, Kehsi Mānsām, and Mōng Kūng. On the arrival of the British troops and the surrender of the Limbin Prince in May 1887, hostilities ceased.

Hkun Hton was given the title of K. S. M. in 1904. Unfortunately his health broke down entirely and the State was administered by his son. Hkun Hton died on August 9th, 1906, and his son Hkun Lōng has been appointed as his successor.

MÖNG PAI (MOBYÈ).

About the year 1541 A.D., when the Shan Prince of Onbaung (Hsipaw) seized the throne of Ava, he appointed his son Saw Pe as Chief of the State of Mōng Pai. On the death of the King of Ava, about the year 1546 A.D., the nobles and ministers of the court placed Saw Pe on the throne, and his cousin or half-brother Kam Kaw was appointed Chief of Mōng Pai. He was succeeded by his brother Maw Kya, on whose death Nam Pe became Chief. On the death of this ruler his son Kan Tat was appointed Chief. Kan Tat after ruling over the Mōng Pai State for some years threw in his lot with the Chinese

who were working the lead mines of Bawzaing. The King being afraid that with the monetary and armed assistance of his Chinese friends he might be in a position to rebel, removed him from power and placed a Maingtôn man in charge of Möng Pai. In December 1682 A.D., Kam Tat, with his brothers Nga Saing, Nga Se, and Nga Tan, fled to Siam. On the expiration of five years, the Maingtôn Prince was removed and a person from Maing-Yin appointed. On account of oppressive acts on his part he was killed in 1692 A.D. by his Karen, Yinbaw, and Padaung subjects, and all his followers, relatives, and ministers fled. No action was immediately taken by the Supreme Government to avenge the murder of their protégé, but in 1696 A.D., Burmese troops were sent up and Möng Pai was devastated by them. During the reign of Sin Byu Shin, between the years 1759 and 1763 A.D., Nga Hte Maing, brother of Nga Zaung, an influential bullock-trader, re-settled Möng Pai. The old ministers then decided on offering the State of Möng Pai to Hkun Pya, son of Hkun Naw Seng, a member of the ancient line, which he accepted, and journeyed to the Court of the King to obtain an order confirming him in his appointment. At this time the King Sin Byu Shin died and Singu Min eventually obtained the throne. Hkun Pya had displeased him and he refused to recognize him as *Sawbwa*, but appointed the *Myosa* of Lawk Sawk in his place; then the Haitong *Myosa* succeeded, then a Military leader "Ye Kyaw Dewa" was appointed *Myowun*, and after him the Thi Gyt Chief was made ruler. He held the Chiefship for three years and was removed and "Ye Kyaw Dewa" was re-appointed *Myowun*. In 1803 A.D., he was dismissed and the hereditary Chief, Hkun Pya, was appointed *Sawbwa* of all the State with the exception of certain States, which had broken away before 1783 A.D., and had become separate *Myosa* and *Ngwegunhmu*-ships. He ruled for two years and was succeeded by his son, Kan Maung, who ruled for three years and was succeeded by his brother, Kan Hlaing. In 1820 A.D., Kan Hlaing made an attempt to regain those portions of his State which had seceded. He called in the villages which had formerly belonged to Möng Pai. They refused to be coerced and would not come, and he sent an armed force to reduce the recalcitrant villagers, and a battle was fought at Ko-kaung. For this act of insubordination the Möng Nai Viceroy arrested him and sent him to Ava, where he was imprisoned and *Atwin Wun* Nga Kyi was appointed *Myobk* in charge of the State. In 1823 A.D., the Burmese invaded Manipur and Hkun Hlaing was attached to the force. On his return victorious, he was reinstated as *Sawbwa* as a reward for good service rendered. The State enjoyed comparative peace until 1833 A.D., when Nawng Palai attacked certain Yinbaw Padaung villages. The *Sawbwa*, not wishing to be embroiled with Nawng Palai, gave them no assistance. In the following year the Karens of Loi Lông seized certain villages. The *Sawbwa* sent his brother Hkun Lôn with an armed force of forty men to expel the Loi Lông invaders, but they were driven back and the Karens seized Hkun Lôn and invested the town of Möng Pai, and in July 1836 A.D., while the *Sawbwa* was going to his fields, he was assassinated by his own subjects because of the trouble he had brought on the State and on them.

The people then elected Hkun Yôn as *Sawbwa* and he was subsequently confirmed by the Möng Nai Viceroy. His uncle, Hkun Lông, intrigued against him and tried to get him assassinated. Hkun Lông was eventually appointed to Maing Kôn, where, after ruling for one year, he was assassinated by his Karen subjects. The Burmese invasion of the Karen country then took place. During the years 1852—1857 A.D. there were constant Karen attacks on Möng Pai. A quarrel between the *Sawbwa* and the *Myosa* of Sakoi ended in the former being ordered to go to Burma and remain in the service of the King in the capital. He escaped in 1857 A.D. and returned to Möng Pai. He was eventually pardoned and restored to his State. He had constant quarrels for several years with *Sawbwa* Po Bya of Western Karenni, but these were eventually settled and the frontier delimited in 1889 A.D. Hkun Yôn lived through the reigns of four Burmese Kings and was confirmed as Chief by the British Government in 1887. In 1890 he abdicated in favour of his eldest son Hkun Hsuriya, who succeeded him in 1900, in which year Hkun Yôn died. Hkun Hsuriya died of fever on the 30th December 1907. He had been in indifferent health for some years. He was a loyal chief, but not a strong administrator. His

eldest son, Hkun Ping Nya, has been granted the *sanad*. The head-quarters of the Chief is Kawng-i. His State, which contains hill people, Brè, Padaung, and Karens, is not easily administered.

The Burmese had a stockaded post at Hpaihkun above Mông Pai town. The garrison, which consisted of about eighty men, all inhabitants of Wuntho, had dispersed before the British troops marched into Mông Pai in 1887.

MÔNG PAN (MAINGPAN).

The State was created a *Myosa*-ship, and one Tawk Lu was appointed first ruler by the Burmese King in 1637. His successors were :—

Tawk Hkam	His younger brother.
Tawk Awn	Another younger brother.
Paw Twe	Son of Tawk Awn.
Op La	Son of Paw Twe.
Hkun Som	Son of Op La.
Swe Tong	Son of Hkun Som.
Sai U	Nephew of Swe Tong.
Sai Nyo	Son of Sai U.
Naw Hkam	Younger brother of Sai Nyo.

Naw Hkam died in 1808 without issue, and the appointment of a successor to the *Myosa*-ship devolving on the King of Burma, his choice fell on one Mana Ne Myo. This man had been for many years *Bohmu*, a commandant of the Mông Nai garrison; and the State of Mong Pan was given to him as a reward for his services and a provision for his old age. This man died in 1823, was succeeded by his son Maung Shwe Hkan, who ruled for thirty-five years, and was, at his death, succeeded by his son Hkun Tun U.

Mông Pan was mixed up with inter-State quarrels in Hkun Tun U's time.

Hkun Tun U was succeeded by his brother Hkun Leng in 1886. He left a son, Hkun Pon, then eleven years of age, but the Shans, while they insist that their Chiefs shall be appointed from the ruling families, do not greatly respect the law of primogeniture and the times did not admit of a boy ruler. Hkun Leng was therefore elected. Immediately after Mandalay was taken by the British troops, and the Burmese guard with the central authority in the Shan States left Mông Nai, the whole country was at once plunged into war. Mông Pan was one of the greatest sufferers. Hkun Leng fled to the Trans-Salween States in 1887. He re-established himself and drove back the Maykmai troops. In December 1887, Twet Nga Lu attacked Mông Pan, but peace was brought by the capture and death of Twet Nga Lu.

Hkun Leng died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son Hkun Num who was born before Hkun Leng became Chief. Hkun Num's mother was a common woman and he was allowed to grow up without being properly educated. His father, after he became Chief, married a lady named Nang Ngon and he made her his chief wife and she bore him a son Hkun On. On the death of the *Sawbwa* Hkun Leng this lady expected her son to succeed to the State, and as he did not do so she and her uncles made matters as uncomfortable as possible for *Sawbwa* Hkun Num and Government had to interfere. The lady now resides at Mong Pan and one of the uncles, Naw Hkam, has gone to Karenni. It has been made quite clear to the lady and her relatives that they are not to interfere with the *Sawbwa* or meddle with State affairs. Her son is recognized as the heir-apparent.

The Chief Hkun Num is a rough person and he has lacked courage, but he has made a good road and now, strongly backed up by us, he is administering more boldly.

There are rich teak forests in this State and in the sub-States of Mông Tōn, Mông Hang, Mông Kywut, and Mông Hta. A new lease of the Mông Pan forests has been given to the Bombay-Burma Corporation for three years from 1st January 1907.

MÔNG PAWN (MAINGPUN).

The State of Mông Pawn originally belonged partly to Yawngghwe and partly to Mông Nai, the Nan Pawn forming the boundary line. It was created a separate State

in 1816, the Chief receiving the title of *Myosa*. In 1854 A.D., however, the influence of the son of the *Mōng Nai Sawbwa*, then in Mandalay, and of his sister, Nang Li, who was one of the minor queens, procured the State for the *Mōng Nai* Chief. The *Myosa* Hkun Lek, however, was not deposed, but retained in charge under the authority of *Mōng Nai* until his death in 1860.

Hkun Hti, the present Chief, then succeeded and ruled under the same conditions until 1880. When the *Mōng Nai* Chief fled before the Burmese to Kēngtūng, Hkun Hti went down to Mandalay and returned two years later as an independent *Myosa*.

The State has been prominent in all internecine fighting and Hkun Hti was the tongue and scribe of the Limbin Confederacy. He, however, promptly submitted to the British suzerainty in April 1887 and was confirmed as Chief by the Chief Commissioner and proved of great use, helping to settle the country. His father was only a *Myosa* and Hkun Hti asserts that he was appointed *Sawbwa* by King Thebaw, but his patent was never produced. He was raised to the rank of *Sawbwa* by the British Government.

The *Sawbwa* was honoured with the title of K. S. M. as a recognition of his services at the time of the Limbin Confederacy and the intelligent and able manner in which he administered his State. The *Sawbwa* is a man of considerable energy and has spared no pains in improving communications in his State at first, but now he has grown weary of making roads and devotes his time and money to building a palace and a pagoda, both of which are fine buildings. His State is small and he finds it difficult to occupy his energies: he is growing overbearing in his dealings with his neighbours and his tongue and pen run away with him.

He was invited to Rangoon to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Burma in 1906. His eldest son, Sáo Sam Nyun has been recognised as heir-apparent to the *Sawbwa*-ship.

MÖNG SÍT (MAINGSEIK).

Mōng Sít seems to have first come into existence as a separate State in 1816. It had previously formed a part of *Mōng Nai*.

In 1854 Court intrigue restored it to *Mōng Nai*, but the *Myosa* Sao Haw Pik was retained in subordinate authority. He died three years later and was succeeded by his son, Hkun Kyaw Saw, who was followed by another son, Hkun Lu. On his death in 1873, the State was granted to Nang Li, sister of the *Mōng Nai Sawbwa* and a minor wife of King Mindôn. (Nang Li now lives in *Mōng Nai* Town.) A *Myoók*, Hkam Yi, was appointed to carry on the administration and collect the revenue. In 1876, however, he was recalled, and Sao Leng Long, the *Mōng Nai Kyémōng* and brother of Nang Li, became *Myosa*. He fled with the *Mōng Nai Sawbwa* to Kēngtūng in 1880, and the *Myoók* again administered the State until 1883. When he returned to Burma, the present *Myosa* Hkun Pwin took charge. He is a son of Nai Noi, the Ko Lan *Sawbwa* of Mawkmai, and married a daughter of the *Mōng Pawn Sawbwa*.

The State is said to have been "bought" by Hkun Pwin: he was appointed by King Thebaw and was confirmed in possession by the Chief Commissioner in 1888. He has received the title of K. S. M. in recognition of his long service.

The State is small, hilly and land-locked, and the Chief has little besides his connection with several ruling Chiefs.

NAM HKAI (NANKÈ).

Before 1808 Nam Hkai is said to have been a part of the Yawnghwe State, but it seems somewhat doubtful. In that year at any rate, one Damma, a Taungthu, made his way to Ava and successfully petitioned the King to be appointed *Ngwegunhmu*. During his time the State was several times raided by Red Karens, and was also somewhat wantonly attacked by Nga Kot, the Chief of Hsikip, who proposed to annex Nam Hkai. A vigorous resistance, however, was offered, and Nga Dwe, the brother of the Nam Hkai Chief, eventually overthrew Nga Kot near Saungye, and drove him back to Loimaw, which at that time was a portion of Hsikip. Damma ruled for forty-five years. He was succeeded by his son, Hkun Pe, who two years after his succession became embroiled

with the Chief of Loi Ai. That Chief laid claim to the village of Paw Ya on the ground that the *Kyau* (headman) had made formal submission to him. *Nam Hkai* took up arms but was defeated, and Loi Ai has ever since retained possession of Paw Ya. In 1860, Hkun Ngè, the *Myosa* of Samkā, rebelled, and allying himself with Loi Lōng, invaded the Myelat. The whole of the *Nam Hkai* State was laid in ashes, except the Chief's village, and the State was practically deserted for some years.

In 1867 Hkun Pe died and was succeeded by his son, Hkun Pan. Through intrigue at the Burmese Court Hkun Pan was deposed, and one Nga Meik was sent to administer *Nam Hkai* as well as Loi Ai and Loimaw. He was succeeded by two other Burmans, Nga Thè and Nga Po, but eventually in 1876 Hkun Hmaing, a cousin of Hkun Pan, was appointed *Ngwegunhmu*. He was confirmed by the British Government, but in 1888 was tried for waging war in British territory, having mixed himself up in the quarrel between the Yawnghwe and Loi Lōng States, and on the 29th June of that year he was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Hkun Pan was then reinstated. He died on the 5th January 1891 and was succeeded by his brother Hkun Kyè, the present Chief. He is forty-six years of age and takes little interest in the administration of the State. He is married to Ma Kan, a Taungthu of the Loi Lōng State, but has no issue. Three children, however, have been adopted by them, of whom Maung Paw, aged 17, is the eldest and is now a pupil in the Taunggyi school.

NAM HKŌK (NANKŌK).

Nam Hkōk was formerly included in the Nawng Wawn State. It became a separate State in 1744 A.D.

The succession of Chiefs of *Nam Hkōk* has been—

Hkun Myat.	Hkun Awng Hkam.
Hkun Kaw.	Hkun Pok.
Hkun Hkam.	Hkun Hkam.
Hkun Mawng.	Hkun Hseng.
Hkun Pok.	Hkun Myat.

Hkun Myat, the present *Myosa*, succeeded in 1900 A.D. on the death of his father Hkun Hseng. He is now sixteen years of age and is a pupil at the school for the son of Shan Chiefs. During the minority, the State was administered by his uncle, Hkun Num, brother of the late Hkun Hseng. Hkun Num married the *Myosa's* mother, who is also the mother of Hkun Htun Uk, *Myosa* of the neighbouring State of Nawng Wawn.

Hkun Num and the *Myosa's* mother died on the 10th August 1906. The administration of the State is now in the hands of Hkun Htun Uk, the Nawng Wawn *Myosa*, half-brother of Hkun Myat.

NAMMÈKŌN.

A Western Karenni State, lying south of the Shan State of Mōng Pai. As a separate State *Nammèkôn* is of comparatively recent origin. About 40 or 50 years ago the country was part of the sub-State of Ngwedaung (Eastern Karenni) and was given to one Po Bya, a revered Karenni ascetic, by the *Myosas* of Ngwedaung and Bawlakè.

The present *Myosa* of *Nammèkôn*, Pra To, was elected to succeed Hkun Baw, who was tried for procuring the murder of one of his subjects, and imprisoned in 1902. Pra To is a Red Karen, and by religion a spirit worshipper; he was born about 1863, a shrewd man, but tactless in dealing with the neighbouring Chiefs by whom he is not yet well received; he was a Minister of Hkun Baw, his predecessor.

The Chief holds a *sanad* conferring on him the same powers as those held by the other Western Karenni Chiefs.

Nammèkôn consists of a flat, well-watered plain, and produces good rice crops. There is teak in the State, but there is not inconsiderable output of stick-lac.

The revenue is about Rs. 400 and *kadau* or *nuzur* of Rs. 100 is paid annually to Government.

NAMTÔK (NANTÔK).

The first Chief of Namtôk was Maung Shwe Tha. He was a *Kyaw* or village headman and was recognized by the Burmese Government in 1771. He was succeeded by his son Maung Yi, who went to Ava and received the Royal patent appointing him *Ngwegunhmu*. Shortly afterwards, in 1821, the State was overrun and pillaged by Red Karens who burnt the villages and carried off many of the inhabitants as slaves to Karenni. Maung Yi left four sons, the eldest of whom, Hkun Taw, became *Ngwegunhmu*. He was driven out by his brother, Hkwe Pwe, whom, however, the Burmese Government refused to recognize and instead appointed the third brother, Hkun Pawng, who died shortly afterwards. His son, Hkun Pu, succeeded, and he was *Ngwegunhmu* at the time of the British occupation. He died on the 9th October 1892, and was succeeded by his son, the present *Ngwegunhmu*, Hkun Maung, who was born in 1866. By his first wife, Me Hpwe, deceased, he has a daughter, Hpu Hkan, aged 19. By his second wife, Mi Htun, he has two sons, Hkan Lun, the heir-apparent, aged 12, and Hkan Lun, aged 10. At different periods during the past fifty or sixty years villages now in the possession of Loi Lông, Samkā and Sakoi were wrested from Namtôk.

NAWNG PALAI (NAUNGPALE).

A Western Karenni State, sometimes called Kyèbogale, from the relationship formerly existing between the two Chiefs of Kyè-bo-gyi and Nawng Palai. It was formerly a part of Bawlakè State and became detached about 1845, and at the same time as Kyè-bo-gyi became independent.

The present *Myosa*, Hkun Che, was born in 1857, and was elected to succeed the previous Chief whose adopted daughter he married in 1897. He is a Red Karen, and by religion a spirit worshipper. The State has a bad reputation for cattle theft, and the *Myosa* himself is not considered to be above suspicion. He is a person of no dignity or education.

The Chief holds a *sanad* conferring the same powers on him as those held by the other Western Karenni Chiefs.

Nawng Palai consists of flat, open country, rice being the only crop of importance. The revenue is roughly Rs. 400. The State pays an annual *kadaw* or *nuzzur* of Rs. 50.

NAWNG WAWN (NAUNGMMUN).

Nawng Wawn was at one time a State of much larger size and greater importance than it is now. It comprised Hopōng, Nam Hkōk, Wānyin and Hsahtūng, and probably extended as far south as the Karen country. In 1602 A.D. the ruler is said to have borne the title of *Sawbwa*. In 1744 A.D., Nam Hkōk was separated from Nawng Wawn and placed under a separate *Myosa*. Subsequently first Hopōng and then Hsahtūng were detached and placed under separate rulers, known as *Ngwegunhmu*s. In 1862 A.D. Wānyin was also separated, the Wānyin Chief receiving the same title. In 1862 A.D. Hsahtūng again fell under the rule of Nawng Wawn, but was subsequently detached for the second time. Under King Thebaw, Nawng Wawn became a *Myosa*-ship, and has remained of this standing up to the present time. Hkun Htun Uk, the present *Myosa* is now in his twenty-fifth year. He succeeded in 1894 A.D. on the death of his father, Hkun Wa, and assumed charge of the State on coming of age in 1902 A.D. Hkun Wa had ruled without intermission since 1870 A.D., having succeeded his father, Hkun Hpu, who died in 1866 A.D. The Chieftaincy had remained vacant for four years. Hkun Htun Uk is a half-brother of Hkun Myat, the minor *Myosa* of Nam Hkōk and a nephew of Hkun Hti, the *Sawbwa* of Mōng Pawn. During the minority first Hkun Hpo, an uncle, then Hkun Sai, a second cousin, acted as administrator. The State is very rich; the *Myosa* works hard and is doing very well: it is unfortunate that he is constitutionally delicate.

PANGMI (PINHMI).

This history has not been preserved, and if it existed would probably be little more than an account of the number of times the State changed hands.

In the time of Bodawpaya, Maung Hke was the *Ngwegunhmu*. He was succeeded by his son Maung San Myat, who was succeeded by his son Maung San U, who was succeeded by his son Maung Hkun Yeik. On the death of Hkun Yeik, his brother, Hkun Shwe Daung succeeded in 1870 and held charge of the State till his death in 1901, when he was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Maung Nyun. He was born in 1871, has been well brought up, and has given satisfaction since he assumed charge.

He is married to the sister of the Chief of Hsa Mōng Hkām by whom he has a son, Maung Po Min, aged 19, until lately a pupil in the school for the sons of Shan Chiefs.

One of the Pangmi Chief's sisters is the Hsa Mōng Hkām Chief's chief wife. Another sister is married to the second son of the Kyōng Chief.

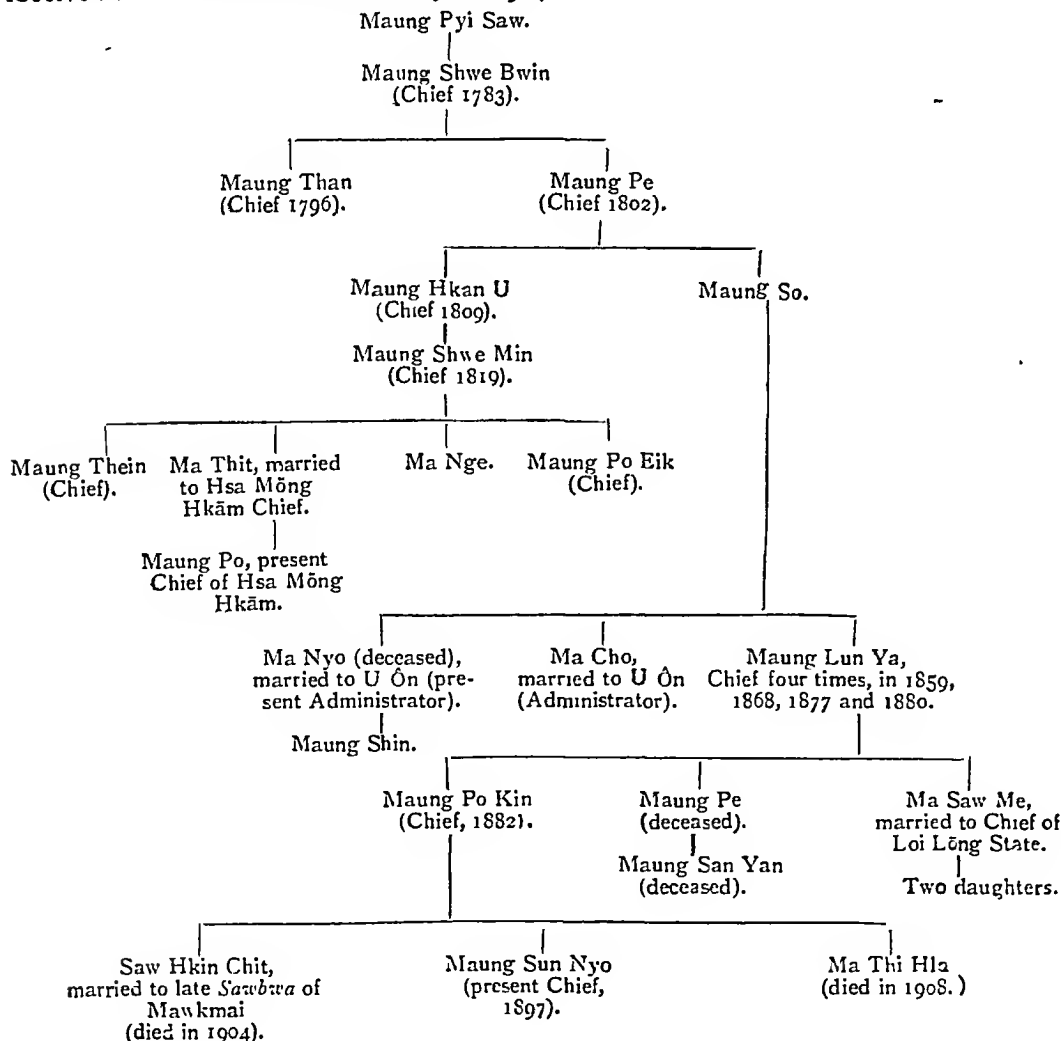
The Pangmi Chief is also related to the Chiefs of Samkā, Loi Ai and Loimaw.

PĀNGTARA (PINDAYA).

Nothing of the history of Pāngtara survives apparently except the legend in connection with the Shweohmin cave, in which there is a very richly gilded pagoda, the work of many centuries. The sides and the roof of the cave are crowded with the statues of Buddhas and emblems of the Buddhist faith.

In 1783 Maung Shwe Bwin succeeded his father, Maung Pyi Saw, as *Ngwegunhmu* of Pāngtara. His descendants and successors are given in the accompanying genealogical tree.

The present Chief, Maung Sun Nyo, was born on the 15th January 1890 and succeeded his father in 1897. He is at present a pupil in the school for the sons of Shan Chiefs, and during his minority the State is being administered by U Ôn, now in his 86th year. U Ôn also administered the State during the late Chief's minority and for his good work received the T. D. M. distinction in June 1904.



PWÈLA (PWEHLA).

All the records were burnt several years ago and nothing is available but a bare list of Chiefs. Maung Law Ma became *Ngwegunhmu* in 1855 on the death of his father, Maung Kyok. In 1863 Maung Po Thein succeeded his brother, Maung Law Ma, and died in 1875 without issue and was succeeded by Maung Ywe, an alien, who married Maung Po Thein's mother. He died in 1886 and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Saw Nyun, who was confirmed by the British Government in 1887. He received the A. T. M. Insignia of Honour in 1893, was made a first class Magistrate in 1901, and was promoted to the rank of *Myosa* on the 1st January 1903. He represented the Myelat Chiefs on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Rangoon in 1906. He makes an excellent administrator and is much respected by the people of his State. His wife is Ma Thaung, daughter of Maung Nyo, deceased, of the Pāngtara State, by whom he has four children—two sons and two daughters. The elder son and heir-apparent, Saw San Mya, is now fifteen years of age and is a pupil in the Taunggyi School for the sons of Shan Chiefs.

Saw Nyun's nephew is the Chief of Mawnāng State. Maung Ywe's second daughter, Ma E Pu, is married to the third son of the Chief of Kyōng.

The Pwèla Chief has done well in growing English fruits and grafting foreign scions on local stock.

SAKÔÏ (SAGWE).

The present *Myosa* is unable to give the history of the State. It seems certain that it is a very old State, and was at one time of much larger size and greater importance than it is now.

According to the present *Myosa* the succession of the Chiefs of this State has been--

Paw Hmaing (about 1783 A.D.).	Awng Hkam.
Hkun Sai.	Hkun Naw.
Bu Hkam.	Hkun Kyin.
Hkun Pu.	Hkun Htung.

Hkun Htung is the present *Myosa* and succeeded his father, Hkun Kyin, who died in 1878 A.D. He was ruling when the British Government annexed Burma, and was confirmed as *Myosa* of the State by the Chief Commissioner in 1888 A.D. He has retained charge ever since and as the *Myosa* has improved as a ruler the little State which had been much devastated by Karens is now advancing.

The State, though small, is rich in possibilities, when it gains population.

SAMKÃ (SAGA).

In the year 1636 A.D. in the reign of King Thalun Mintaya of Ava, Pyinmyabala or Banya Bayan was appointed *Myosa* of Samkã. A nephew, Hkun Lu, subsequently became *Myosa*. He ruled for some years and on his death his son, Hkun Saing, succeeded, and was in turn succeeded by Naw Maing, who was succeeded by his son, Ne Dun, who left no issue and was succeeded by his brother, Hkun Pyu. He was succeeded by his son, Hkun Yè, who died in 1838 A.D. and Hkun Sun, his grandson, was appointed by the King of Shwebo to succeed. Hkun Sun married a daughter of his grandfather, Hkun Yè, and had issue, one son, Hkun Sēng Hpu. In 1858 A.D. the Samkã and Móng Sit *Myosas* had a quarrel and Hkun Sun was dismissed and the *Myosa*-ship was given to his first cousin, Hkun Noi. In 1860 A.D. Hkun Noi rebelled against the King of Burma and Hkun Sun was reinstated and the King sent troops to uphold Hkun Sun, as the State was in an unsettled condition. Hkun Noi was defeated and retired to Toungoo. Hkun Sun then continued to reign in peace. In 1872 A.D. King Mindôn sent an order for one hundred men from Samkã to go to Hsenwi to protect the silver mines from Kachin raids. As they

were not immediately despatched, Hkun Sun was dismissed and his State made over to the Hsenwi *Sawbwa*. On the 5th November 1873 A.D., Hkun Sēng Hpu, son of Hkun Sun, was appointed *Myosa* and ordered to serve the King for one year at Mōng Yōk, and in his absence a Burman, Maung Pū, was appointed to the charge of Samkā, with the title of *Sikkè*, while Hkun Sēng Hpu was detained by the King in Mandalay. In 1876 A.D. the inhabitants of Samkā fell out with Maung Pu and killed him, whereupon Hkun Sēng Hpu was dismissed and Hkun Noi appointed again. In 1883 A.D. Hkun Noi died and his son Hkun Pwin succeeded. In 1885 A.D. Hkun Pwin and the inhabitants fell out and Hkun Pwin left the State, and on the 30th December 1885 A.D. Hkun Sēng Hpu returned and was received as *Myosa* by the people. When the British Government annexed Burma, he was among the first of the Shan Chiefs to submit and was confirmed as *Myosa* of the State. He has received the T.D.M. decoration. He was invited to Rangoon on the occasion of the visit to Burma of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1906. He is a particularly good chief, being kind and strict with his people. He is loyal, and his opinion on all matters connected with the administration of the country is always worth hearing. In 1907 the *Myosa* was promoted to the dignity and style of *Sawbwa*. Hkun Sēng Hpu died on the 20th April 1909. His son Hkun Kyi has been recognised as *Sawbwa* and during his minority the administration of the State has been entrusted to *Atwinwun* Maung Ngè, under the designation of *Myoók*.

The State includes the dependency of Pongmū, which was ruled by a *Ngwegunhmu*, who failed to submit to British authority, and as the territory was quite insignificant in size and utterly burnt out, it was assigned to Samkā in 1887.

The State is an exceedingly fertile plain, well irrigated by the Nam Hpilu.

WĀNYIN (BANYIN).

In former times Wānyin was included in the Nawng Wawn State from which it was separated in 1826 A.D., when it became a distinct State.

In 1862 A.D., Wānyin again came under the rule of Nawng Wawn and it was subsequently detached a second time.

The succession of Chiefs since that date has been :—

Hkun Hsaw, 1865 A.D., who received the title of *Myosa* in 1874 A.D., and died in 1893 A.D.

Hkun Long, his son, who died in 1897 A.D.

On Hkun Long's death his eldest son Hkun Han, a boy 13 years old, was given the *sanad* and he was placed in the Taunggyi School, but he exhibited so bad a disposition and proved so incapable of reformation that his *sanad* was cancelled in 1906. No *sanad* has as yet been issued, but Hkun Waik, Hkun Long's second son, who is a scholar at the Taunggyi School, is the natural heir to the State.

Hkun Yung, an uncle of Hkun Han and Hkun Waik, was appointed Administrator of the State during the minority of Hkun Han. He was removed from his appointment in 1903 for misconduct in harbouring and encouraging a gang of robbers, and Hkun Ung, his half-brother, was appointed in his place and is giving satisfaction. Hkun Han and Hkun Waik's mother is a niece of the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa*, who adopted her.

YAWNHWWE (NYAUNGYWE).

In the olden times the Shan States were spoken of by the Burmese as the nine cities or countries. Of these Yawnghwe was one, and the Yawnghwe *Sawbroa* claimed thirty-nine States as subordinate to his authority.

The ancient boundaries far overstepped the limits of the present State and practically the Southern Shan States were at one time divided between Yawnghwe and Mōng Nai, the line between the two principalities being the Nan Pawn.

The *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe claims descent from King Beinnakayi of Tagaung, in whose reign Tagaung was sacked by the Chinese, and its inhabitants immigrated to the Shan States. The first *Sawbwa* is said to have built at this time a large city which was called Kawthanbimyo (Kaw Hsam Hpi) on a site north of the present town of Yawnghwe.

Here many succeeding *Sawbwas* reigned until the Chinese came down in the reign of King Alaung-sithu, grandson of Nawra Hta of Pagan, and destroyed the city. After the destruction of Kawthanbimyo, two towns were established on the lake, Mōng Hsawk (Maing Thauk) and Thale U. It is said that the area of the lake was then much smaller than it is now; and at the present time the remains of houseposts can be seen far below the surface of the water, and are evidence of an ancient Eindaw-ya.

The present town of Yawnghwe was established in 721 B.E. (1359 A.D.) during the time of the Chief Si Hseng Hpa. The greater part of the town was destroyed by fire in March 1908. In this reign two brothers from Tavoy came and took service under him; they were called Nga Taung and Nga Naung. With the permission and assistance of the *Sawbwa* the two brothers went to Tavoy and brought up thirty-six households to Yawnghwe. These people originally settled at Nanthe, south of Yawnghwe, and gradually spread southwards until they peopled almost the entire Lake district. Their descendants are the Inthas, who now comprise about forty per cent. of the entire population.

The following Chiefs succeeded Si Hseng Hpa :—

	B E.	A.D.
Hso Seng Hpa	796	1434
Hso Hung Hpa	839	1477
Hso Yawk Hpa	880	1518
Sao Maw Hkam	919	1557
Kang Ham Hpa	936	1574

Kang Ham Hpa died without male issue and was succeeded by his grandson, Sao Htoi, in 970 B.E. (1608 A.D.), the State being managed during the minority of the latter by a lady, Nang Nung Pe.

Sao Htoi was succeeded by his son, Sao Sao Hkam, in 977 B.E. (1615 A.D.), who died in the same year, the administration of the State again reverting to Nang Nung Pe.

On Nang Nung Pe's death the State was without a ruler for about twelve years, when it was found that a grandson of a former *Sawbwa* lived in Mōng Mit, his mother being a daughter of that house. This boy, Sao Awng Hkam, was called to the *Sawbwa*-ship at the age of fourteen years. Difficulties in the succession did not occur until the annexation of Upper Burma.

The following Chiefs succeeded Sao Awng Hkam :—

	B.E.	A D.
Sao Kang Ham Hpa	1020	1658
Hsu Wa	1025	1663
Kyundaung Sa	1049	1687
Hkam Leng	1057	1695
Htawk Sha Sa	1095	1733
Hsi Ton Sa	1098	1737
Hke Sha Wa	1108	1746
Naw Mong	1120	1758
Yawt Hkam	1120	1758
Hpong Hpa Ka Sa	1123	1761
Sao Yun	1124	1762
Sao U	1177	1815
Sao Se Ham	1214	1852
Sao Naw Hpa	1220	1858
Sao Mawng	1226	1864

With the accession of Sao Mawng, authentic detailed history begins. Sao Mawng lost his father by assassination when he was five years old. He was taken to Mandalay with his mother and adopted by King Mindōn and lived in the palace. Sao Naw Hpa was regent during Sao Mawng's minority. About twelve years after Sao Mawng's adoption by King Mindōn, Sao Naw Hpa became involved in a conspiracy with the *Einshe Min* and

the King sent an army of a thousand men to Yawnghwe. After three or four months fighting Sao Naw Hpa was defeated but escaped to Toungoo; thence he went to Rangoon and afterwards joined the Myingun Prince with whom he went to Karenni. He later went to Siam and is believed to have died in that country.

Sao Mawng then assumed charge of the Yawnghwe State on the 8th *Labyi-gyaw* of *Thadingyut*, 1226 B.E. (23rd October 1864). He was seventeen years of age, and Yawnghwe appears to have been free from trouble till 1885 A.D., when, during his absence on a visit to the King at Mandalay, his cousin, Sao Chit Su, collected men and attacked the State. On Sao Mawng's return an engagement took place at a place called Loi Htan east of Yawnghwe town, in which Sao Mawng was wounded in both legs. He retired with his forces to Yawnghwe town and later in the day to Kyawk Htap.

From here he sent for Sao Ôn, an elder brother, then *Myosa* of Ang Teng (Indein), and went down to Burma to recover from his wounds, leaving Sao Ôn to get back the State from Sao Chit Su and manage affairs generally till his return. Sao Ôn found no difficulty in ousting Sao Chit Su, and took charge of the State.

This happened immediately after the occupation of Mandalay by the British. Sao Chit Su had been a supporter of the Limbin Prince, and Sao Ôn, by driving out Sao Chit Su, was thus thrown into direct opposition to the Limbin Prince, and in a short time the whole force of the Confederacy banded together to drive him out. In the meantime Sao Ôn overlooked his promise to restore the State to Sao Mawng on the latter being cured of his wounds. He assumed the *Sawbwa*-ship and appealed to the British for protection against the Limbin Confederacy. To support him and to establish authority in the Shan States, a force was assembled at Hlaingdet in December 1886, which ultimately marched into Yawnghwe on the 10th February 1887, meeting with little opposition. Sao Ôn, being in possession of the State, was recognized by the British Government as *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe, and Sao Mawng was granted a pension. Sao Ôn ruled till his death on the 6th May 1897. Sao Mawng then returned to his own and was recognised as *Sawbwa* and he still rules the State. The Inthas, who form a large portion of the population of the State, gave Sao Mawng some little trouble in 1904 and 1905 as they objected to his progressive ideas and his views regarding taxation; some of them resent his rule as the old *Indeingôn Ngwegunhmu*-ship was independent until Sao Chit Su led them against Yawnghwe State, when they were defeated and their petty State annexed.

In 1905 the State revenue arrangements were thoroughly examined by the Superintendent who drew up a revenue scheme abolishing certain forms of taxation and basing all taxes on sounder principles. This scheme which was approved by Government was accepted by the *Sawbwa* and issued in his name, and its immediate result was to appease the people who seem now to be contented.

Sao Mawng is a strict Buddhist, was born in 1848 and has no children. He possesses the gold Delhi medal, and has received the title of K.S.M. and Insignia of the C.I.E. In 1906 he received the honour of a salute of nine guns. He was invited to Rangoon in January 1906 to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and when Their Royal Highnesses visited Mandalay he sent two Intha crews to compete in the Regatta. He is clever and has great knowledge of the country and its customs; he has grown tolerant and is a most valued Chief.

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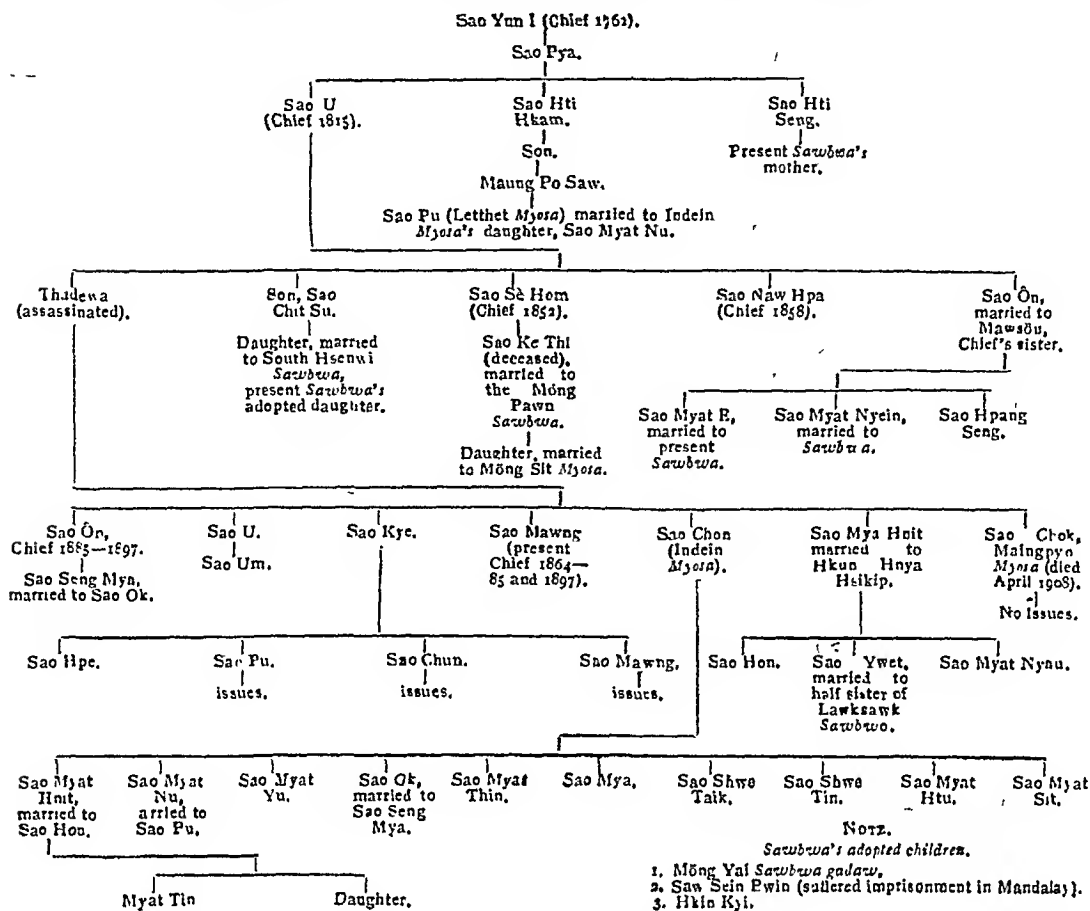
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GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE YAWNGHWE HOUSE.



YE NGAN (YWANGAN).

King Narapati Sithu is said to have visited Ye Ngan in his *Sethya hpaung*, or magic barge, and to have halted for several days at the site of the present capital. This spot was thereupon called Yatngan, which has been softened down to Ye Ngan.

Incidental allusions point to the fact that war and violence were seldom absent from Ye Ngan, but no history has been preserved. Standing as it does on the threshold of the Shan States, violence was natural. In 1860 Maung Htun Lin, who had been appointed *Ngwegunhmu* a few years before, was dismissed from his appointment. He had greatly oppressed the people, who rose in rebellion against him, and the Myelat *Wun* deported him to Bhamo. After some years of exile he died at Nagu on his way back to the State. Maung Nyo Sein was appointed *Ngwegunhmu* in his place in 1861, and in 1884 was raised to the rank of *Myosa*, which title he held until his death in 1886, when he was murdered by the Anauk Windaw Hmu, U Paung. There was then no central authority to determine the succession and the deceased *Myosa's* son, Maung Thu Daw, was a child of eight years. His step-mother, Mi Thaung, remained in charge of the State for ten days and then fled to Pāngtara before the attacks of the Taminbaung *Heng*, Yin Yo and his brother-in-law Maung Chit Su, who held the State for twenty-five days and then fled before Maung On Bin, an elderly cousin of Maung Thu Daw. Maung On Bin was confirmed as administrator for the *Ngwegunhmu* Maung Thu Daw on the British occupation, but was driven out by *Bo Nga Lan*, a dacoit leader from Burma, with whom was associated a local *Bo* named U Gya, maternal grandfather of the little *Ngwegunhmu*. These two were arrested by the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States and Maung On Bin reinstalled. *Bo Nga Lan* escaped from custody, but after disturbing the Myelat for over a year was surrounded and killed by Military Police under Captain V. C. Tonnochy at Pwèla in 1890. Since then the State has been quiet almost for the first time in its history. Maung Thu Daw came of age and was placed in charge of the State as *Ngwegunhmu* in May 1898. He was born on the 7th February 1878. His chief wife is the Mawnāng *Myosa's* eldest sister, by whom he has three sons and two daughters. Maung Thu Daw received the A. T. M. decoration on the 1st January 1909.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bastar .	Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, Kshatri, Chandrabansi (<i>Hindu</i>).	1885	29th July 1891	13,002	306,501	Hindus; Animists
2	Changbhakhar .	Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>)	15th Apl. 1879	30th Sept. 1896	906	19,548	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Chhuikhadan (Kondka).	Mahant B h u d h a r Kishor Das, Bairagi (<i>Hindu</i>).	April 1891	1st Oct. 1903	154	26,368	Hindus.
4	Jashpur .	Raja Bishnu Prasad Singh Deo, Kshatri (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th Dec. 1864	14th Sept. 1900	1,963	132,114	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
5	Kanker .	Maharaja dhira ja Komal Deo, Kshatri Chandrabansi (<i>Hindu</i>).	1873	9th May 1903	1,429	103,536	Semi-Hindus; Animists.
6	Kawardha .	Thakur Jadunath Singh alias Kritpal Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1886	1st Dec. 1891	798	57,474	Hindus; Animists
7	Khairagarh .	Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, Nagbansi Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1889	9th Jan. 1909	931	137,554	Ditto.
8	Korea .	Raja Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1874	25th May 1899	1,631	35,113	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
9	Makrai .	Raja Lachu Shah alias Bharat Shah† Hathiya Rai, Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1846	1866	155	13,035	Hindus; Animists
10	Nandgaon .	Mahant Rajendra Das, Bairagi (<i>Hindu</i>).	1895	25th Aug. 1897	871	126,365	Ditto.
11	Raigarh .	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1869	31st Jan. 1890	1,486	174,929	Ditto.
12	Sakti .	Raja Rup Narayan Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1856	26th July 1892	138	22,301	Hindus.
13	Sarangarh .	Raja Jawahir Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1888	5th Aug. 1890	540	79,900	Hindus; Animists
14	Sirguja .	Maharaja Bahadur* Raghunath Saran Singh Deo; Kshatri (<i>Hindu</i>).	1862	March 1879	6,055	351,011	Ditto.
15	Udaipur .	Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, Kshatri (<i>Hindu</i>).	1889	16th Dec. 1891	1,055	45,379	Chiefly Hindus.

* Personal title. The title
† These figures
‡ The use of the title Hathiya Rai was

BASTAR.

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Average annual revenue.†	Average annual expenditure.†	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,01,110	3,00,000	20,000	...	24,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,846	11,255	387	...	1,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
60,810	60,000	12,000	...	7,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
76,800	75,000	1,250	...	23,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,65,413	1,65,000	...	...	45,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,14,172	1,04,499	30,000	...	13,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,12,196	3,07,787	80,000	...	90,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
20,000	20,000	500	...	10,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
66,673	63,226	...	...	9,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,98,763	2,95,000	80,000	...	12,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,59,664	1,47,273	5,500	...	33,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
41,801	41,149	1,500	...	8,639	Nil.
1,16,300	91,607	4,500	...	10,584	Nil.
1,41,262	1,40,000	2,500	...	17,318	Nil.
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remain separated from his territories. In 1863 it was finally decided that the British Government which had succeeded to the rights of Nagpur State should receive Rs 3,000 per annum from the Jaipur Chief, in return for which he was to retain Kotpar and be exempt from the condition of military service attached to the original grant.

A new arrangement was sanctioned in March 1889 by which the entire sum of Rs. 3,000 payable by Jaipur was to be credited in the accounts of the Madras Presidency—Rs. 1,000 on account of the Kotpar Pargana and the balance as part payment of the Bastar tribute, which was reduced, for the life-time of the late Raja Bhairam Deo, to Rs. 2,056, the remaining Rs. 56 being recovered directly from the Bastar Chief.

There is nothing noteworthy in the more recent political history of Bastar till March 1876, when a disturbance broke out at Jagdalpur owing to certain acts of oppression and

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bastar .	Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, Kshatri, Chandrabansi (<i>Hindu</i>).	1885	29th July 1891	13,002	306,501	Hindus; Animists
2	Changbhakhar .	Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>)	15th Apl. 1879	30th Sept. 1896	906	19,548	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Chhuikhadan (Kondka).	Mahant B h u d h a r Kishor Das, Bairagi (<i>Hindu</i>).	April 1891 .	1st Oct. 1903	154	26,368	Hindus.
4	Jashpur .	Raja Bishnu Prasad Singh Deo, Kshatri (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th Dec. 1864	14th Sept. 1900	1,963	132,114	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
5	Kanker .	M a k t a r a j a d h i r a j a Komal Deo, Kshatri Chandrabansi (<i>Hindu</i>).	1873	9th May 1903	1,429	103,536	Semi-Hindus; Animists.
6	Kawardha .	Thakur Jadunath Singh <i>alias</i> Kritpal Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1886	1st Dec. 1891	798	57,474	Hindus; Animists
7	Khairagarh .	Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, Nagbansi Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1889	9th Jan. 1909	931	137,554	Ditto.
8	Korea .	Raja Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1874	25th May 1899	1,631	35,113	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
9	Makrai .	Raja Lachu Shah <i>alias</i> Bharat Shah† Hathiya Rai, Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1846	1866	155	13,035	Hindus; Animists
10	Nandgaon .	Mahant Rajendra Das, Bairagi (<i>Hindu</i>).	1895	25th Aug. 1897	871	126,365	Ditto.
11	Raigarh .	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1869	31st Jan. 1890	1,486	174,929	Ditto.
12	Sakti .	Raja Rup Narayan Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1856	26th July 1892	138	22,301	Hindus.
13	Sarangarh .	Raja Jawahir Singh, Raj Gond (<i>Aboriginal</i>).	1888	5th Aug. 1890	540	79,900	Hindus; Animists
14	Sirguja .	Maharaja Bahadur* Raghunath Saran Singh Deo; Kshatri (<i>Hindu</i>).	1862	March 1879	6,055	351,011	Ditto.
15	Udaipur .	Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, Kshatri (<i>Hindu</i>).	1889	16th Dec. 1891	1,055	45,379	Chiefly Hindus.

* Personal title. The title

† These figures

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There is nothing noteworthy in the more recent political history of Bastar till March 1876, when a disturbance broke out at Jagdalpur owing to certain acts of oppression and

injustice committed on the people by the then Diwan. In 1883 the Chief Commissioner appointed Lal Kalandar Singh, a cousin of the Raja, to be Diwan, assisted by a selected officer of Government. This arrangement was sanctioned by the Government of India but eventually broke down owing to the incompetence as Diwan of Lal Kalandar Singh. In 1886 an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, selected by the Chief Commissioner, was appointed by the Raja as his Diwan to administer the State. The State remains under Government management. A suggestion was put forward in 1895 for the appointment of a European officer of standing and experience to administer the State. This was approved, and Colonel J. L. Fagan (late of the Bombay Staff Corps) was appointed as Administrator of Bastar. He joined his appointment on the 1st January 1896, and was succeeded in March 1899 by Mr. G. W. Gayer, District Superintendent of Police, who gave over charge on the 1st July 1903 to an Extra-Assistant Commissioner who was appointed Superintendent.

The present Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, was born in 1885 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th July 1891, on the death of his father Raja Bhairam Deo. He is a Chandra-bansi Kshatri and has the hereditary title of Raja. He was educated at the Rajkumar College. At the close of 1901 he was married to a daughter of the late Feudatory Chief of Bamra, but has no issue. He was installed in January 1908. Lal Kalandar Singh, aged 46 years, uncle of the Feudatory Chief, is the heir-presumptive.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
“My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

CHANGBHAKHAR.

This State first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 separate settlement was made. The ruling family is said to have been descended from an illegitimate branch of the Korea family.

The present Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadar Singh, in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family, was in charge of the State, but his administration was not satisfactory. The present Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining majority on the 15th April of that year.

The State is in a very backward condition, and owing to its remoteness rapid improvement can hardly be expected. However, some improvement has been made, but the chief obstacle to progress is the want of funds. Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, aged 11 years, son of the Chief, is the heir-apparent.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—“My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

CHHUIKHADAN (KONDKA).

The Chiefship was conferred on Rup Das in 1750 by Madhoji Bhonsla. Mahant Sham Kishor Das was the Chief in 1892. He was born in 1838 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1887, after having been for some years previously the virtual ruler of the State. About the time of his father's death it was brought to light that Mahant Sham Kishor Das had committed a gross act of injustice by threatening certain *malguzars* with eviction from their villages, and as it was found that the affairs of the administration were grossly mismanaged, the Chief was called on to abolish the *nazrana* system. Mahant Sham Kishor Das died in December 1896. In 1897 the administration of the State was placed in the hands of Mahant Radha Ballabh Das, eldest son of Mahant Sham Kishor Das, who was to be assisted by an approved Diwan with a view to carrying out the necessary reforms in the State. A Tahsildar of approved service was appointed Diwan under the supervision of the Political Agent.

Mahant Radha Ballabh Das died from arsenic poisoning in 1898. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahant Digbijai Jugul Kishor Das, who died on the 30th September 1903 and was succeeded by his next brother, the present Chief, Mahant Bhudhar Kishor Das, who was born in April 1891. He is receiving his education at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and is reported to be getting on well with his studies. The State is under the management of Government owing to the minority of the Chief. Tikamdas, aged 12 years, brother of the minor Chief, is the heir-presumptive.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
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JASHPUR.

This State was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Sirguja, but it has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Sirguja. The ruling Chief is descended from a Kharwar family, but this family has now virtually been admitted into the caste of Rajput, forming connections by marriage with Rajput families.

The late Chief of the State, Raja Pratap Narain Singh Deo, Bahadur, C I E, who had administered the affairs of his State with marked ability for over 50 years, succumbed to an attack of small-pox in April 1900; and the succession of his eldest son, under the name and title of Raja Bishnu Prasad Singh Deo, the present Chief, who was born in 1864, was recognized by the Government of India in September 1900, subject to his retaining for a period of two years a Diwan to be selected by Government. This condition was considered indispensable owing to certain grave suspicions attaching to his conduct in connection with the mysterious disappearance of certain persons. In accordance with this condition, Mr. G. R. K. Meares, the late District Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, was appointed Diwan. Since January 1903, the State has been placed under the direct management of the Chief himself, whose management of the affairs of the State generally is satisfactory. The State is in a financially strong position. The Chief has a son, named Deo Saran Singh Deo, aged 17 years, who is the heir-apparent. There are some roads in the State and trade is fairly brisk.

The Korwas, a wild hill tribe, gave considerable trouble some years ago in this State; but the revolt was ably suppressed by the late Raja and the estate of the Korwa leader was confiscated and now forms part of the Chief's *khalsa* property.

There is no separate military force in the State, but the tenures are of feudal nature. The Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—“My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

KANKER.

This State was held from the Marathas on the condition of furnishing 500 men for the service of the Government, free of expense, whenever required to do so. In 1809 the then Chief was deprived of Kanker, but it was in 1818 restored to him under the authority of the British Resident at Nagpur on payment of an annual tribute of Rs 500. This was remitted in 1823, and the Chief therefore now pays no tribute.

Maharajadhiraja Narhari Deo was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1853. In 1889, his mind became unhinged and a Diwan was in 1890 appointed to administer the State. In 1892, the State was taken under management, but in 1894, with the sanction of the Government of India, it was restored, subject to the condition that the Chief should consult the Political Agent as to his budget. The Chief died on the 9th May 1903, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraja. He was born in 1873. He has a daughter who was born to him on 4th June 1909. The State is managed by its own Chief. The administration of the State is efficiently performed and its financial position is sound. Lal Kalandar Singh of Bastar, cousin of the Chief, aged 46 years, is the heir-presumptive.

There is no military force maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
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KAWARDHA.

Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria family, and was conferred for military services by Raghoji Bhonsla. In 1863, Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha, but died shortly afterwards, when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849.

In consequence of the maladministration of Rajpal Singh, the Government of India in 1884 sanctioned his removal from power for a period of five years, the arrangements being subject to reconsideration at the expiration of that time. In November 1889 the Government of India sanctioned the continuance of the same arrangements for a further period of five years, the State being administered by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who was called Superintendent, assisted by a Tahsildar.

The present Chief, Thakur Jadunath Singh *alias* Kritpal Singh was born in 1886 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 1st December 1891 on the death of his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh. The State was formerly in financial difficulties which were accentuated by the effects of the two famines of 1897 and 1900, but its position is now assured. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. In 1905 he was married to a daughter of Thakur Bhanu Pratab Singh, brother of the zamindar of Phuljbar, which was then in the Sambalpur District. A son was born to him at Pandaria on the 9th May 1906 but died suddenly on the 29th July 1906 at Raipur. He was installed on the 30th November 1908.

The tribute originally fixed at Rs. 2,000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family; it now stands at Rs. 30,000.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
“My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

KHAIRAGARH.

The family of the Khairagarh Chief is a branch of the old Gond dynasty of Mandla. In 1755 the Marathas levied a tribute of 1,500 Nagpur rupees, and this amount was at various times raised, till on the lapse of the Nagpur State to the British Government in 1854 it stood at nearly 39,000 Company's rupees. In 1867 the tribute was again revised and fixed at Rs. 47,000 per annum for a period of 20 years. It now stands at Rs. 80,000. In 1870, owing to his tyranny and oppression, the ruling Chief, Lal Fateh Singh, was deprived of civil and criminal jurisdiction. In 1873 his indebtedness and continued maladministration compelled the Government of India to deprive him of the fiscal management also, and to assume the entire administration of the State. Lal Fateh Singh died in 1874, and the State remained under direct management till 1883, when it was restored to his eldest son, Lal Umrao Singh, *alias* Kanhaya Lal, who died on the 6th November 1890, when his son the late Chief Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, who was born in 1871, succeeded to the *gadi*. His succession was recognized by the Government of India in February 1891, and he was installed on the 26th July 1892. The title of Raja was conferred on this Chief as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1896, and was declared to be hereditary on the 1st January 1898. He died on 7th October 1908, when his son, Lal Bahadur Singh, aged 20 years, succeeded to the *gadi*. Lal Bahadur Singh was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He was married to the daughter of Rana Padma Jang Bahadur of Nepal in December 1905.

The State has been temporarily taken under the management of Government and Rai Sahib Sundar Lal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed Superintendent. The late Diwan, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Hossain, who had served the State for a long period, died on 24th November 1908, shortly after the death of the late Chief.

The late Raja was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903, and subsequently received a gold Delhi Durbar medal.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
“My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

KOREA.

The Korea family call themselves Chauhan Rajputs and profess to trace back their descent in the direct line to Dhanrel Singh, a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who conquered Korea several centuries ago. The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In early times there had been some indefinite feudal relations with the State of Sarguja, but these were ignored from the first by the British Government.

The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh Deo, and his two sons died of small-pox in July 1897, and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government. Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years. The question was finally decided in favour of the present Chief, Raja Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by Government. He was born in 1874. He is intelligent but is lacking in strength of character. The finances of the State were not very satisfactory. A Government officer has been appointed Diwan and the financial position has somewhat improved. Rama Raman Mani Prasad Singh Deo, aged 9 years, son of the Chief, is the heir-apparent.

There is no separate military force in this State, but the subordinate tenures are of a feudal nature. The Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—“My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

MAKRAI.

This petty Chiefship struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Sindhia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, as Political Agent. Up to 1863 the Chief received Rs. 2,243-14-5 annually as compensation for the loss of transit duties, the levy of which was entirely abolished in 1847. This payment was commuted in 1863 for the lump sum of Rs. 23,000 and no payment is now made in lieu of transit duties.

The present Chief, Raja Lachu Shah, *alias* Bharat Shah, is an adopted son. He was born in 1846 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1866 on the death of his father. His son Shriman Rajkumar Chhatarlal Sa, who was born on the 4th March 1876, is the heir-apparent.

Towards the end of 1890 the management of the State was taken out of his hands for a period of three years on account of gross mismanagement, and a Diwan was appointed to conduct the administration of the State under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad. It is now managed by its own Chief aided by a Diwan. The administration of the State is satisfactory and its financial position is sound.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
“My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

NANDGAON.

The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred in 1723 by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das, who was the family priest of the ruler.

Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged, the succession was maintained by adoption. The Chiefs, however, do not now maintain the observance of celibacy. The late Chief, Ghasi Das, was himself married at a somewhat

advanced time of life, and following the Hindu custom married his son at an early age. On a representation made by him in 1879, the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession.

Ghasi Das died in November 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was born in 1866. The administration of the State, until Balram Das attained the age of 21, was entrusted to his mother aided by a Diwan. In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja as a personal distinction. In 1888, owing to the lax supervision of the Diwan and the general remissness of the State Police in dealing with crime, the arrangements sanctioned in 1884 were suspended and an officer of the standing of an Extra-Assistant Commissioner was appointed as Diwan to conduct the administration of the State in the name of the young Chief, Raja Balram Das, till he should prove himself capable of managing its affairs. Raja Balram Das died in 1897.

The present Chief, Mahant Rajendra Das, was born in 1895 and succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 25th August 1897, on the death of his father, Raja Balram Das. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State is under the management of Government. The Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din, has greatly improved the position of the State financially and otherwise.

There is no military force maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
"My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend."

RAIGARH.

The zamindari of Bargarh was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh, its former holder having been convicted of rebellion. Deonath Singh rendered good service in 1837, died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, Ghansham Singh. Owing to the Chief's maladministration, the State was in 1885 taken under Government management. Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January 1890 and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Raja Bhup Deo Singh, who was born in 1869.

The State is at present managed by its own Chief. The administration of the State is efficiently maintained and the financial position of the State is sound. The Raja is an intelligent man and takes considerable interest in the administration of his State. His son, Lal Nathbar Singh, who was born on the 14th March 1891, is the heir-apparent.

The Raja was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received a gold Delhi Durbar medal.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Raja is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
"My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend."

SAKTI.

This State was formerly held as a tributary to the Maharaja of Sambalpur. The late Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, who died last year was born in 1836. He was, however, deprived of all power in 1875 for gross oppression and attempts to support false representations by means of forged documents; and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892, the Government of India sanctioned the installation of Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, as Chief of Sakti, and the appointment of a Tahsildar as Diwan of the State.

The present Chief, Raja Rup Narayan Singh, was born in 1856 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th July 1892. The State is at present managed by him. Lal Liladhar Singh, nephew of the Feudatory Chief, aged 18 years, is the heir-apparent. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Raipur and is reported to be making good progress.

This State suffered severely in the famine of 1900. Owing to mismanagement by the Chief the affairs of the State fell into disorder, and as an alternative to Government

management he was obliged to appoint a Diwan selected by the Chief Commissioner and to entrust a very large share of the administration to him. There has since been a marked improvement in the several branches of the administration of the State, and the financial position of the State, owing to better supervision, is now established on a sound basis.

There is no military force maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—

“ My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend,”

SARANGARH.

Sarangarh, at the time of its cession by the Marathas to the British Government, formed one of the Sambalpur group of the Garhjat States.

In 1878 gross mismanagement was found to exist in this State. The ryots were oppressed, revenues were misappropriated, fraud and injustice prevailed and the young Chief, Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh, had been allowed to grow up without education. Temporary management of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Government. Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh died in September 1889 and was succeeded by Lal Raghubar Singh.

The present Chief, Raja Jawahir Singh, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Lal Raghubar Singh, on the 5th August 1890. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, which he left in September 1906. On the 4th March 1907 he married a daughter of the zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. He has since married a second time on 8th January 1908 without the knowledge of the Political authorities, a son was born to him by the 2nd Rani on 21st November, 1908. He has been recognized as heir-apparent but will not succeed in preference to sons by the senior Rani, should any such be born. Raja Jawahir Singh was installed on the 3rd November 1909. This State suffered severely from the effects of famine in 1897 and 1900, but it has now recovered and is in a fairly prosperous condition. The financial condition of the State is sound.

There is no military force maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Local Administration. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
“ My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend.”

SIRGUJA.

The ruling family are said to be descended from the Raktsel Rajas of Palamau and call themselves Raktsel Rajputs. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and Captain H. Sincock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Sirguja. When order was restored, Lal Amar Singh, grandfather of the present Chief, was declared Raja, and in March 1826 was invested with the title of Maharaja. The present Chief, Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, was born in 1862 and succeeded to the *gadi*, while still a minor, on the death of his father, Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo, in March 1879. Maharaja Indrajit Singh was a lunatic, and his younger brother, Raja Bindeswari Prasad Singh Deo, Bahadur, C.S.I., father of the late Raja of Udaipur, was appointed by Government as Sarbarahkar or Manager of the State during Maharaja Indrajit Singh's life-time, and this arrangement continued during the minority of the present Chief, up to March 1876, when Raja Bindeswari Prasad died. The present Chief attained his majority in June 1882 and took over charge of his State. He received the title of Maharaja Bahadur in the year 1895-1896. Unfortunately, while still a youth, the Maharaja had contracted unsteady habits, and allowed himself to become a tool in the hands of his principal amla—Lallas from the Gaya District in Behar. To make matters more complicated, the administration of the Police and Excise Departments, under the custom formerly prevalent in this and the other Native States, was in the hands of the subordinate zamindars and *khorphoshdars*, each of whom exercised practically independent powers in these matters within the limits of his own estate. These persons, headed by the late Raja of Udaipur, who held as *khorphoshdar* some of the best parganas

in the State (possession of which had been acquired by his father, Raja Bindeswari Prasad, whilst acting as Sarbarahkar), continued to resist all attempts of the Maharaja to bring the administration under a proper central control.

It was reported that the necessary reform had, however, been effected by the appointment of one Pundit Manik Lall Joshi, Deputy Magistrate-Collector in the service of the Government of the United Provinces, as Diwan of the State, and by the transfer on 1st April 1901 of the entire control of the Police and Excise Departments from the subordinate landlords to the Chief of the State. The relation between the Chief and Diwan was not satisfactory from 1901-02, and the Maharaja Bahadur brought certain charges against the Diwan. After enquiry into the conduct of the latter he was removed from the State. The State was managed by the Chief himself from August 1902. Munshi Sheo Charan Lal, Pleader, Allahabad, who was appointed, in 1903, as Assistant to the Maharaja Bahadur, continued to act as such up to the end of the year 1903-1904, when the relations between him and the Chief became very strained, and in consequence the former was removed from the State. The State is now managed by the Chief himself and his administration is reported to be satisfactory. The title of Maharaja Bahadur is a personal distinction. He has a son named Jubraj Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, aged 16 years, who is the heir-apparent. The name of the capital of the State has been changed from Bistrampur to Ambikapur.

In this State, the wild Korwa tribes used to be a standing cause of trouble : and an armed expedition had to be sent against them in the year 1883. Three or four years ago they again showed signs of unrest by committing continual dacoities and highway robberies in the adjoining district of Palamau. This was especially the case with the portion of these tribes in the *khorphosh* properties of the Udaipur Raj family, but owing to the Police reform the position is much improved.

There is no separate military force in this State, but the subordinate zamindars are of a feudal nature. The Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend."

UDAIPUR.

The ruling family call themselves Raksel Rajputs and they have been in possession of the State since 1860. During the earlier part of the last century the ruling family of the State was a distant collateral branch of the Sirguja Chief's family ; but about the year 1843, owing to the general mismanagement and the subsequent criminal conduct of the last surviving male heir, Dhiraj Singh, the State became an escheat to Government. Subsequently, as a reward for his good services, the Chiefship was bestowed in 1860, together with the title of Raja Bahadur, upon Lal Bindeswari Prasad Singh Deo, the younger son of Maharaja Amar Singh of Sirguja and the father of the late Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo of Udaipur.

The late Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo died in December 1900, leaving as his successor the present Chief, Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born in 1889. Besides the Udaipur State, the minor Raja is heir to two valuable parganas, Pratabpur and Paharulla, in the Sirguja State, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 48,437. These parganas are held as a maintenance grant from the Sirguja Raj family.

The State is at present administered by a Government officer under the title of Superintendent. The minor Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College at Raipur which he left on 15th April last. He is now being trained in the administrative work of the State under the supervision of the State Superintendent. He is keen on riding and shooting. He was married in the beginning of 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau District in Chota Nagpur. Lal Dharampal Singh Deo aged 52 years, uncle of the Chief, is the heir-presumptive.

No military force is maintained in the State, and the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My esteemed friend—I remain your sincere friend."

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Serial No.	Names of States.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hill Tippera .	His Highness Raja Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Manikya, Kshetriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd November 1883.	12th March 1909.	4,086	173,325	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Buddhists; Animists.
2	Manipur .	His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh, Kshetriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th April 1885	18th September 1891.	* 8,000	284,465	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Hill tribes.
3	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.						
	Bhawal .	U. Ram Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1865	25th September 1889.	Not known. Approximate 3,900.	865	Khasis, Brahmos, and Christians.
	Cherra .	U. Roba Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1st April 1871	22nd April 1902.		8,155	Ditto.
	Khyrim .	U. Dakhor Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1874.	28th March 1904.		31,327	Ditto.
	Langrin .	U. Langat Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1873	18th March 1898.		1,138	Ditto.
	Maharam .	U. Kison Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1860	15th December 1877.		8,464	Ditto.
	Malaisohmat .	U. Hilba Singh .		6th August 1909.		491	Ditto.
	Maoiang .	U. Moi Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1861	22nd February 1899.		1,856	Ditto.
	Maosanran .	U. Babon Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1855	13th April 1905.		1,414	Ditto.
	Mariaw .	U. Burom Siem (<i>Khasi</i>) .	1864	5th May 1888.		2,289	Ditto.
	Myllem (or Malliem).	U. Ron Singh Siem (<i>Khasi</i>).	1862	25th May 1897.		17,863	Ditto.
	Nobo Sophoh .	U. Duan Siem (<i>Khasi</i>) .	1865	12th December 1890.		1,555	Ditto.
	Nongkhlaio .	Raja † U. Kine Singh Siem (<i>Christian</i>).	1844	16th March 1876.		9,715	Ditto.
	Nongspung .	U. Parba Siem (<i>Christian</i>)	1861	11th November 1885.		1,859	Ditto.
	Nongstoin .	U. Suna Siem (<i>Khasi</i>) .	1841	17th May 1901		9,606	Ditto.
	Rambrai .	U. Harison Siem (<i>Khasi</i>)	1881	28th February 1908.		2,697	Ditto.

* These figures

† Personal

‡ Including zamindaries

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE.		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,76,707½	15,81,570½	...	...	4,09,337	...	256	...	...	...	...	13
4,28,966	4,27,956	50,000	...	94,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
700	Nil.
4,000	Nil.
19,100	Nil.
2,600	Nil.
1,100	Nil.
200	Nil.
300	Nil.
500	Nil.
300	Nil.
10,100	Nil.
500	Nil.
2,600	Nil.
1,000	Nil.
1,900	Nil.
400	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.
title.
in British territory.

HILL TIPPERA.

Area 4,086 square miles. Total population according to the census of 1901 was 173,325. Chief town, Agartala.

The State is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract, and at times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj," and the Raja for the time being is both a British zamindar and a Ruling Chief. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts.

The latest decision* is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, IX, page 535, 1883.
The Raj family of Tippera, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshetriya caste and claim descent from the Lunar race. Their present title *Barman* means "armour"—a term applicable to all Kshetriyas, and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A.D., when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation to Manikya (Manik), a jewel. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the Rajmala, or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in that language in existence. The family has recently intermarried freely with the stock in Manipur. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik, who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenues due to the Mogul, and Shamsheer Jang, a Musalman, was appointed Governor of Tippera. After the State came under British rule with the *Dewani* of Bengal, Krishna Manik was made Raja by the aid of the English in succession to Shamsheer Jang.

In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed, but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897, at the age of 40; and was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Chittagong on behalf of the Government of Bengal on the 5th March 1897. The Bara Thakur of Hill Tippera submitted a memorial against the order of the Raja appointing his eldest son as Jubaraj, but it was rejected by the Government of India. He afterwards brought a civil suit for declaration of his title to the zamindari in succession to the present Raja but it has been rejected on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares from injuries received in a motor accident and the Jubaraj Birendra Kishore Deb Burman took charge of the administration. He is a young man of 25 years of age. He is fairly well educated and able to speak and write in English. He was married on 30th November 1907 to a daughter of the late Rana Padam Jung Bahadur, by whom he has one son, Bikram Kishore Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908.

Rai Umakanta Das, Bahadur, retired from the post of Minister in November 1908 and in his place Babu Annada Charan Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate, was appointed Dewan. This officer has since reverted to British service and the post of Dewan is now vacant.

The zamindari is managed by Babu Prassanna Kumar Das Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who took over charge of the Chakla office at Comilla on the 24th May 1907.

The administration of both State and zamindari has been a frequent source of anxiety to British officials. In 1871 a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the Raja's capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were in special danger from Lushai raids. In 1878 the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, the Magistrate of Tippera being appointed *ex-officio* Political Agent. Since then some improvements have been effected in the State by the adoption of British methods of administration and codes framed on British models, and in the zamindari by a survey and settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act, which was concluded in 1899. Subordinate offices in the State are chiefly held by Bengalis.

The British Government has no treaty with Tippera, nor does it receive any tribute. A *sanad* dated the 21st June 1904 was granted to the Raja by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances. *Nazarana* is taken on succession, the position of the Raja having been declared by the Government of India in 1870 to be that of a feudatory. He has his own laws and regulations to administer in Hill Tippera, while he is a zamindar as regards his possessions within the British territories. His position is therefore unique among the Native States.

The present Raja attended the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 with his father, the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya. A Gold Delhi Darbar Medal was awarded to the late Raja, and silver medals to the present Raja, then the Jubaraj and to two of the sardars who accompanied them. At the invitation of Government the Raja and the Jubaraj were present at Calcutta at the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in January 1906.

Sir Andrew Fraser visited Agartala in July 1904. This was the first occasion on which a Lieutenant-Governor of the Province paid a visit to Hill Tippera. At a Darbar held in the palace at Agartala, His Honour presented to His Highness the Raja the *sanad* mentioned above.

The Raja's younger brother, Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman, was admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps in August 1903, but retired in 1904 from the corps owing to ill-health.

Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman was married on 8th March 1908 to a sister (by a different mother) of the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur at Dholpur.

Her Highness Rani Tulsibati Mahadevi, mother of the present Raja, died on 23rd March 1908.

Arrangements were completed during the year for raising a loan of ten lakhs of rupees for paying off the balance due to the contractors for building the Palace at Agartala and some other debts of the Raja. The zamindaries in the Tippera District are mortgaged as security for the loan, which is to be repaid in a period of ten years.

The Raja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns and to visit the Viceroy, but not to have his visit returned. He maintains a local military force of 265 Infantry, rank and file, and 30 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. A Bengali translation, prepared by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, accompanies the Viceroy's *Kharita* to this Chief.

MANIPUR.

Area 8,000 square miles (approximately), of which 7,350 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 284,465. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 67,093 persons. The town is really only an over-grown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

There is little doubt that the population of the valley, who have now embraced the Hindu religion, are descended from off-shoots of the various tribes which inhabit the hills round the valley. The earliest reliable information we have of the country, is from a Shan account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A.D., describing the visit of Samlong,

a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state. Moirang at the south end of the valley was independent of Imphal, the capital of the Meithei. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meithei Chief consolidated his power and conquered all the other tribes in the valley. In 1475 A.D., Manipur combined with Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions. Until 1714 the annals of Manipur contain little of interest even to a Manipuri. In that year Pamheiba, afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, who is stated to have been a Naga boy, accidentally shot his adopted father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it made little progress. All Manipuris are now strict Vaishnabs, but Sir J. Johnstone says at least ten per cent. have adopted this religion since 1867. They still believe in various spirits of the hills, woods and rivers, whom their forefathers worshipped as the hillmen do now, and each village has its sacred tree or grove where dances are performed and offerings made. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. The Burmese now made a series of attacks on Manipur, and the reign of Jai Singh, which lasted till 1798, was a series of flights from the invaders who committed the most frightful cruelties on the inhabitants. Embankments, stretching for miles through the valley from one eminence to another, bear witness to the Manipuris' unsuccessful attempt to keep back the tide of invasion. Jai Singh called upon the East India Company for help, but the detachment sent to his assistance got no further than Kashipur in Cachar. Jai Singh abdicated and went on a pilgrimage to Nuddia, leaving many sons who for the next 23 years made Manipur miserable by their struggles for the throne. In 1812, with the help of the Burmese, one of the sons named Marjit, seized the throne and held it till 1819 when in consequence of his refusing to pay the promised tribute the Burmese attacked him and nearly depopulated the valley. Marjit and his two brothers, Churjit and Gumbhir Singh, fled to Cachar, and were well received by the Raja who gave them certain parganas, they usurped the greater part of his dominions, and then fought among themselves till they made Cachar as miserable as they had made Manipur. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gumbhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 2,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kubo valley as far as Kalle. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kubo valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the Treaty of Yandaboo, Gumbhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. Till his death in 1834, he was occupied in coercing to obedience the hill tribes and bringing back the fugitives, who had escaped from the Burmese and taken refuge among the hills. On Gumbhir Singh's death his brother Nar Singh, with unusual moderation, placed his nephew Chandra Kirthi Singh on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gumbhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850. At the commencement of his regency, the British Government ceased paying the Manipur contingent. The troops were, however, not only kept up but increased, the sepoys being given land in lieu of pay, a system which led to much trouble afterwards. On the death of Nar Singh, Chandra Kirthi Singh proceeded to Manipur and quickly seized the throne, which he held till his death in 1886 in spite of several attempts made by his relatives to eject him. These attacks were only put an end to by the British Government deporting all aspirants to the throne to a safe distance. During his reign Chandra Kirthi Singh twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-1886 to rescue the Europeans in the Kubo valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded by Her Majesty with the title of K.C.S.I.

The next Maharaja was Sura Chandra, a weak man, who was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September

1890, there was a revolution and the Maharaja took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Maharaja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters and an informal Darbar was held, but no conclusion was arrived at. The officers started to return, but were set on by an excited crowd, and Mr. Grimwood was mortally wounded. The officers were then taken into the Darbar hall and shortly after led out one by one and beheaded. The escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gumbhir Singh was debarred from the throne, and the State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Raja, His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Chief. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Just before the close of the year 1905-1906 he married Ngangbum Ibemacha *alias* Dhana Manjuri, by whom he has a daughter, born 21st February 1909. In March 1908, His Highness married a second wife, Chingnakham Shyama Sakhi. By this Rani he has a son, born 26th July 1908. In June 1908 His Highness married a third wife Ngangbum Priya Sakhi. Two very important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meithei population was divided into four *pannahs*, which worked for 10 days in rotation, so that every male over sixteen years came on duty for 10 days in every 40. The people of other clans, known as *Loi*, had to pay tribute and perform all sorts of menial duties for the Raja. This system has been done away with, and no labour is demanded now except for the maintenance of the roads. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of revenue payment in kind. Re-survey of the cultivated land in the valley is now being made. Education has made great progress of late, and constant demands for schools are received not only from the Manipuris in the plains, but also from the hill people. On the 15th May 1907, the Superintendency came to an end, and the administration of the State was made over to the Raja and the Darbar. The Raja was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the 4th February 1908. The administration of the State is now conducted by the Darbar, consisting of the Raja as President, a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The various departments are in charge of the President, the Vice-President, and the three ordinary members, the Vice-President having the management of the Hill Tribes living within the State entirely in his own hands and being responsible for all matters of revenue and finance.

The administration of justice is in the hands of the Darbar assisted by the subordinate Courts of the *Chirap* and the *Panchayat*.

The Darbar is the highest Court in the State. It tries all criminal cases which are beyond the powers of the *Chirap*, and hears appeals, both criminal and civil, from the orders of that Court. The Darbar may pass sentences of death or imprisonment for life, but sentences of over five years' rigorous imprisonment must be reported to the Political Agent, who, if he sees fit, may refer the case to Government for orders. Sentences of death require the confirmation of the Local Government.

The *Chirap* tries all civil cases above ₹100 in value, and has powers in criminal cases to inflict punishment up to two years' rigorous imprisonment or a fine of ₹500 or whipping or any two or more of these punishments.

The *Panchayat* Court tries all disputes of a civil nature not exceeding ₹100 in value in all criminal offences of a minor degree. The maximum fine the Court can inflict is ₹100. It can inflict no other kind of punishment.

The revenue and expenditure for the year 1908-09 were as follows :—

	₹
Opening balance, 1st April 1908	2,70,075
Revenue, 1908-09	4,50,479
	<hr/>
	TOTAL . 7,20,554
Expenditure, 1908-09	4,72,614
	<hr/>
Closing balance	2,47,940
	<hr/>

His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :— “ My friend—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.” The crest used is gold. A Bengali translation, prepared by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam accompanies the Viceroy's Kharita to this Chief.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banganapalle .	Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur (<i>Shiah Muhammadan</i>).	17th November 1874.	22nd June 1905.	255	32,279	Chiefly Hindus Muhammadans.
2	Cochin .	His Highness Raja Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th December 1852.	23rd October 1895.	1,361	812,025	Chiefly Hindus Muhammadans Christians.
3	Pudukkottai .	His Highness Sri Brāhmadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Kallar (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th November 1875.	15th April 1886.	1,178	380,440	Ditto.
4	Sandur .	Raja Srimant Venkata Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorapade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, Maratha (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th July 1892	3rd December 1892.	164	11,200	Chiefly Hindus Muhammadans
5	Travancore .	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritipati, Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th September 1857.	19th August 1885.	7,129	2,952,157	Chiefly Hindus Muhammadans; Christians.

* These figures .

† Including

BANGANAPALLE.

Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Karnul. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

The chiefs of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe.

The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Chief by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1831 the Government of Madras interposed and it was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the title of Nawab was bestowed on the chief as an hereditary distinction.

On the 1st February 1905 the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I.,

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,60,000	1,84,000	...	...	62,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
32,73,000	33,76,000	2,00,089	...	3,47,920	16	280	...	...	...	...	17
12,02,893	11,20,061	...	...	1,24,000	19	110	...	...	...	...	11
79,000	47,000	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
99,11,000	1,03,67,000	8,10,652	...	5,89,671	60	1,472	...	...	...	...	†21

* approximate.
† guns personal.

had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 21st April 1905. The Administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to the present Nawab, Saiyid Ghulam Ali.

The Nawab has no salute and no English style. He is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy.

The Nawab was granted a private audience by the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited Madras in January 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—With best wishes I remain your sincere friend."

COCHIN.

Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary.

A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

The family of the Raja claims to be the rightful successor under marumakkattayam scheme of inheritance, of Cheruman Perumal, a mythical personage supposed to have lived in the 9th century A.D. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories

of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary "for those districts which were in the possession of Tippoo Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern." In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

The military force of Cochin consists of 16 horse, 258 footmen and 22 gunners with 4 cannon for saluting purposes. The duties of this force are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, the Darbar have organised a special body of police, 109 strong, to serve as military police.

The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja."

The head of the State enjoys the style of "Highness" and a salute of seventeen guns.

The present Raja was born in 1852; he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1897 and Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on New Year's day, 1903. He conducts the administration on enlightened principles having lately devoted the hoards of the State to the construction of the Cochin portion of the railway running from Shoranur in the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency to its terminus at Ernakulam in the Cochin State.

The cost (over 80 lakhs) of these enterprises and of a steam tramway for the conveyance of timber from the forests in the eastern portion of the State to the railway have not only absorbed the hoarded surpluses of past years, but have compelled the Darbar to borrow from the Government of India and in the open market. The debts thus incurred amount to Rs. 18 lakhs.

Lord Curzon received the Raja in 1900 and paid a return visit.

The Raja was present in Madras in January 1906 during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness received a visit from the Raja and paid a return visit.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Pudukkottai is a small State, surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura; and is mostly plain interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts.

The Chiefs of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kallan tribe—the Colleries of writers of the eighteenth century—a clan which formerly levied blackmail in the country which lay between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin.

Pratapsingh, Raja of Tanjore, between 1749—1765, granted to the Chief of the Kallars the fort of Kiranellai and the surrounding district, and this act was confirmed, on Lord Clive's recommendation, by the Court of Directors in recognition of the useful services which the Tondiman, as he was called, had rendered to the English in several wars of the eighteenth century. A yearly tribute of one elephant was required until 1896, when this was formally waived.

Early in the last century, if not before, the Tondiman built his palace at Pudukkottai (lit. "new fort"), about 15 miles from Kiranellai, and as the surrounding village grew in size it became the capital of the State.

The present Raja, Martanda Bhairava Tondiman, who was born in 1875, was entrusted with powers of administration in November 1894. He visited England in 1898, and was received by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He paid a second visit (private) to England in 1900 and again visited Europe in 1903 for the benefit of his health. He paid his fourth visit to Europe in 1906 and returned early in 1908 after an absence of 21 months. He again visited Europe for his health in March 1908 and returned to India in December last, but once more left for Europe in March 1909. The

administration is being carried on in his absence by an officer of the Indian Civil Service assisted by a Council of two members.

The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognized by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning. They enjoy a salute of eleven guns and the style of "Highness."

Lord Curzon received a visit from the present Raja at Trichinopoly in 1900.

The Raja was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras at the beginning of 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Governor of Madras. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
"Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

SANDUR.

Sandur lies within the district of Bellary. A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle.

The family of the Raja counts back to a Maratha officer in the army of Bijapur—a collateral in descent, according to tradition, with the Bhonslas of Satara. The grandson of this officer seized the country from a palaiyagar of the Bedar or hunter tribe, a holder nominally subject to Bijapur, and was subsequently confirmed in it by a grant from Sambhaji who conferred on him the title of Senapati.

In 1817 Sir Thomas Munro reduced the fort and valley on behalf of the Peshwa; but in the following year they were restored to Siva Rau, and in 1826 they were granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity.

In 1876 the title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

The present chief of the State was born in 1892. He now gives promise of turning out well and is making progress in his studies. The administration is at present conducted by a Diwan specially appointed for the purpose and closely controlled by the Collector of Bellary in his capacity as *ex-officio* Political Agent. The Raja was married on the 7th June 1908 to Tara Raje, sister of the Chief of Akalkot in the Bombay Presidency. Manganese mining operations on a large scale are now being conducted in the State.

The Raja has no salute and no English style. He is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales granted the Raja a private audience in January 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Collector of Bellary. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—
"Salams, Many salams. I am in the enjoyment of sound health, and I request you will satisfy me by communicating your welfare "(here begins subject)." Nothing more to be written."

TRAVANCORE.

Travancore, the largest Native State under the political control of the Madras Government, is bounded on the east by the districts of Madura and Tinnevely, on the north by the Native State of Cochin, and on the west and south by the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

The Chiefs of the States belong to a Kshatriya family which claims to date from the abdication of a mythical Emperor of Malabar, Cheruman Perumal, about whose life there is a cluster of irreconcilable legends. His rule is supposed to have followed a partial disruption of the ancient Chera kingdom, and at some period one of his vassals is supposed to have received the southern part of his possessions, embracing what is now Travancore. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small village. Passing on to the time of Tipu Sultan—the Travancore prince was the ally of the British during the wars with the house of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into subsidiary alliance with them, receiving a guarantee of protection. His successor contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1851. The State pays a subsidy

of eight lakhs and odd to the British Government. A force, consisting of 60 cavalry, 1,442 infantry and 30 artillerymen with six guns, used for saluting purposes, is maintained by the State. The duties of this force were formerly of a merely ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative.

The present Maharaja, Rama Varma, was born in 1857 and in 1885 succeeded his uncle. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1888 and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on New Year's day, 1903.

A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevely with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Darbar have underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory.

The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. The Darbar availed itself of the right five years ago when two girls, the present Senior and Junior Ranis, were adopted. The Senior Rani was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tamburan, C.S.I., and the Junior Rani was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family in April 1907. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja." At this date (1909) there is no heir-male.

The Maharaja enjoys the style of "Highness," and a salute of nineteen guns, to which two guns have been added as a personal distinction.

Lord Curzon was the guest of the present Chief at his capital in 1900.

The Maharaja was invited to Madras on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit in January 1907, but was unable to be present owing to illness.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is Her late Majesty Queen Victoria who replied in 1851 under her sign manual to an autograph letter from the Maharaja in connection with the Great Exhibition. The form of commencement and conclusion of letters from the Viceroy and Governor-General to the Maharaja is as follows.—"My honoured and valued friend—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

**STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.**

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustakil-i-Jang, Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	3rd November 1883.	21st June 1908.*	100	24,174	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Kalsia . .	Sardar Ravisher Singh, Jat. (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908	168	67,181	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Sikhs.
3	Loharu . .	Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,† Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	26th January 1860.	31st October 1884.	222	15,229	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
4	Pataudi . .	Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Bahadur, Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	14th March 1863.	8th December 1898.	52	21,933	Ditto.
5	Sirmur (Nahan).	His Highness Raja Sir Surender Bikram Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th November 1867.	27th October 1898.	1,198	135,687	Ditto.

* These figures are approximate.

†The local authorities have been authorised to address the Chief as *Fakhr-ud-Daula*, Nawab, etc.

DUJANA.

The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Maratha Army which assisted Lord Lake against Sindhia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage, and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908.

The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 3rd November 1883, and succeeded on the death of Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, who died childless in 1908.

The State maintains a local military force of 207 men and possesses two serviceable guns.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

KALSIA.

The founder of the Kalsia family was Sirdar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Krora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundhi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Chiefs, and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which was allowed to maintain

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Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,30,509	1,24,934	...	...	1,798	55	142	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,99,725	1,77,903	...	...	15,510	37	84	...	...	...	...	Nil.
74,651	72,866	...	...	19,999	...	...	...	62	...	...	9†
94,760	93,600	...	...	8,320	...	...	6	17	...	...	Nil.
8,59,896	8,20,724	...	...	5,280	31	235	...	...	...	203§	11

‡ Personal salute.

§ Sappers.

its independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a *sanad* in 1862, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of Delhi. The late Chief Sardar Ranjit Singh was born on the 20th October 1882 and succeeded his elder brother in 1886. Ruling powers were conferred on him in 1906. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Sardar Ravisher Singh, was born on the 30th October 1902 and succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Sardar's minority the State is managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi.

The State maintains a small military force of 172 men and possesses 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

LOHARU.

Loharu is a small semi-independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi. The Chief's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon district yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was

executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated.—Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of ₹12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the father of the present Chief, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments and much liked by all who knew him. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on the 26th January 1860, and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1884. He was appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895, and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1899 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Nawab was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State in 1893, and administered its affairs with ability till December 1902, when he handed over charge to Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent of the Maler Kotla State, to whom, however, he continued to act as adviser until February 1905.

During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother, who carried it on successfully. The Nawab is much embarrassed by debt. It was thought politic to aid him to re-establish the financial stability of his State, and a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained for him by Government from the Mandot estate. At the same time the control of the State's income was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent, who administers it under the direction of the Commissioner of Delhi. The State is under settlement.

The State has a small local military force of 56 men and 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns, granted as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1903, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was amongst the Chiefs of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

PATAUDI.

Pataudi is a small semi-independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Sheikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Maratha, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shahi Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi Ilaka in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 14th March 1863, and succeeded in 1898, when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remains under Government control until the finances have been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on the Nawab, whose conduct had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them. Munshi Sahibdad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Nazim in place of Khan Bahadur Qasim Ali Khan,

who died in December 1905. Munshi Sahibdad Khan was succeeded in December 1906 by Mr. P. L. Chandu Lal. Settlement operations are nearing completion and the final Assessment Report has been received by the Commissioner of Delhi.

The Nawabzada of Pataudi, Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, who left the Aitchison College, Lahore, some time ago and was admitted to the Imperial Cadet Corps in July 1906, is now living at Pataudi.

The State has a small local force of 64 men and possesses 5 serviceable guns.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

Sirmur or Nahan ranks first among the Simla Hill States, and sixth among Native States in the Punjab, the rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A. D. 1095. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Prakash, the eldest son of the Ruling Chief, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility.

The present Chief, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Prakash, K.C.S.I., was born on the 14th November 1867, and succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Shamsheer Prakash Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The late Chief rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour, together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The present Raja for some years took a prominent part in the administration of the State under the direction of the late ruler, and has proved a worthy successor of his father. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901, and was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906, as a personal mark of distinction.

The political control of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi in 1896 on the application of the Raja.

The State maintains a company of Sappers, numbering 203, for Imperial Service. Besides this, it has a local force of 31 cavalry, 234 infantry, and 4 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to the late Chief at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Faridkot .	His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Brij Indar Singh Bahadur,† Barar Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	26th October 1896.	11th February 1906.	642	124,912	Sikhs; Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Kapurthala .	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishta Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh,‡ Bahadur, Ahluwalia, K.C.S.I. (<i>Sikh</i>).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	630	314,351	Muhammadans; Hindus; Sikhs.
3	Maler Kotla .	His Highness Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	167	77,506	Sikhs; Hindus Muhammadans.
4	Mandi .	His Highness Raja Bhawani Sen Bahadur, Chandrabansi, Rajput. (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th April 1883.	10th December 1902.	1,200	174,045	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
5	Suket .	His Highness Raja Bhim Sen, Rajput. (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th November 1885.	27th May 1903.	420	54,676	Chiefly Hindus.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on 15th April 1846; of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind" on 1st January 1879.

‡ The title of "Raja" was conferred in 1849 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishta" being sanctioned on 6th March 1863. The use of the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan," in reference to the Chief's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on 12th March 1861.

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Berar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

Raja Balbir Singh, Bahadur, was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire any confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. His administration was not at first satisfactory. Some improvement, however, in the administration of the State was reported in 1900, and this has since been maintained. The credit for this was largely due to the Wazir, Rai Baroda Kanth Lahiri, as the Raja's intemperate habits had undermined his constitution. In November 1904, however, the Wazir resigned, and the Chief, who a few months before had, by a great effort of self-control, given up both

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Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,10,000	6,70,000	...	...	75,000	48	157	45	...	...	163	11
25,00,000	24,67,000	1,31,000	...	5,50,000	353		...	...	...	600	11
3,74,000	3,90,000	...	...	89,000	67	303	...	...	...	186§	9||
4,83,000	5,17,000	1,00,000	...	12,000	20	152	...	...	...	...	11
1,16,000	91,000	11,000	...	12,000	13	55	...	...	...	...	11

* These figures are approximate.

§ Sappers and Miners.

|| The present Nawab enjoys a salute of 11 guns, two being personal.

drink and opium, took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906.

The young Raja being a minor, the administration of the State is being conducted during his minority by a Council consisting of—

Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, Man, Deputy Collector,
Irrigation Department, Punjab President :
Mauvi Walli Ulla
Sardar Narain Singh : : : : : } Members.

The young Chief and his younger brother Kanwar Shiv Inder Singh have been pupils of the Aitchison College since November 1906.

A revised revenue settlement of the State is being undertaken.

The State maintains a company of Sappers numbering 163 for Imperial Service, and besides this has a local military force of about 202 men, an armed Police force of 133 men, and 6 serviceable guns. The late Chief offered the services of his Sappers for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The late Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, but was prevented by illness from attending.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

KAPURTHALA.

The Kapurthala Chiefs belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. Jassa Singh was as much respected for his saintly and orthodox qualities as for his military abilities, and he did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. Jassa Singh's grandson, however, Fattah Singh, was completely eclipsed as a Sikh leader by Maharajah Ranjit Singh, and perhaps owed the retention of his territory north of the Sutlej to the fact that he was treated as regards his cis-Sutlej possessions as a Chief under the protection of the British Government, and Ranjit Singh may have feared to adopt extreme measures against him. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nazarana* of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption *sanad* and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala is under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur and sentences of death require his confirmation. It ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Native States of the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 24th November 1872 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1877. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. The administration is now conducted under the general supervision of the Raja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901.

The State maintains a force of 600 infantry for Imperial Service. It has in addition a local military force of 353 men and 8 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was present at Lahore on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at the end of November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

MALER KOTLA.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor, Sheikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. Ranjit Singh levied an indemnity of one-and-a-half lakhs from the State in 1809. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The late Chief, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State is subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. This marriage, however, remained without male issue, and in 1903 the Nawabzada took a second wife, a niece of the Nawab of Tonk, by whom he had a son in 1904. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory, the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908 and was succeeded by Ahmad Ali Khan, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th of January 1909.

The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

The State maintains a company of Sappers numbering 186 for Imperial Service, and has in addition a local force of 67 Cavalry, 193 Infantry (military police), 110 Artillery, and 2 serviceable guns. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on. Their Commandant, Mir Ausuf Ali, has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire.

The Nawab enjoys a personal salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The hereditary salute of the Chief of Maler Kotla is 9 guns.

The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was granted an interview with Lord Minto at Simla in 1906, and in the same year His Excellency paid a visit to his State.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

MANDI.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch, but the two States are rarely on friendly terms. The ancestor of the present Mandi Chief separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. During the rule of Raja Isri Sen, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1779, the Mandi State became the successive prey of the Katoches, the Gurkhas, and the Sikhs. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Durbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Chief were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a *sanaa* recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State, and death sentences were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Mandi is under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab, the Chiefs of Mandi and Nahan being considered of equal rank.

The late Chief, Raja Bijē Sen, died on the 10th December 1902. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851 when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. Shortly after his investiture, however, the administration of Mandi fell into the greatest confusion, and a serious warning was conveyed to the Raja from the Viceroy. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja was of an amiable disposition and liked by his subjects, but he was not a man of strong character, and his health was poor. In the latter years of Bijē Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

Kanwar Bhawani Singh, the illegitimate son of the late Raja, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue, has succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on October 31st, 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905 His Highness was formally invested with full powers. Intrigues within the State culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909 which necessitated the despatch of military troops from Simla to Mandi. Order was quickly restored by this show of force. Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir.

The State maintains a local military force of about 172 men and possesses 2 serviceable guns.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend, —I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

SUKET.

The Rajas of Suket are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandra-bānsi branch. The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch, but the two States are rarely on friendly terms. The ancestor of the Mandi Chief separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Chief, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Chief in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen, who was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. Raja Rudra Sen's conduct had led to a general insurrection of the people, which was only quieted when the administration was forcibly assumed by the British Government. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. It pays Rs. 11,000 tribute to the British Government.

The late Raja, Dasht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* shortly after the deposition of his father, Rudra Sen, in 1879. He was

invested with full powers in 1884. He was a man of some shrewdness of character, but of an obstinate disposition, and the tendency towards misgovernment and oppression exhibited by his father reappeared in the son. He rarely kept a promise and was utterly unscrupulous. For a long time after his accession the Suket State gave trouble, and the advisability of deposing the Raja was discussed on several occasions. The Punjab Government was many times compelled to interfere authoritatively in Suket affairs, and in 1892 certain rules were laid down defining the relations between the Raja and the State ryots. The Raja's choice of a Wazir was, at the same time, made subject to the approval of the Commissioner, Jullundur, who is the Political Officer of the State. Affairs in Suket became quieter, but it was decided in May 1902 that in consequence of the Raja's general attitude and the not altogether satisfactory condition of affairs in his State, a closer supervision should be exercised over the affairs of Suket, and that in order to give effect to this decision the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu should be employed as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. The restriction imposed upon the Raja in regard to the appointment of a Wazir was at the same time removed on the condition that the Raja himself would be held strictly responsible for any mismanagement. In 1902 the Tika, whom the Raja had been treating rather harshly, fled from Suket to the Raja of Mandi. He was with his father's consent sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in October 1902. During 1906 trouble arose in the State through the quarrels of the Raja with his discontented officials. Enquiries were made by the Commissioner, which disclosed a state of affairs very discreditable to the Raja. The Raja was warned by the Lieutenant-Governor to mend his methods. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant Governor on the 28th October 1908.

Raja Bhim Sen was born on the 26th November 1885.

Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore, in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The State maintains a local military force of 68 men and has 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Chamba .	His Highness Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th Dec. 1869	23rd Jan. 1904	3,216	127,834	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

• These figures

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 the misconduct of Raja Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government, and he abdicated in consequence in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, and ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. It pays Rs3,800 annually as tribute to the British Government.

Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the present Chief, was born on the 17th December 1869 and succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January, 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers, by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex*-Raja. The rendition of the reserved forests to the Raja (for a period of five years on probation) has been completed. The forests will be administered by a British Officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The Raja has done a great deal to improve communications within the State and has arranged for the survey of a cart road to connect Chamba with the plains. An officer of the Royal Engineers has been loaned as Chief Engineer of the State for three years. The works for which he was principally entertained were this cart road and a Hydro-Electric scheme which is making fair progress. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archæological Surveyor, has arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State. The Raja was decorated with the Order of a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1900, and in January 1906 the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. The *ex*-Raja, Sham Singh, died suddenly on the 10th June 1905.

The State maintains a local military force of 319 men and has 4 serviceable guns. The Raja's offer of a communication unit towards Imperial defence is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

Chamba was honoured with a visit from Lord Curzon in September 1900.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, was knighted by His Excellency the Viceroy at Peshawar in April 1906, and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

Average annual revenue,*	Average annual expenditure,*	TRIBUTE		Civil List,	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS*.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6,89,635	4,08,545	3,800	...	159,132	33	286	...	...	...	...

are approximate

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bahawalpur	His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nusrat-i-Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi Bahadur, Daudputra (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	15,000*	720,877	Chiefly Muham-madans; Hindus.
2	Jind	His Highness† Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Ing'lishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	1,259	282,003	Chiefly Hindus; Sikhs; Muham-madans.
3	Nabha	Colonel His Highness‡ Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Hira Singh Malvinder Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	18th December 1843.	9th June 1871	928	297,949	Ditto.
4	Patiala	His Highness§ Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Ing'lishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,412	1,596,692	Ditto.

* The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on 24th May 1881.

† The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand" was conferred on 2nd June 1858; the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860.

§ The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglishia" were added on 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833, in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan the III entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which his independence was recognized. This Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. The affairs of the

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27,36,236	25,69,222	...	...	7,50,000	...	106	...	...	194†	371‡	17
13,00,000	15,61,110	...	...	1,55,637	196	540	...	...	...	600	11
15,42,906	...	...	...	...	150	129	...	...	...	600	15¶
73,14,894	68,27,867	...	...	3,79,966	435	1,192	...	...	602	1,204	17

* These figures are approximate.

† Camel Escort.

‡ Transport Corps men.

¶ Including four guns personal.

Bahawalpur State during the latter years of his life cannot be regarded as satisfactory. His extravagance starved the administration, and he left a large amount of personal debts. These were paid off during the administration of the State by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903.

Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V, Abasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. During the short period of his Chiefship he proved himself an energetic and capable administrator. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on 26th July 1907. With effect from April 1909, the number of members of the Council was reduced to four.

In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

The State maintains for Imperial Service a mounted escort of 190 men, with 166 camels, and a Camel Transport Corps of 371 men and 966 camels, and besides this it has 13 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Chief also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops.

The Nawab enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread.)

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Marathas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Chief died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Chief who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur, assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G. C. S. I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., Bahadur, was born on 11th October 1879. He succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. But he was required for a time in exercising his powers to follow the advice which the Political Officer might think it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Maler Kotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. A project for constructing a railway from Jind to Panipat, to be financed partly by the Jind Durbar, is under consideration.

The State maintains a force of 600 infantry for Imperial Services. Besides this it has a local force of 196 cavalry, 460 infantry, 80 artillery, and 16 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Raja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on 1st January 1909. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903 and Lord Minto in 1906.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag, Kamkhwab. (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimgarh (Gold and silk-thread.)

NABHA.

Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belong to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the pargana of Amloh. He added many villages to the possession inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was a faithful ally of the British Government: but his son, Devindar Singh, who succeeded him in 1840, was of a different disposition. In consequence of his misconduct during the First Sikh War he was deposed, and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For services rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. The Nabha Chiefs at one time claimed precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family; but the present Chief of Nabha belongs to a younger branch than the Raja of Jind. Nabha formerly ranked above Jind, but precedence was given to the latter in the Durbar of 1860, although the two Chiefs were considered equal in dignity and regarded with equal favour. Nabha ranks fourth among Native States

in the Punjab. The Chief of Jind is given precedence of Nabha on public occasions. But to this rule there is one exception. A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind. The reason for this curious

¹ Punjab Government letter No. 1507, dated 9th October 1880.

² Government of India telegram of 28th October 1880.

³ Demi-official letter, dated 7th August 1884, from Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

anomaly will be apparent by reference to the marginally noted correspondence.

The present Chief, Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born on 18th December 1843 and succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He is a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He has given repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and has proved himself an energetic and able ruler, and he was at first much opposed to the appointment of a Political Agent to the Phulkian States. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879 and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the XIVth Sikhs at Delhi in January 1903.

The State maintains a force of 600 infantry for Imperial Service. Besides this it has a local force of 150 cavalry, 100 infantry and 29 artillery and 10 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the present Raja at his capital in October 1890.

The State was visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903 and by Lord Minto in 1906.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows.—“My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.” The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

PATIALA.

Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudaryat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Ala Singh was one of the most distinguished Sikh Chiefs of his day and was given the title of Raja by Ahmad Shah, the Durani monarch of Afghanistan. Ahmad Shah subsequently conferred the title of Raja-i-Rajagan Bahadur on Ala Singh's grandson, Amar Singh, who succeeded his grandfather on the *gadi*. Raja Amar Singh made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, was born on the 12th October 1891 and succeeded on the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Chief was only 28 years of age when he died. He was a loyal Chief, but his many good qualities were marred by a fatal weakness of will, with the result that the affairs of the State fell into a confusion from which they are now gradually recovering. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who

entered the Aitchison College on the 22nd October 1904, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three Members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council of Regency was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State.

His Highness left the Aitchison College in February 1908.

Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The panchayat system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

The State maintains a force of 602 cavalry and 1,204 infantry for Imperial Service. Besides this it has a local force of 435 cavalry, 1,065 infantry, 127 artillery and 110 guns, fifty of which are serviceable. It furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1879, and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, and Lord Minto in 1906.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baghal .	Raja Bikram Singh, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th March 1892.	11th April 1904.	124	25,720	Chiefly Hindus.
2	Baghat .	Rana Dalip Singh, C.I.E., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd February 1859.	31st January 1862.	36	9,490	Ditto.
3	Balsan .	Rana Bir Singh, Rajput, (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th March 1864.	17th November 1884.	51	6,704	Ditto.
4	Bashahr .	Raja Shamsheer Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1838	12th February 1850.	3,820	80,572	Ditto.
5	Bhajji .	Rana Durga Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th September 1842.	18th November 1875	96	13,309	Ditto.
6	Bija .	Thakur Puran Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th December 1896.	20th June 1905	4	1,131	Ditto.
7	Bilaspur (Kahlur.)	His Highness Raja Bije Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th January 1873.	3rd February 1889.	448	90,873	Ditto.
8	Darkuti .	Rana Ram Saran Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1843	15th October 1883.	8	5,180	Ditto.
9	Dhami .	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th August 1876.	2nd June 1894	26	4,565	Ditto.
10	Jubbal .	Rana Gian Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th October 1887.	22nd November 1898.	288	21,172	Ditto.
11	Keonthal .	Raja Bije Sen, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th September 1877.	18th March 1901.	116	22,499	Ditto.
12	Kothar .	Rana Jagjit Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th April 1887.	19th April 1896.	20	4,195	Ditto.
13	Kumharsain .	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1849	12th November 1874.	90	11,735	Ditto.
14	Kunihar .	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th August 1898.	7th October 1905.	80	2,168	Ditto.
15	Mailog .	Thakur Durga Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th April 1898	17th September 1902.	43	8,968	Ditto.
16	Mangal .	Rana Tilok Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th October 1851.	27th May 1892	12	1,227	Ditto.
17	Nalagarh (Hindur.)	*Raja Isri Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1832	16th December 1876.	256	52,551	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
18	Sangri .	†Rai Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th February 1851.	30th September 1876.	16	2,774	Chiefly Hindus.
19	Tarooh .	Thakur Surat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th July 1887	14th July 1902	67	4,411	Ditto.

* The title of Raja was conferred on 10th January 1860.

† The title of Rai was conferred in July 1887 as a hereditary distinction.

Average annual revenue. ‡	Average annual expenditure. ‡	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
88,763	77,259	3,600	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
43,000	41,000	132	...	7,000	...	...	...	32	...	...	Nil.
15,000	10,000	1,080	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,00,000	1,00,000	3,945	...	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,000	24,000	2,440	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	6,000	124	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,90,000	1,67,830	8,000	...	23,500	11	86	...	...	...	...	11
1,500	1,500	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,000	8,000	720	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,50,000	72,000	2,520	...	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,000	12,000	1,000	...	5,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,000	23,000	2,000	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	3,500	180	...	1,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
20,000	17,000	1,440	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
900	800	72	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,30,000	1,20,400	5,000	..	22,000	...	...	11	20	...	...	Nil.
2,000	2,000	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.
50,000	21,000	288	...	10,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

‡ These figures are approximate.

BAGHAL.

Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puār Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishen Singh, granduncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks sixth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who was born in 1892, and who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State during the minority of the young Chief is being carried on by a Manager. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government.

The State possesses one serviceable gun.

The late Raja had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1896. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BAGHAT.

Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of the late Rana, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks seventh among Simla Hill States.

Rana Dalip Singh was born on the 3rd February 1859, and is well educated, popular and public-spirited. The position of his State brings him into frequent touch with the Government, and Superintendents have always found him a prompt man of business. In 1895-96 he was made a C.I.E.

The acquisition of land from this State for the requirements of Solon and Subathu Cantonments has been very distasteful to the Rana, but he has always yielded gracefully. A son was born to him in September 1901; up to that date the heir-apparent had been his brother, Amar Singh, in whose hands most of the administration of the State is placed. The Chief offered his services for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

The State maintains a local force of 32 men.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1897. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office. He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BALSAN.

Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open durbar with a valuable *khillat*. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. Balsan ranks twelfth in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

The present Rana, Bir Singh, was born on the 28th of March 1864. The administration, if old-fashioned, is sound, and the State gives little or no trouble to the Superintendent. Forest administration is the only question that has arisen in this State. Rana Bir Singh has no son; the heir-apparent is his brother, Atar Singh, who was born in 1868.

The Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BASHAHR.

The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803—1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Rajah Mohindar Singh, father of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Kaneti and Dalti are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks third in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the Chiefship in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him: but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The *régime* of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son, Raghunath Singh, born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898, and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration, but Government interfered, and an official, Lala Mangat Ram, was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. Under him the State has been well governed.

The Raja has no legitimate son, but adopted Kanwar Surender Shah, brother of the Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907. The adoption has been recognised by Government, on the understanding that such recognition will not bind Government unconditionally to accept Surender Shah as the Raja's successor. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Moghai Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur.

Bashahr has four serviceable guns, but no military forces.

The Raja's son, Raghunath Singh, who died in December 1898, had interviews with the Viceroy in 1895 and 1897. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BHAJJI.

Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818, and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by the *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks tenth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

The present Ruler, Rana Durga Singh, was born on the 5th September 1842, and succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875. The heir-apparent to the State is the elder son of the present Ruler. The Rana is not on good terms with his brothers Mian Parmatama Singh and Mian Bije Singh.

Bhajji possesses two serviceable guns.

The Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Chiefs of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands cis-Sutlej, had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Native States of the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Bije Chand, was born on the 27th January 1873. He succeeded his father, Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished: but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were, after considerable demur, accepted by the Raja, who subsequently, however, repudiated his acceptance, and refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for

some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a ruling Chief, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908 the Raja was permitted to return to his State under certain prescribed conditions. Settlement operations commenced by Mian Amar Singh, the Manager, have been completed. The land revenue of the State has been assessed, with the approval of Government, at Rs. 1,70,000.

Bilaspur has a local force of 11 cavalry, 86 infantry and 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1894. The salute of the ruling Chief is 11 guns and he is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

DHAMI.

The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghorî invaded India in the 14th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad* dated 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12, who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present Rana, Hira Singh. Dhami ranks thirteenth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

Hira Singh was born on the 5th August 1876. He is a well educated man, with a taste for English books and newspapers. His government is good. A remission for life of half the amount of his annual tribute was sanctioned in 1902 on account of the Rana's general good administration.

A son and heir was born to the Rana in 1909.

The State possesses one serviceable gun.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Curzon in September 1899. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

JUBBAL.

Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Moira on 18th November 1815. Jubbal ranks eighth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

The present Chief, Rana Gian Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kunwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was after the death of the Wazir conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his brother were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore,

in the winter of 1901. The Rana profited much by his education at the College, which he left in May 1903. He was invested with powers in 1908.

A revision of the revenue settlement, which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907.

The State possesses two serviceable guns.

The late Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

KEONTHAL.

The Keonthal State ranks fifth amongst the Simla Chiefships and twelfth among Native States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput, and the family suffix is Sen. Koti Thog, Madhan, Ghond, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

The present Chief, Raja Bijie Sen, was born on the 13th September 1877 and was recognised as Ruler by the Government of India on the death of Raja Balbir Sen on March 18th, 1901, on the understanding that a Manager should continue to administer the State under the supervision of the Superintendent of Hill States for a period of two years. Raja Bijie Sen was installed on 7th June 1901, and given 3rd class powers as a Magistrate and Munsif. The State was managed by Mian Durga Singh, who was appointed for this purpose by Government in 1898 owing to the mismanagement of Raja Balbir Sen. The Raja was entrusted with the management of his State in June 1902 on certain conditions which have been agreed to by him. The finances of the State are much embarrassed by debt, and it has been found necessary to appoint a financial adviser, who supervises the expenditure of the State's revenues.

The State has one serviceable gun.

The late Chief had interviews with Lord Elgin in 1894 and 1896. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

KUMHARSAIN.

The founder of this dynasty, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr but after the Gurkha War, a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by the present Rana Hira Singh. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain,

but were made independent by General Ochterlouw in 1815. Kumharsain ranks ninth among the Simla Hill States.

Rana Hira Singh, the present Chief, was born in 1849. He is an imbecile, and his State was for some years managed, or rather mismanaged by a Council. This unsatisfactory state of affairs resulted in Government putting in a Manager, Pandit Dhanwant Rai. Owing, however, partly to the intrigues of the Rana's brother, the late Mian Indar Singh, partly to the Manager's own want of tact, and partly to jealousy among the members of the Council by which he is nominally assisted, the administration has not been satisfactory, and the Council has accordingly been abolished altogether, Dhanwant Rai being, at the same time, replaced as Manager by Munshi Sher Singh, a Naib Tahsildar from the Kangra District, who has since been succeeded by M. Sukh Chain Singh, Naib Tahsildar of Fagu in the Keonthal State. Indar Singh was debarred from any share in the administration and was allotted a jagir on which he resided until his death which took place in April 1907.

The Tikka, Bedar Singh, joined the Aitchison College in October 1907.

The Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

MAILLOG.

The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhawan. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815, and, on their expulsion by the British, a *sanad*, dated 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interests of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, has been recognised as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. The Chief is only 11 years old. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a manager was appointed.

The State possesses 2 serviceable guns.

Rana Rughnath Chand had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. The Chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Sarn Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven

out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Sarn Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions; but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. Nalagarh ranks fourth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Isri Singh, was born in 1832. He succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. The presumptive heir is his brother, Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870. He acted for a short time as Wazir of the State. The State is now under a Council of three members. The generally good administration of this Council and a succession of fair harvests has improved the finances of the State, and the principal debts have been cleared.

The State has two serviceable guns and a local military force of 56 men.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1895. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rampur .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir Daulat-i-Inglishia,* Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jung, G.C.I.E., Pathan (<i>Shia Muhammadan</i>).	31st August 1875.	27th February 1889.	892.54	533,212	Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Tehri .	His Highness Raja Sir Kirti Sah, K.C.S.I., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th January 1874.	6th February 1887.	4,200	268,885	Chiefly Hindus.

* The title "Farzand-i-Dilpazir" was conferred on the 25th November 1859, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 10th January 1873.

RAMPUR.

The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what were once termed the Rohilla States. The ruling family claims descent from Shah Alam and Husain Khan, two Afghan brothers, who came to India in the latter part of the seventeenth century to seek service under the Moghal Emperor. But the rise of the family is mainly due to Ali Muhammad Khan, grandson, by adoption, of the elder brother, whose rise to power excited the jealousy of Safdar Jang, the Subadar of Oudh. The latter induced the Emperor Muhammad Shah to take the field against the Rohilla Chief. Ali Muhammad was, after a brief resistance, compelled to make an unconditional surrender and was kept a close prisoner at Delhi in 1746. He was relieved shortly after and placed in charge of Sirhind as Governor. A year later, taking advantage of the confusion that prevailed during the last months of Muhammad Shah's reign, he returned and regained supremacy over Rohilkhand, and in the next year his title was confirmed by Ahmad Shah, the successor of Muhammad Shah.

In 1774 he was succeeded by Faiz-ullah, the first jagirdar of Rampur. The eldest son of Faiz-ullah, Muhammad Ali, was assassinated shortly after his succession, but his son, Ahmad Ali Khan, succeeded him soon after as second jagirdar and ruled from 1794 to 1840, when he was succeeded by Muhammad Said Khan. Muhammad Yusuf Ali succeeded his father, Muhammad Said Khan, in 1855; he received certain villages in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts for loyalty during the Mutiny. Kalb Ali Khan succeeded him in 1864, and was followed by his son, Mushtak Ali Khan, in 1887. The present Nawab, Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, was born on the 31st August 1875; and succeeded his father, Mushtak Ali, on the 27th February 1889. During his minority the affairs of the State were managed by a Council of Regency, which was dissolved on his being invested with powers on the 1st June 1896. He has three sons, *viz.*, Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, the eldest—born 3rd October 1900, Sahibzada Raza Ali Khan Bahadur and Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur; and three daughters, the eldest of whom was born on 3rd January 1898.

On the 13th April 1891 General Azim-ud-din Khan, the Vice-President of the Council, was assassinated; four persons were brought to justice for the murder.

Up to February 1907 the Nawab was assisted in the administration of the State by a minister appointed by the Government. The post of minister was then abolished, and the administration of the State is now under His Highness's direct control. All the departments are worked by the Nawab through five officers, *viz.*, (3) Mirza Kazim Husain, Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Secretary, (4) Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan, Deputy Collector, Revenue Secretary, (2) Sahibzada Abdussamad Khan, Chief Secretary, (1) Mr. Wright, a retired member of the Public Works Department, Chief Engineer; and (5) a Commander

Average annual revenue.†	Average annual expenditure.†	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
36,00,000	33,00,000	...	...	9,00,000	193	1,407	...	700 infantry.	313	...	13
6,34,566	5,52,350	...	...	61,545	...	111	...	...	...	175‡	11

† These figures are approximate.

‡ Sappers and Miners.

of the State Troops.‡ His Highness the Nawab takes a close interest in the business of the State.

The administration has been favourably reported upon by successive Agents to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The State maintains the following military force:—

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength in Decr. 1908.	REMARKS.
Imperial Service Cavalry	313||	307	||Four camel sowars are lent to the Imperial Service Lancers from the Zambur-chis in the event of marching.
Other Cavalry including 40 camel sowars (Zambur-chis).	193	189	
Total	506	496	
Foot Artillery	207	201	Twenty-eight guns, all serviceable, are kept.
Infantry	1,100	1,033	
Gurkhas	100	99	
Alighol	700	682	
Total	2,107	2,015	

Besides the two squadrons of Imperial Service Cavalry the Nawab has recently offered six companies of infantry for the Imperial Service.

His Highness, who holds the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's forces, enjoys a salute of thirteen guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the recent tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India the Nawab visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of a return visit.

The State maintains a well known residential Arabic College (Madrissa-i-Alia), which attracts scholars from all parts of the country. The instruction is mainly religious. The total number on the rolls of this College is about 400.

Much attention is paid to irrigation and to buildings. Masonry weirs have been constructed on the Kosi and Behalla streams: 64,429 acres are irrigated from distributaries and pay from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000 to the State as water rate according to the season. The land is protected from drought to such an extent that no relief works were required

in the last famine. Of late years many new public buildings have been completed in Rampur. A new palace in the fort has been erected, and a country residence at Shahabad, twenty miles from Rampur, has been recently built.

The principal heads of expenditure are military $4\frac{1}{2}$, household departments 9, pensions and allowances to family members $3\frac{1}{2}$, public works 5, police $1\frac{1}{2}$, education $\frac{3}{4}$, administration 4. The State has Rs. 1,84,61,500 invested in Government paper and railways.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silver brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

TEHRI.

The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Kumaun is Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Tehri.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the "Solar" race. Kanak Pal, the first prince of the present dynasty, married the only daughter of the Raja of Garhwal. The title of Pal was used until the time of Kalyan Sha, 38th in descent, who was invested with the title of Shah by Nasir-ud-din, Emperor of Delhi, 1246-66 A.D., from which time the Raja was called Sah or Shah. In 1804 A.D. the reigning prince was expelled by the Nepalese. His son, Sudarshan Sah, sought the protection of the British. Upon the defeat of the Gurkhas by the British, Western Garhwal was given by *sanad* to Sudarshan Sah in 1820, and the capital was removed from Srinagar to Tehri. Eastern Garhwal was at the same time taken under British rule.

Sudarshan Sah died in 1859, leaving no legitimate issue. In accordance with the terms of the treaty the country lapsed to Government: but in 1859 it was bestowed by the Supreme Government upon Bhawani Singh, the eldest illegitimate son of Sudarshan Sah in recognition of his father's steady loyalty and useful services in 1857. Bhawani Sah died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son, Pratap Sah.

The present Chief, His Highness Raja Sir Kirti Sah, K.C.S.I., who was born on 19th January 1874, and educated in the Rajkumar College at Ajmer, succeeded his father, Pratap Sah, in 1887, and was installed in 1892. He married a daughter of Padam Jang, son of Maharaja Jong Bahadur of Nepal, and has one son and two daughters. His Highness paid a visit *incognito* to Europe in 1900.

The State maintains a company of Imperial Service Sappers and Miners 175 strong. It has two cannon used only for firing salutes. The Rajas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free access into their territory to British subjects, in case of emergency to assist the Paramount Power, and to allow the British Government to make roads through the country. The present Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

By a *sanad* granted to Raja Bhawani Sah in 1862 the Chiefs of Tehri were given the power of adoption.

The eldest daughter of the present Chief (His Highness Raja Sir Kirti Sah) is married to the grandson of His Highness Sewai Maharaj Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., the present ruler of Ajaigarh State, Bundelkhand.

Kunwar Surendra Sah, the younger brother of the present Chief, His Highness the Raja Sir Kirti Sah, K.C.S.I., has been adopted by the Raja of Bashahir State.

Armed Police consisting of 4 Head Constables and 36 constables are also maintained.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

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